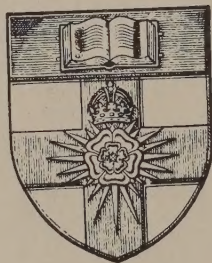
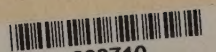


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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES.

— (14.) —

CHARITIES—*continued.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Session

12 March 1894 — 25 August 1894.

VOL. LXIV.



1894.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS;

1894.

FORTY-SEVEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE FOURTEENTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N^o at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for *The House of Commons*.

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dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the County Borough of Bradford, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County Borough or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

County Borough of BRADFORD.

Charity Commission,
23 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

County Borough of BRADFORD.

Bradford
County
Borough.

I. The Inquiry in this County Borough was held on the 23rd and 24th of January 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report, dated 27th January 1827, on the Charities of the parishes and townships wholly or partially included in this County Borough of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales. (Vol. 17, p. 723.) This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

II.
Report of
1827.

PARISH OF BRADFORD.

THE FREE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL (*see* page 18).

It appears by a charter of King Charles II. bearing date the 10th October, in the 14th year of his reign, that the Archbishop of York for the time being is constituted visitor of the free grammar school, at Bradford, thereby founded.

The Free
Grammar
School.

The above is the only reference to the Free Grammar School contained in the 17th Volume of the Report of the above-mentioned Commissioners. The following full report on the school is taken from the Report, dated 30th June 1837, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Act 5 & 6 William IV, c. 71, to continue the inquiries concerning Charities in England and Wales. (Vol. 32, pt. 2, p. 803). It is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1837."

Report of
1837.

By letters patent, bearing date 10th October, 14 Car. II., it was granted on the petition of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Bradford, that there should be a free grammar school in the said town of Bradford, to be called the Free Grammar School of King Charles II. at Bradford, for the teaching, instructing, and better bringing up of children and youth in grammar, and other good learning and literature; the same to consist of one master and one usher. That there should be for ever thereafter, 13 men of the most discreet, honest, and religious persons of the neighbourhood of the said town, (whereof the vicar of Bradford for the time being should always be one,) who should be governors of the said free grammar school, and of the possessions thereto belonging; and the persons therein named, and the vicar for the time being, (being all inhabitants of the said town and parish of Bradford, or within two miles thereof, except the said Sir John Maynard, who for this present was dispensed of, although he was not of the said neighbourhood,) were appointed and incorporated by the name of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Charles II., at Bradford, with the usual powers. And it was provided, that whenever any one or more of the governors for the time being, except the vicar, should depart this life, or dwell with their families above two miles out of the said parish of Bradford, for the space of one whole year, except the said Sir John Maynard, it should be lawful for the rest of the said governors dwelling with their families in the said parish of Bradford, or within two miles thereof, or the major part of them for the time being, to appoint one or more meet person or persons of the inhabitants of the said parish, or dwelling within two miles of the said parish, in their place, within eight weeks next after any avoidance: and if the said election should be deferred at any time above eight weeks, that it should be lawful for the Archbishop of York, or sede vacante for the Dean of York, with the knowledge and consent of five or more of the governors then living, to appoint; and it was declared that the vicar and his successors should be one of the governors without any election, or other act or ceremony, other than the taking of the oaths thereafter mentioned. And it was further granted, that the governors and their successors should have full power and authority, under their common seal, to nominate a discreet and fit person, who should have taken the degree of master of arts, to be schoolmaster within 60 days after the office should be vacant, to the Archbishop, or sede vacante to the Dean of York, who should allow him to be schoolmaster accordingly; and the party so presented should from thenceforth be taken to be schoolmaster, so long as he should be found by the governors to be diligent and faithful in his office, and fit for the same, both for his religion, knowledge, and conversation, and no longer. And that the said governors, or the major part of them, might from time to time, on one quarter's warning, displace any schoolmaster, and proceed to a new election; and if the governors should not in manner aforesaid present a fit schoolmaster within 60 days after the place should be void, that it should be lawful for the Archbishop, or sede vacante the Dean, to elect a fit person, being master of arts, to be schoolmaster, with the consent of five of the governors at the least, who should be then admitted under the common seal of the said school; and power was given to the governors to appoint a fit person to be usher in the school, within one month after that place shall happen to be void, and to displace every such usher on one quarter's warning, if he should be found negligent in his office, or unfit for his place, either in religion, learning, or behaviour; and power was granted to the governors for the time being, to make good and necessary statutes under their common seal, for the better ordering, ruling, and governing of the said free school and schoolmasters, and their several stipends and wages, and of the lands, possessions, &c., of the said school, with all other things whatsoever to the said school belonging, either as to the increasing of the rents, repairing of the premises, or any other matter or thing that might tend to the good of the said school, such statutes to

Report of
1837.

Bradford.

The Free
Grammar
School—
continued.

be safely kept under two locks, (whereof the schoolmaster should have the one key, and one of the governors by the consent of the rest, the other). And it was directed that every governor should take an oath before a justice of the peace of the county of York, to be faithful and careful for the good of the said school in all things appertaining to his or their respective office and charge, according to the trust reposed in him or them; and that the governors, schoolmaster, and usher, should take the oaths of obedience and supremacy before such persons as by the laws should be appointed to administer the same; and for the better maintenance of the said school and schoolmaster, license was granted to the said governors and their successors, to detain and keep all such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as were already given and granted to the said school, as also to purchase and take to the use of the said school any manors, messuages, lands, &c., not exceeding the clear yearly value of 100 marks; and the Archbishop of York for the time being was appointed visitor of the said school, and required to execute all things whatsoever usual or requisite in that behalf.

By an Act passed 58 Geo. III., to enable the governors to sell certain premises and other property, reciting the letters patent of Charles II., and reciting that the then school-house was in a very ruinous state, and there was not any residence for the schoolmaster, and that it would be for the advantage of the said free grammar-school that the governors should be empowered to sell the then school-house and all or any part of the messuages, lands, quit rents, and other hereditaments comprised in the schedule to this Act, and to invest the monies arising from the sale thereof in the purchase of other estates, or to demise the said lands or any part thereof for 999 years or other long term; that they should have power to increase the number of masters not only to teach and instruct the children and youth there educated in grammar and classical learning, but also in the modern languages, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, and other branches of literature and education, and to allow the masters such salaries as they think proper; it was enacted that it should be lawful for the governors to make sale and dispose of the then school-house and all or any parts of the other messuages, lands, quit rents, and other hereditaments comprised in the schedule to this Act, either by public sale or private contract, for such prices as could be reasonably had for the same; that every purchaser should pay his purchase money into the Bank of England in the name of the Accountant General of the Court of Chancery, to be placed to his account there *ex parte* the purchaser or purchasers of the estates of the Governors of the Free Grammar-School at Bradford; and reciting that the sum of £1840 was then in the hands of the governors, it was enacted that thereout or out of the monies to arise by the sales, the costs of obtaining this Act should in the first place be paid, and that in the next place as soon as conveniently might be, any sum not exceeding £5000 should, in pursuance of an order of the Court for that purpose to be obtained in a summary way, be paid to the governors and applied in erecting a new school-house and a residence for the master on such part of the estates as should remain unsold, or which should be purchased under this Act, and also such sums as should be necessary for defraying the costs attending the carrying this Act into execution, and the necessary annual expenses attending the support of the said school; and that the surplus of the monies to arise by such sales should, with the consent of the governors or the major part of them, be laid out in the purchase of freehold messuages, lands, and other hereditaments to be conveyed to the use of the governors and their successors on the trusts in the letters-patent expressed, subject to and with the further trusts and powers thereafter contained; that all sums of money which should be paid into the Bank in the name of the Accountant General should be laid out in the purchase of Exchequer Bills, &c., until proper purchases should be found, and until the same should be ordered by the Court to be sold for the completing such purchases as aforesaid in such manner as the Court should direct, and that the said Court should from time to time on petition make orders for taxing the costs and expenses thereinbefore authorised to be paid, and the costs of the several applications to the Court; also that it should be lawful for the governors to convey the inheritance, or to demise for 999 years or any less term, all or any of the messuages, &c. comprised in the said schedule, so as in every such grant or lease there be reserved the best rent that can be reasonably had, and so as the grantee or lessee enter into covenants to build and keep in repair during the term, with such other the usual covenants as therein mentioned; also, that it should be lawful for the governors from time to time to appoint such or so many masters or ushers to teach and instruct the children and young persons who should be educated at the said school, not only in grammar, but also in such languages, writing, arithmetic, geography, and mathematics, and in such other branches of literature and education as should in their judgment be proper and necessary to render the said free grammar-school or foundation of the most general use and benefit to the public, and as the state of the revenues of the said school would admit, and to allow to such masters or ushers such annual stipends as they should think meet.

The following is the substance of the schedule referred to by the Act, with a note showing whether the property has been sold, or how disposed of:

BRADFORD—	
A messuage and shop in the Old Market Place, with the outbuildings, yard, &c., in the occupation of Mrs. Rich.	Let.
A messuage in ditto, with the outbuildings, yard, &c., in the occupation of William Airton.	Ditto.
A messuage in ditto, with the outbuildings, yard, &c., in the occupation of William Pullan.	Ditto.
Five messuages in Westgate, with the barn, cottage, warehouse, &c., and a close adjoining called Robinson Croft, containing 1a. 0r. 18p.	Sold to Richard Fawcett with other premises for 5500 <i>l</i> .
A building formerly a barn in Robinson Croft, with the workshops, &c., thereto belonging.	Ditto.
A messuage in Westgate, and two cottages and shops adjoining	Ditto.
A close called Randal Well Holme, containing 3a. 1r. 0p.	Ditto.
A close called Mill Hill, containing 1a. 2r. 10p.	Sold, and interest received on purchase money.

A close called Long Croft, containing 2a. 0r. 7p.	Part sold and purchase-money paid, part unsold, but unproductive.	Report of 1837. ——— Bradford.
Two closes called the Paddock and Townend Close, containing together 1a. 3r. 15p.	Sold, interest received on purchase-money of part.	— The Free Grammar School— continued.
A close called Silsbridge Holme, containing 1a. 1r. 24p.	Ditto ditto.	
The building used as a school, now in a ruinous state	Sold to R. Clough for 305 <i>l</i> .	

A piece of land containing 1r. 22p. near Bartlett's Holmes, belonging to Richard Hodgson, Esq., for which is paid a yearly rent of 11*s*. Sold.
A piece of land containing 34 perches near Silsbridge Lane, for which a yearly rent of 6*s*. is paid by the devisees of the late Charles Swain Booth Sharp, Esq., deceased. 6*s*. still paid.

MANNINGHAM—

A croft and small parcel of land called the Croft, containing 2r. 23p., and now occupied by William Frankland along with other lands. Let.
Five several closes of land in Manningham aforesaid, called Rack Close, Little Ing, Upper Cliffe Field, Lower Cliffe Field, and Great Cliffe Field, containing together 11a. 0r. 31p., and now occupied by John Jarrett. Ditto.
Two closes of land in Manningham aforesaid, called Rood Ends and Coal Holme, containing together 5a. 3r. 30p., now in the occupation of William Cowgill. Ditto.
A close of land in Manningham, called Stone Delph Close, containing 1a. 3r. 7p., in the occupation of William Stephenson. Ditto.

Quit, and other rents—

1. A yearly rent-charge of 6*d*. issuing out of a close called Hen Croft, formerly the lands of John Northrop of the Spout in Manningham, and then of the devisees of John Bolling. Property not known; nothing received.
2. Issuing out of lands called the South Fields in Great Horton, formerly in the occupation of William Field, afterwards of ——— Midgley, and then the estate of John Booth, 10*s*. Not sold.
3. Issuing out of the north end of Bailey Croft, formerly Thomas Hodgson, but then of the Rev. Edward Balme, 2*s*. Ditto.
4. Issuing out of an estate formerly ——— Bower, afterwards John Woolmer, but then of the devisees of John Wood, of the Talbot Inn, 10*s*. Ditto.
5. Issuing out of a tenement and other lands in Bradford, formerly of John Smyth, Esq., of Heath, but then of Mrs. ——— Richardby, 3*s*. Ditto.
6. Issuing out of lands in Bradford, called Barkhouse Yard at the bridge end, and then the estate of William Knowles, 6*s*. 8*d*. Ditto.
7. Issuing out of lands called Thieves Ford, formerly the estate of John Pollard, and late of Charles Swain Booth Sharp, Esq., deceased, 1*s*. Ditto.
8. Issuing out of lands near the mill-dam in Bradford aforesaid, in the occupation of ——— Oldfield, and late the estate of the said Charles Swain Booth Sharp, 2*d*. Ditto.
9. Issuing out of certain lands in Manningham, and late the estate of Jonas Jennings, but then of Jacob Denbigh, 10*s*. Ditto.
10. One acre of land in Allerton, adjoining Fair Weather Green, formerly in the possession of Richard Appleyard, afterwards of John Sunderland, Esq., for which there was formerly the yearly rent of 6*s*. 8*d*. paid, but then 10*s*. by John Hill. Sold.

In disposing of the property under the above Act, the purchases have in some instances been completed, the conveyances executed, and the purchase-money paid into the Court of Chancery; but as to a considerable part of the property, purchasers have not taken any conveyance, but they have been put into possession on an agreement to pay interest at 4 or 5 per cent. on the purchase-money.

The following is an account of the money paid into the Court of Chancery to the account *ex parte* the purchasers, &c. :—

		£	s.	d.
19 June 1821	Richard Hodgson's purchase for land in Allerton, at 10 <i>s</i> . per annum, and Bartlett Holme, 11 <i>s</i> . per annum.	26	5	0
17 July	By Peter Laycock, for Silsbridge Holme	787	10	0
	James Laycock, 517 yards of land in Longcroft	90	9	6
2 Dec. 1829	Richard Fawcett, on account of purchase for 5,500 <i>l</i> .	1000	0	0
	Ditto	4500	0	0
4 March 1821	John Beasland, for purchase	149	12	6
5 May	Robert Clough, for purchase of old school	305	0	0
	Hollings and Stansfield	200	0	0
	James Laycock and Binns, for land in Silsbridge Lane	341	5	0
Jan. 1826	By Jeremiah Parker, for land in Longcroft	165	0	0
1831	John Sutcliffe, for 437 yards	65	11	0
		£7630	13	0

Report of
1837.
Bradford.
The Free
Grammar
School—
continued.

There has been paid out by orders of the Court of Chancery—

			£	s.	d.
	June 1826	For the expenses of obtaining the Act - - - - -	1026	5	0
	March 1831	Purchase of site of school - - - - -	1873	17	0
	July	And towards building school and school-house - - - - -	1487	0	0
		- - - - -	151	15	5
	Aug. 1832	Mr. Rawson's conveyance and application to Lord Chancellor - - - - -	149	3	8
		To complete purchase of lands at Brockholme, in the parish of Danby Wiske. - - - - -	1800	0	0
		For improvements there - - - - -	100	0	0
		For costs of application - - - - -	176	14	8
			£6764	15	9

Balance in the hands of the Accountant General - - - 865 18 3

The estate at Brockholme described as a messuage or tenement, with the outbuildings, &c., called Brockholme, and 10 several closes or parcels of land, containing together by estimation 66a. 3r. 10p., at Brockholme in the parish of Danby Wiske in the county of York, were conveyed to the governors in consideration of 1,800*l.* by indenture bearing date 8th August 1832, between John Howard of the first part, Sarah Snowdon of the second part, and the Governors of the third part.

The following is the present rental of the property :—

Premises let at Rack Rents.

Situation.	Occupiers.	Description of the Premises.	Rent.	Observations.
Bradford - -	Miss Rich, yearly tenant.	A messuage and shop in the Old Market Place in Bradford - -	£ s. d. 22 0 0	{ About £125 has been lately expended on building a house on this farm.
Do. - -	John Pratt, yearly tenant.	A messuage in the Old Market Place in Bradford - -	0 5 8 land tax. 33 12 0	
Do. - -	— Iaycock, yearly tenant.	A messuage in the Old Market Place in Bradford - -	0 6 9 land tax. 30 0 0	
Manningham -	William Frankland, yearly tenant.	A farm-house, lately erected, and 7A. 3R., including the croft, 2A. 23R., mentioned in the Schedule to the Act - -	0 6 9 land tax. 30 0 0	
Do. - -	John Jarrett, yearly tenant.	A farm-house, lately erected, and 7A. 3R., including the croft, 2A. 23R., mentioned in the Schedule to the Act - -	30 0 0 0 13 4 land tax -	
Do. - -	Thomas Hill Horsefall, yearly tenant.	Five closes, called Rack Close, containing together 11A. 0R. 31P. - -	30 0 0 0 10 4½ land tax.	
Do. - -	John Rhodes, yearly tenant.	Two closes, called Rood Ends, and Coal Holme, containing 5A. 3R. 30P. - -	27 4 0 0 11 6 land tax.	
Do. - -	Samuel Hay, lease for 21 years, from Candlemas, 1827.	Stone Delph Close, containing 1A. 3R. 7P. - -	11 0 0 0 4 6 land tax.	
Bradford - -	George Stead, yearly tenant.	Eight closes of land, near Undercliffe, called Lady Closes, containing 25A. 2R. 16P. - -	50 0 0 0 7 0 land tax.	
Brockholme, in parish of Danby Wiske, North Riding.		Farmhouses, out-buildings and lands, 66A. 3R. 10P.	50 0 0	
Total rents - - -			283 16 0	
Land tax - - -			8 5 10½	
			£ 287 1 10½	

Quit Rents.

Persons Paying.	Number in Schedule.	Quit Rents.	Observations.
Executors of J. Booth - - -	2	£ s. d. 0 10 0	
Thomas Holliday - - -	9	0 10 0	
Thomas Wheatley - - -	3	0 2 0	
Mrs. Knowles - - -	6	0 6 8	
Mrs. Richardby - - -	5	0 3 0	
Rev. Godfrey Wright - - -	7, 8s. 1½d.	0 7 2	
Rebecca Wood - - -	4	0 10 0	
Quit Rents Total - -		£2 8 10	

Ground Rents, payable as Interest or Purchase moneys.

Report of
1837.

Bradford.

The Free
Grammar
School—
continued.

Situation.	Purchasers.	Ground Sold. No. of Yards.	Price per Yard.	Purchase Money.	Per centage.	Rent.	Observations.
			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	
Long Croft	James Jowett - -	852	3 0	127 16 0	5	6 7 8	
Do.	Hannah Davey - -	176	3 0	26 8 0	"	1 6 4	
Do.	Joseph Jowett - -	241½	3 0	36 5 0	"	1 16 2	
Do.	Michael Calvert - -	234	3 0	35 2 0	"	1 15 0	
Do.	James Burnley - -	430	3 0	64 10 0	"	3 4 6	
Do.	Michael Coe - -	291	3 0	43 13 0	"	2 3 8	
Do.	William Jowett - -	211½	3 0	31 14 0	"	1 11 2	
Do.	Jonas Booth, late Primitive Methodist Revivalists.	381½	3 0	57 4 0	"	2 17 2	
Do.	Squire Knowles - -	224	3 0	33 12 0	"	1 13 6	
Do.	Deborah Anderson - -	608	3 0	91 4 0	"	4 11 2	
Do.	William Clough - -	282	3 0	42 6 0	"	2 3 4	
Do.	Economical Building So- ciety.	7729	3 0	1,159 7 0	4	44 16 6	
Townend Close	Simon Fawcett - -	343½	5 0	96 16 3	"	3 17 6	
Do.	Do.	62½	3 6				
Do.	Charles Ingham, late William Pool.	2235	3 6	391 2 6	"	31 5 10	
Do.	William Pickard and Co.	1041	3 6	182 3 6	"	7 5 8	
Do.	John Dickinson - -	451	3 6	78 18 6	"	3 3 2	
Do.	Thomas Lonsdale - -	475	3 6	83 2 6	"	3 6 6	
Do.	Abraham Kershaw - -	1860	3 6	279 0 0	"	11 3 2	
Do.	William Mountain - -	410	3 6	71 15 0	"	2 17 4	
Do.	William Sagar - -	420	3 6	73 10 0	"	2 18 10	
Do.	Joseph Wilks - -	233	3 6	43 5 6	"	1 14 6	
Ground Rents Total -						141 17 8	
Total Income -						£ 481 8 4½	

Out of this income there is paid 300*l.* a year for the masters' salaries, and 2*l.* 2*s.* a year to an agent for collecting the rents. Since the passing of the Act of 1818 the governors have incurred various expenses, exclusive of what has been paid from the sale fund. An agent has been employed to manage the disposal of the property offered for sale, who receives 2½ per cent. on the purchase-money; and some considerable expenses have been incurred in repairs. A regular account is kept by the treasurer, and on making up his accounts at Michaelmas 1835 there was a balance of 29*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* in hand. There was, however, outstanding, and bearing interest at 5 per cent., a debt of 228*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* to Mr. Hailstone, a solicitor, and 292*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the Bradford Banking Company for money advanced to the trust.

The rules for the government of the school have been revised from time to time, and the following were established by the governors in 1835 in accordance with the principle of the orders previously existing.

1. That the control of the school should be absolutely vested in the head master, who with the sanction of the governors should appoint what books should be read.

2. That the ushers should not be at liberty in their own departments to adopt any other plan than that which, with the approbation of the governors, is laid down for them by the head master.

3. That no children should be taught in the school without paying as foreigners, except their parents should have lived for 3 years before, or should have purchased lands or tenements, or have taken a lease of tenements for 7 years at least, or the said children were born, in the parish; the boys (whose parents or guardians should be of this description) having arrived at the age of 7 years, and not completed their 14th year, should be taught the Latin and Greek languages free of expense; that they should be admitted on application to the head master, presenting certificates of their ages and places of birth; but that no boy should be admitted who should not be able to read English correctly, to spell tolerably well, and to write legibly.

4. That other branches of literature, writing, English reading and grammar, history, geography and the use of the globes, arithmetic, and mathematics, should be taught in addition, to such scholars as should desire to learn them, on the payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter.

5. That each boy on his admission should pay an entrance fee of 10*s.* 6*d.*, to be devoted to the formation of a library for the use of the scholars.

6. That under the then circumstances of the school not more than 50 boys should be educated in the school at once.

7. That the admission of scholars should be limited to the Mondays in each week immediately after the vacations of Midsummer and Christmas, and to the first Mondays in April and October.

8. That a register of the scholars should be kept.

9. That parents should give 3 months' notice previous to the removal of a boy.

10. States the hours of opening the school.

11. That the business of the day should commence and close with prayer.

12. That every boy should come to school clean, and be regular in his attendance.

13. That each boy should have a home lesson assigned him to learn by the following morning.

14. That in case of the two preceding rules not being sufficiently attended to notices should be sent to the parents.

15. After three notices such scholar to be suspended till the next meeting of the governors.

16. As to Holidays.

Report of
1837.

Bradford.

The Free
Grammar
School—
continued.

17. That an examination of the scholars by some graduate of Oxford or Cambridge should be held at the discretion of the head master and governors.

18. That the governors should form among themselves a visiting committee, to visit the school occasionally.

The present governors are—

1830. Joshua Pollard,

1815. John Green Paley,

1813. Francis Simes,

1827. Ellis Cunliffe Lister,

1835. Matthew Thompson,

1818. Rev. Lamplugh Hird,

together with the Rev. H. Heap, the present vicar.

The governors meet, every Michaelmas-day for the letting of the property and other business, and at other periods when called upon by the treasurer, which office is taken by the governors in rotation.

The Rev. S. Slack was appointed head master in 1818 by the governors with a salary of 200*l.* a year.

There is also a second master or usher appointed in January 1836, in like manner, with a salary of 100*l.* a year.

Before that time the second master had a salary of 80*l.* only, and a writing master was engaged at 60*l.* a year.

Boys of the parish of Bradford are admitted to the school, provided they are qualified according to the orders established in 1835.

There were at the time of this inquiry, August 1836, 16 scholars on the foundation, 7 boarders in the head master's house, and 1 scholar who was not entitled to the freedom of the school and paid 10*l.* 10*s.* a year.

The head master had under his own immediate care 7 boys learning classics. The usher undertakes the English department, and also teaches writing, accounts, and mathematics, and the rudiments of Latin.

The boys on the foundation pay 10*s.* a quarter for learning writing and accounts; this however, is only a temporary arrangement until the income is disencumbered from its present debt; until lately they only paid 10*s.* a year for such instruction.

A scholar from this school has since 1818 obtained one of Lady Hastings' exhibitions.

POORS ESTATE, AND QUIT RENTS (*see page 46*).

Report of
1827—
continued.
Poors Estate,
and Quit
Rents.

This property, as to the acquisition of which no deeds or writings are now extant, is appropriated to the use of the poor of the several townships within the parish of Bradford, with the exception of Clayton and Heaton, and consists of the following particulars:

1. The Norhill Farm, in the township of Wilsden, consisting of a house, barn, and stable, and four fields, containing together 40 acres, in the occupation of widow Ramsbottom, under a lease for 21 years, commencing in 1812, at the yearly rent of 27*l.* 10*s.*:

2. Two closes, formerly in one, called the Crack Field, in the township of Wilsden, in the occupation of Dan Brierly, under an agreement for a lease for 15 years from the 2d February 1818, at the yearly rent of 18*l.*

The above property is under the management of the churchwardens of Bradford, and is properly let.

3. Certain quit-rents issuing out of different lands in Horton, amounting together to 4*l.* 18*s.* a year.

The annual income is divided in certain fixed proportions for each township in the parish, except Clayton and Heaton, and is distributed by the parish-officers acting for each township, among poor persons not receiving regular parochial relief.

POLLARD'S CHARITY (*see page 47*).

Pollard's
Charity.

Richard Pollard, by Will, dated 20th August 1735, devised to his nephew Joseph Pollard all his messuages, lands, and hereditaments, in Bradford, to hold to him and his heirs, upon condition that he and they should pay unto the poor of Bradford the sum of 25*s.*, and to the poor of Brierley* 25*s.*, and to the poor Haworth and Stanbury 50*s.* yearly, for ever, and he appointed Thomas Pighells, and George Taylor, and their heirs, joint trustees, to receive the said 50*s.* for the uses of the poor of Haworth and Stanbury, and appointed the said sums to be paid on the 25th December, yearly.

The above yearly sums are paid by Samuel Hailstone, esq. solicitor, Bradford, out of his estate, situate in Goodmans End, in Bradford. The sum of 25*s.* a year for the poor of Bradford is distributed by Mr. Hailstone himself, among poor persons of Bradford, and the other sums in the will mentioned are paid by him to one of the parish-officers of Brierley and Haworth respectively, for the poor of those townships, and are distributed among poor persons.

JOWETT'S CHARITY (*see page 47*).

Jowett's
Charity.

Mary Ann Jowett, spinster, by Will, dated the 19th September 1811, bequeathed to the vicar of Bradford, and the churchwardens of the township of Manningham for the time being, 400*l.* upon trust, to lay out the same upon government security, and to dispose of the proceeds, after defraying the charges of the trust yearly, in the vestry of the parish-church of Bradford, on old New Year's-day, unto and for the benefit of poor widows, and single women of industrious and virtuous characters, above the age of 50 years, one half of such persons to be residing in and to have been inhabitants of the township of Bradford for 10 years preceding, and the other half of them to reside in and to have been inhabitants of the township of Manningham or Frizinghall, and Carsyke, in the township of Heaton, for 10 years preceding, and the same to be distributed amongst them in sums of not larger than 20*s.*, and not less than 5*s.* to each; and the testatrix, among other directions as to the management of the trust,

* So in the original. The name should be Bierley.

directed that the vicar should keep in his hands, as treasurer, the proceeds of the 400*l.*, until the same should be distributed; and that a proper deed should be prepared for perpetuating and establishing the charity.

The sum of 360*l.* the amount of the legacy, after deducting the legacy-duty, was laid out in 1813 in the purchase of 500*l.* four per cent consols, and after the reduction of that stock to 3½ per cent annuities, the principal money (which was paid in consequence of no assent to the reduction of the stock having been expressed by the trustees, in whose names it was standing) was laid out, after deducting the amount of some necessary charges, in January 1826, in the purchase of 499*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* new four per cent annuities, in the names of the Rev. Henry Heap, the vicar of Bradford, and Thomas Rhodes, and Joseph Carver, late churchwardens of Manningham.

The dividends are duly applied according to the directions of the testatrix, being distributed, one half among poor widows, and single women of Bradford, and the other half among poor widows and single women of Manningham, Carsyke, and Heaton, in sums varying from 5*s.* to 1*l.*

Report of
1827.

Bradford.

Jowett's
Charity—
continued.

TOWNSHIP OF BRADFORD.

FIELD'S CHARITY ESTATE (*see page 55*).

By Indentures of Lease and Release of 11th and 12th August 1686, *William Field* conveyed to Thomas Ledyard and James Denham, their heirs and assigns, an undivided moiety of a messuage or tenement called Black Abbey, in Bradford, and of four closes thereto belonging, called the Abbey Croft, the Far Old Earth, the Middle Old Earth, and the Narr Old Earth, containing by estimation 14 days ploughing, to the use of the said William Field and the heirs of his body, and in default of such issue, to the intent that the said Ledyard and Denham, and their heirs, should yearly receive and dispose of the rents and profits for and towards the yearly relief and maintenance of the poor of the town of Bradford.

Field's
Charity
Estate.

On a partition of the estate made by deed, dated 20th March, 3d James II., part of the north-east end of the messuage, with some outbuildings and a garden, a part of the ground called the Middle Fold, and the closes called the Abbey Croft and the Narr Old Earth, with a right of way over the other part of the estate, were assigned to Ledyard and Denham in lieu of an undivided moiety of the estate.

The heirs of the body of William Field having become extinct the estate has been conveyed from time to time to successive trustees, upon trust for the charitable use; and the present trustees are Messrs. Francis Simes, John Priestley, and William Skelton, the survivors of four trustees to whom the charity-estate was conveyed by deeds, dated the 2d and 3d November 1818.

The Narr Old Earth, containing 2*a.* 0*r.* 32*p.* is let to James Boyes, as yearly tenant, at 12*l.* a year, the full annual value.

Part of the Abbey Croft, 45 yards on the north, 25 yards on the east and west, and 60 yards on the south, has been demised to Robert Brook, by lease, dated 14th November 1818, for 999 years from the date of the lease, at the yearly rent of 13*l.*

The remainder of the estate was let to Joseph Green, by lease, dated 1st November 1819, for 999 years from the date thereof, at the annual rent of 86*l.*, but part thereof, containing 490 square yards, has since, by deed, dated 1st October 1819, been assigned by Green, and let by the trustees to John Bottomley by lease, for the remainder of the said term of 999 years, at the yearly rent of 7*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* the residue of the rent of 86*l.* a year, viz. 7*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* being payable by Green.

The whole of the property before the leases were granted was let at the yearly rent of 38*l.* which was the full annual value to be obtained on a yearly letting, and the trustees were induced to grant the leases (which were taken for the purpose of erecting buildings on the ground) in order to increase the annual income for the benefit of the poor. Houses have since been erected, or are in the course of being built, which will afford a sufficient security for the rents reserved, and the leases contain covenants to keep the buildings in proper repair. There is no doubt that the trustees were influenced by no other motives in granting the leases than a desire to improve the funds of the charity to the utmost, and the land was offered to the best bidders, but the terms granted appear to us to be of excessive and unreasonable length; it is alleged, however, that building-ground is usually demised in Bradford for terms of similar duration.

The rents of the property are disposed of by the trustees in a distribution of money among poor persons of the township of Bradford whom they consider most deserving, and a regular account is kept of its application.

FARRAND'S CHARITY (*see page 58*).

Thomas Farrand, by his Will, dated 27th June 1724, directed his trustees therein named to settle out of his real estates an annuity of 10*l.*, to be applied in paying for the instruction of poor children in learning to read English, and write, belonging to the town of Bradford, whose parents were not able to pay for such their learning, at the discretion of the trustees.

Farrand's
Charity.

By Indentures of Lease and Release, dated the 27th and 28th September 1726, an annuity or yearly rentcharge of 10*l.* was charged and secured on several closes and parcels of ground called the Far Lang Sides, in Horton, in the parish of Bradford, and a messuage and barn thereon, and was vested in five trustees, upon trust, to apply the same for the purposes in the will mentioned, and the deeds contained a proviso for continuing the trust by the appointment of new trustees on the death of any two of them.

New trustees have been chosen from time to time, and by the last deed of appointment, dated the 18th April 1802, the rentcharge is vested in Mr. John Stanfield and Mr. James Wilkinson, the present surviving trustees.

Report of
1827.

Bradford.

Farrand's
Charity—
continued.

The property subject to the charge belongs to Henry William Oates, esquire, and the money is applied annually in teaching as many poor children to read as the fund will suffice for, the number of children instructed being at present 17, and there is a balance in hand of 2*l.* 2*s.*

For a long time past the children have been taught to read only, and the reason assigned for their not being taught to write also is the desire of the master that a larger number might receive some instruction.

TOWNSHIP OF HORTON.

ASHTON'S CHARITY (see page 83).

Horton.

Ashton's
Charity.

John Ashton, by Will, dated 4th August 1712, devised his messuage in Horton, and the buildings and lands thereto belonging, unto four trustees, and their heirs, upon trust, to distribute the clear rents half yearly amongst such poor aged and necessitous people of the town of Horton as should subsist without the town allowance, and should appear to the trustees to have been industrious, and have become most needful; and he bequeathed to the trustees all the residue of his personal estate, upon trust, to put forth the same at interest, or purchase land therewith, and distribute the interest or profits amongst such poor people as aforesaid; and he directed that when any three of the trustees should die the survivor should convey the premises unto four other honest substantial inhabitants of the town of Horton, upon the trusts above mentioned.

The residue of the testator's personal estate was laid out in the purchase of a messuage in Horton, with a barn, orchard, and garden, a close called Wheat Hole, and three closes, then in five, called Hatcliffe Closes, containing by estimation five days work.

The charity-estates are vested in Joseph Barrons, as surviving trustee, under deeds, dated the 1st and 2d November 1813, and consist of the following particulars:

Three cottages, a barn, and certain closes of land at Horton, let to Joseph Gomersal, as yearly tenant, at 30*l.* per annum:

A blacksmith's shop and shed, let to John Garthwaite, as yearly tenant, at 7*l.* per annum:

A farm at the Solitary in Horton, consisting of a dwelling-house, divided into two, a barn, and several closes, containing 13 or 14 days work, or about nine acres, let in different parcels to George Briggs and Daniel Dracup, as yearly tenants, at rents amounting together to 16*l.* a year.

The property is all let at its full annual value.

The sum of 80*l.* was borrowed, and laid out about two years ago in repairing a barn, and part of the rents is appropriated to the payment of the debt.

The coals under the land occupied by Gomersal were sold by agreement in January 1822 for 90*l.*, of which 10*l.* was paid at the first; 5*l.* was to be paid on the 21st January 1823, and the remainder was to be defrayed by half-yearly payments of 7*l.* 10*s.*

The clear income, after deducting what is retained for payment of the debt, and the charge for a dinner on rent-days, being about 2*l.* 5*s.* a year, is distributed among poor people of Horton not receiving parochial-relief.

The sum of 40*l.* was laid out in 1821 in law-expenses respecting the preparation of a deed of feoffment of the charity-estates, which was recommended by the attorney of the trustees, who is since deceased, with a view to the letting of part of the charity-estate on a building-lease, which purpose, however, by reason of subsequent circumstances, could not be carried into effect. We have not been able to discover how the preparation of such deed became necessary.

SAGAR'S CHARITY (see page 79).

Sagar's
Charity.

James Sagar, by Will, dated 15th February 1665, devised to two trustees and their heirs a close, called Randalwell Close, situate at Horton, near Bradford, upon trust, out of the rents and profits to pay 20*s.* yearly to the minister of Thornton Chapel, and to divide and bestow the residue thereof among the most needful poor within the chapelry.

New trustees have been appointed from time to time, but the number of them has been increased, and the estate now belonging to the charity was conveyed to 12 trustees in 1826.

The Randalwell Close was let in 1821 for 8*l.* a year, being the full annual value, on a yearly letting; but being of great value as building-ground it was lately exchanged, under the authority and in the manner directed by the Act of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. c. 92, for certain closes, with farm-buildings thereon, at Clayton West, in the parish of Bradford, containing 30 days work, or 20 acres of land, and that property is now let to Jonas Wilkinson, from year to year, at 50*l.* per annum, the full annual value; but as the land at Clayton was more than a just equivalent, it became necessary to pay the difference of the value in money, to be raised out of the rents and profits of the land at Clayton, and at the time of this inquiry there remained due from the charity-estate the sum of 50*l.*

The yearly sum of 20*s.* has been regularly paid to the minister, but in consequence of the debt incurred on the occasion of the exchange, and the expenses attending the conveyance of the land at Clayton to the trustees, there has not of late years been any distribution of the surplus-rents. It is intended, however, as soon as the debt is discharged, to distribute the surplus in the manner the surplus-rents of the Randalwell Close were distributed, viz., among poor persons of the several townships or hamlets in the chapelry, not receiving regular parochial relief, one fifth being apportioned for each township or hamlet.

It may be a question, perhaps, whether the proceedings under the Act, so far at least as respects the money paid for compensation, were strictly regular, but we have found no reason to suppose that the permanent interests of the Charity were not duly attended to and maintained.

PARISH OF CALVERLEY.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S DOLE (see page 89).

This is an annual sum of 4*l.* payable out of the rectories of Thorp Arch and Hutton Pannal for the poor of the parish of Calverley. An account is given of the origin and nature of the charity in the Report of Charities for the parish of Otley. The sum of 2*l.* a year is paid by the owner of the rectory of Hutton Pannal, but the incumbent of the vicarage of Thorp Arch, who is lessee of the tithes of that parish, insists on a deduction for land-tax out of the portion payable by him, and we have not yet found the means of satisfactorily investigating the merits of that claim.

The money received is divided into three equal portions, and a portion is distributed in each of the three several townships of Calverley with Farsley, Idle, and Pudsey, among poor people by the proper officers.

Report of
1827.
—
Calverley.

Queen
Elizabeth's
Dole.

TOWNSHIP OF CALVERLEY.

ECCLESHILL DOLE (see page 90).

This is an annual payment of 30*s.* for the poor of Calverley, out of lands in Eccleshill, made as follows: 10*s.* by Christopher Edmundson, 10*s.* by William Udall, and 10*s.* by Walter Scott Stanhope, esq.

Eccleshill
Dole.

The money is distributed by the overseers of the poor among poor widows of Calverley not receiving regular parochial relief.

The charity appears to have originated under a deed, dated 6th October 1686, purporting in terms to be a conveyance from *Walter Calverley*, esq., to trustees, for the poor of the township of the third part of a close called Wheatlands, the third part of a close called Margaret Roods, and the third part of a close, called Ryecroft, each of which is described in the deed as being demised at the yearly rent of 10*s.*; but the deed is executed by the trustees only, and the parish officers having lately taken the opinion of an eminent counsel on the subject, were advised, that as no conveyance could be found executed by the granting party, and the parish officers could not show anything but the receipts of 10*s.* a year from the owners of the land who had been in possession, which could not be shown to be a rent for the enjoyment, the possession of the land could not be recovered, and the payment must be considered a rentcharge only.

TOWNSHIP OF PUDSEY.

LEPTON'S GIFT (see page 90).

Joseph Lepton, by Will, dated 6th November 1715, devised a close called Dickroyd to trustees, upon trust, to pay 3*l.* annually to a dissenting minister settled in Pudsey, and the residue of the rent thereof to such poor persons as being legally settled in Pudsey should subsist without the town's allowance.

Pudsey.
—
Lepton's
Gift.

The trustees of this charity estate are *Lepton Dobson*, esq. alderman of Leeds, and his brother, *Mr. George Dobson*, descendants of the donor.

The property is situate in the townships of Pudsey and Bramley, and consists of a close of about 4½ acres, called Dickroyd, and an allotment of somewhat more than a rood on Pudsey Little Moor, which are let to *John Halliday*, as tenant from year to year, at 18*l.* a year, being the full annual value.

The sum of 3*l.* a year is paid to a dissenting minister at Pudsey, and the remainder of the rent is distributed by the churchwardens and overseers among poor persons of Pudsey, not receiving parochial relief.

DOLES (see page 91).

DONATIONS.	Annual Payment.	PROPERTY CHARGED.	BY WHOM PAID.
40 <i>l.</i> by Mrs. Gibson for the poor	2 s. d. 2 — —	Township rates	Overseers of poor.
Rentcharge of 10 <i>s.</i> a year by Whitley, for the poor	— 6 8 — 3 4 — 10 —	Old fold and lands adjoining	{ Samuel Farrar, and Mr. Kitchen, proprietors.
Interest of 5 <i>l.</i> by will of Gervoise Neville, dated 13th May 1726, for the poor, in bread	— 5 —	The Soke Mill at Leeds	Edward Hudson, proprietor.

Doles.

These doles, together with the portion of Queen Elizabeth's, are regularly distributed among poor persons of Pudsey.

SIMPSON'S CHARITY (see page 92).

Jacob Simpson, of Leeds, surgeon, by Will, dated in 1737, gave 100*l.* the interest thereof to be applied to the use of poor housekeepers, and the education of poor children at Pudsey.

Simpson's
Charity.

The sum of 100*l.* is in the hands of *William Hey*, esq. of Leeds, and the interest, 5*l.* a year, is applied by the incumbent curate of Pudsey chapel in paying for the instruction in reading of seven poor children.

III. The following extracts contain all the references to the Charities of the Parishes and Townships wholly or in part comprised in the County Borough of Bradford, to be found in the General Digest, 1873-75, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-75,
and Supple-
mentary
Digest, 1891.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.					Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.							Observations.	
	Real Estate.		Personalty.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Education.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Church Purposes.	Maintenance of Dis-secting Places of Worship and their Ministers.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.		Distribu-tion of Money.
	Houses and Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.									
BRADFORD.														
P. e Grammar School	A. R. P. Houses and 251 1 19	£ s. d. 426 - -	£ s. d. 1 13 10 {	£ s. d. C. 961 18 5 C. 6,603 3 2	£ s. d. P. 8,130 - -	£ s. d. 552 3 0	£ s. d. 451 3 4	£ s. d. Gr. 980 1 10	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Regulated by scheme of Endowed Schools Commissioners, 19th August 1871. Extensive build-ings have been erected, and a large portion of real property sold. Stock held by official trust-ees. The sum of 8,130 <i>l.</i> is the price obtained by recent sale of land.	
Poor's Estate -	- 48 0 13	61 - -	4 18 6	- -	- -	- -	65 18 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	65 18 6	Distributable among the several townships.	
Pollard -	- -	- -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	5 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 - -	Also in township of Bierley, Haverth, and Stanbury.	
Jowett -	- -	- -	- -	C. 498 17 5	- -	14 19 11	19 19 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	14 19 11		
J. Crosse -	- -	- -	- -	C. 512 2 10	- -	15 7 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	15 7 3	Founded by will 1816. Held by official trustees.	
							1,081 7 6	506 16 2	- -	- -	- -	101 5 8		
TOWNSHIP OF BRADFORD.														
*Stott Hill School	- -	- -	- -	C. 1,069 4 7	- -	32 1 6	- -	N. 32 1 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	Founded by deed, 1828. Held by official trustees.	
Field, or the Black Abbey Charity.	2 0 32 and ground-rents.	111 10 0	- -	- -	- -	- -	111 10 0	111 - -	- -	- -	- -	111 10 0	The ground-rents reserved by leases for 999 years.	
Farnand -	- -	- -	10 - -	- -	- -	- -	10 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -		
Elizabeth Wadsworth	- -	- -	- -	C. 580 - -	- -	17 8 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	5 16 -	5 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> to township of Calverley; 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> to township of Idle, in Calverley. Founded by will, 1836. Stock held by official trustees.	
Carried forward -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	170 19 6	121 - -	- -	- -	- -	117 6 -		

NOTE.—An asterisk (*) before the name of a Charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners: C. Consols; N. New 3*l.* per Cents.; P. Personal; S.B. Savings Banks; M. (in the Securities column) Mortgage; Gt. Grammar; N. National; M. (relating to endowments for clergy) Minister; Or. Organist; Br. Bread or any other food; F. Fuel, coals, wood, &c.; Cl. Clothing.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Former Income.	Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.						Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.				Education.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Church Purposes.	Maintenance of Dispersing Places of Worship and their Ministers.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribution of Money.	
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents—charge Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.									
TOWNSHIP OF BRADFORD—cont.													
Brought forward	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
John Appleyard	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See township of Halifax for endowment of Appleyard's Charity.
Dr. Jobson	—	—	—	N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Founded by deed, 1838. Income applicable in purchasing Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books. Held by official trustees.
Organist's Charity	House and 32 0 0	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	Or. 21	—	—	—	Founded by deed, 1787.
The Brown Scholarships.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Founded by deed, 1873.
TOWNSHIP OF HORTON.													
Ashton	Cottages, &c. and 13 1 9	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CHAPELRY OF THORNTON.													
Sagar	20	50	—	—	—	—	—	M. 1	—	—	—	—	To poor of several townships.
CHAPELRY OF DUDLEY HILL.													
Neweyan School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	By deed, 1816.
CALVERLEY.													
Queen Elizabeth's Dole.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See General Charities for this county.

NOTE.—An asterisk (*) before the name of a Charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners; C. Consols; N. New 3l. per Centa.; P. Personal; S.B. Savings Bank; M. (in the Securities column) Mortgage; Gr. Grammar; N. National; M. (relating to endowments for clergy) Minister; Or. Organist; Br. Bread or any other food; F. Fuel, coals, wood, &c.; Cl. Clothing.

Bradford.
General
Digest,
1873-75—
continued.

Bradford.

General
Digest,
1873-75—
*continued.*GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-75—*continued.*

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.						Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.				Education.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Church Purposes.	Maintenance of Dis-senting Places of Worship and their Ministers.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribution of Money.	
	Houses and Lands, Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Pay-ments.	Stock.									
TOWNSHIP OF CALVERLEY. Eccleshill Dole Elizabeth Wadsworth	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rent-charge not now paid. See Township of Bradford.
	—	—	—	—	—	1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cl.	5 16	—	
TOWNSHIP OF PUDSEY. Lepton Gibson Whitley Neville Simpson	4 2 0	13	—	—	13	19	—	—	—	3	15	—	Rent-charge not now paid.
	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	Br.	5	—	
	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	—	24 5	25 11 8	—	—	—	3	15 5	1	

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Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.					Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.						Observations.	
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personality and its Income.			Total Gross Income.	Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Nonconformist Bodies.	Medical Relief and Nursing.		Distribution to the Poor. In Money.
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents-charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personality.								
BRADFORD. Yorkshire United Independent College.	A. B. P. Buildings and site containing 8 0 0 Three plots of land containing respectively, 3,914 sq. yds. 3,386 " 2,590 "	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	Formerly used as the Alms-house of the Independent College.
		Bradford Corporation 3l. 5s. per Cent. Debentures.			O.T. 9,100 — —	293 13 —							
		Bradford Corporation 4l. per Cent. Debentures			O.T. 6,700 — —	268 — —							
		4 per Cent. Preference Stock of Great Northern Railway Company.			— — — 3,850 — —	134 — —							
		120 £. 10 Five per Cent. shares in Glasgow and South Western Railway Company.			— — — — —	75 — —							
		Huddersfield Corporation Stock, 3l. 10s. per Cent.	1,000 — — —	O.T. — — —	— — —	85 — —	1,173 10 —						Regulated by Statute, 1888. £13,000 Consols, now Bradford Corporation Stock, part of the endowments of this College, are included in the Budget of the Charity (1878-79), under the names of the donors, viz., Bacon and Hanson. Endowments (excepting proceeds of sale of Rotherham Independent College, which was sold after date taken from schedule to above Scheme.
			1,34 1,000 — — —	— — —	— — —	35 — —							
				P. 2,000 — — —	— — —	— — —							
					M. 7,940 — — —	334 15 —							Bequest of J. Nutter Represents share of residuary estate bequeathed by Thomas Anderson. Rent from mortgages in 1886.

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Bradford.
Supplementary Digest,
1891.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891—*continued.*

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.					Observations.	
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personality and its Income.				Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Nonconformist Bodies.	Medical Relief and Nursing.		Distribution to the Poor.
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rent-charge and Fixed Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personality.	Dividends and Interest.								
BRADFORD— <i>cont.</i>	A. T. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nutter, J. -	-	-	-	C. 501 5 -	O.T.	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 15 8	-	-
Brown, H.	-	-	-	Bradford Corporation 4l. per Cent. Debentures	-	500 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Musgrave, A.	-	-	-	C. 9,716 15 -	O.T.	-	-	287 8 -	-	-	-	287 8 -	-	-
Leather, J. W.	-	-	-	-	P.	10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutter, J. -	-	-	-	C. 501 5 -	O.T.	-	13 15 8	13 15 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown, H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown, H.	-	-	-	-	P.	1,000 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown, H.	-	-	-	-	P.	1,000 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wright, J. C.	-	-	-	-	P.	1,000 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutter, J. -	-	-	-	C. 501 5 -	O.T.	-	13 15 8	13 15 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutter, J.	-	-	-	Bradford Corporation Debentures	9'6 s 1	-	31 7 7	31 7 7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutter, J. -	-	-	-	C. 501 5 -	O.T.	-	13 15 8	13 15 8	-	-	-	13 15 8	-	-
*Boys' Orphanage	-	-	-	Bradford Corporation Debentures	10,000 -	-	350 -	350 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nutter, J. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350 -	-	-	-	-	-
Brown, H.	-	-	-	-	P.	100 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.					Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.					Observations	
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personalty and its Income.				Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Nonconformist Bodies.	Medical Relief and Nursing.		Distribution to the Poor.
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents, charge and Fixed Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.								
BRADFORD—cont. Wilson, W.	A. R. P.	£ s. d. 5	£ s. d. per Cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock of Great Western Railway Company.	£ s. d. 486	O.T.	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 24 6 -	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 24 6 -	Will, dated 1840.
Stott, S.	—	—	—	332 9 5	O.T.	—	10 10 4	—	—	—	—	—	One-fourth to medical dispensary, 1896. One-fourth to lying-in charity by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1876. One-fourth to orphan girls' home.
The Lectureship	—	—	40	—	—	—	40 - -	—	40 - -	—	—	—	Granted by P. Sunderland by indenture, 1871.
*Girls' Grammar School	School and site.	—	—	567 7 7	—	—	15 12 -	—	15 12 -	—	—	—	Gift of Rev. J. Cross. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners (under Endowed Schools Acts), 1875. Receipt of 250l. provided by Scheme, 1871, for management of Free Grammar School of King Charles II.
Brown's Scholarships	—	—	Bradford Corporation 3½ per Cent. Stock.	5 000 - -	—	—	688 4 8	588 4 8	—	—	—	—	Will, proved 1878 } Description of investments and income taken from accounts, 1890. Indenture, 1879 }
The Salt Scholarships	—	—	Bradford Corporation 3½ per Cent. Stock.	3 500 - -	—	—	162 4 -	—	—	—	—	—	
Free Grammar School:	—	—	Bradford Corporation 3½ per Cent. Stock.	—	Bradford Old Bank	1 500 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	
The Salt Scholarships	—	—	Bradford Corporation Stock	2 000 - -	—	—	239 4 -	239 4 -	—	—	—	—	Deed, 1878. Description of investment and income taken from accounts, 1890.
*The Bradford Technical School.	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	Bradford Banking Company	4 030 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1881.
*Eastbrook Wesleyan Chapel and Burial Ground.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1824 and 1841. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1863.
*Kirkgate Wesleyan Chapel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1811, and declaration of trust, 1813. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1863.

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Bradford.
Supplementary Digest,
1891—
continued.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891—*continued.*

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.					Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.					Observations.		
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personalty and its Income.			Total Gross Income.	Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Nonconformist Bodies.		Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rent-charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.								
BRADFORD— <i>cont.</i> Bradford Moor Old and New Wesleyan Chapels and Burial Ground.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Westgate Baptist Chapel. Bailey	—	—	—	C.	135 16 1	O.T.	—	—	—	5 2 —	—	—	
Salem Congregational Chapel Burial Ground.	—	—	—	C.	202 — 4	O.T.	—	—	—	5 11 —	—	—	
*Christchurch Schools ST. LUKE.	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*School of 1872 BOWLING.	Site and building.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Prospect Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School.	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*St. John's National School	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Wesleyan Chapel	Chapel, burial ground, and cottages.	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 —	—	—	
HORTON, GREAT. *Wesleyan Chapel.	Chapel, school, burial ground, and trust property.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Charity for Religious Instruction of Children, Adults &c., in connection with Congregation assembling at Wesleyan place Chapel.	Buildings and site.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.						Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.				Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Nonconformist Bodies.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor. In Money.	
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents, charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.								
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
BEADFORD—cont.														
HORTON, GREAT ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.														
Rand, E. -	-	-	-	C.	260 15 1	O.T.	7 3 4	7 3 4	-	-	-	-	7 3 4	Will, proved 1884.
HORTON, LITTLE.														
Dixon, Jeremy -	About 75 0 3	72 10 -	-	I. 3½	1,024 17 -	-	35 17 4	118 17 4	-	-	118 17 4	-	-	Will, 1724. Income includes 10½ 10s., stated in accounts to arise from "demises."
MANNINGHAM.														
Rand, E. -	-	-	-	-	260 15 1	O.T.	7 3 4	7 3 4	-	-	-	-	7 3 4	Will, proved 1884.
CALVERLEY.														
BOLTON, ST. JAMES APOSTLE.														
*Church School	Site and buildings.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Deed, 1839.

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Bradford.
Supplementary Digest,
1891—
continued.

Bradford
County
Borough.

There are numerous references to the Charities of this County Borough in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is incorporated in the following Report of the Assistant Commissioner.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall.

The Town Council was represented at the opening of the Inquiry by the Mayor, Mr. Jonas Whitley, Aldermen Smith Feather and William Lister, Councillors James Parker, C. Greenwood, Joseph Hayhurst, and S. Shaftoe, Mr. W. T. McGowen, Town Clerk, and Mr. Joseph Rawson, Deputy Town Clerk. Among those who were present in the course of the Inquiry were Mr. Alfred Illingworth, M.P. for West Bradford, Mr. W. P. Byles, M.P. for the Shipley Division of Yorkshire, Canon Bardsley, Vicar of Bradford, the Rev. W. H. Keeling, Head Master of the Grammar School, the Rev. F. Kellett, Mrs. W. P. Byles, Governor of the Girls' Grammar School, and Miss Stocker, Head Mistress of the same school.

The names of the persons representing the various Charities are mentioned in the course of the Report, as each Charity is dealt with.

Census of
1891.

The County Borough of Bradford comprises in the ancient parish of Bradford the townships of Allerton, Bowling, Bradford, Heaton, Horton, and Manningham; and in the ancient parish of Calverley the township of Bolton and part of the townships of Calverley-with-Farsley, and Pudsey. The total population of the Borough, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 216,361.

The Grammar School (see page 1).

The
Grammar
School.

This Charity was represented at the Inquiry by the Rev. Canon Bardsley, Chairman of the Governors, the Rev. W. H. Keeling, Head Master, and Mr. G. E. Mumford, Solicitor, Clerk to the Governors.

The school is now regulated by a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts approved on the 19th August, 1871, as altered by a Scheme under the Charitable Trusts Acts dated the 20th May 1890.

The school appears to have been carried on, from the date of the Report of 1837 to that of the establishment of the first of the above Schemes, under the provisions of the Act mentioned in that Report, and in the buildings, the erection of which is therein referred to. An application was made to the Charity Commissioners in 1856 in reference to a proposed purchase of land, but was not proceeded with, and with that exception the attention of the Commissioners was not called to the school until the year 1869. During that and the succeeding years correspondence was carried on relating mainly to sales of land and other financial matters, which will be more particularly referred to hereafter.

Almost immediately after the constitution of the Endowed Schools Commission, viz., in October 1869, the Governors applied to the Commissioners for a Scheme for the future regulation of the school. After the customary local inquiries, a Scheme was prepared, and was published on the 13th June 1870. Certain of the provisions of the draft Scheme provoked very strong opposition from the Governors of the school and the leading inhabitants of Bradford, and an active correspondence was carried on with the Commissioners during the remainder of the year 1870. The controversy turned almost entirely upon the question whether the school should be of the first or of the second grade, and, as subsidiary thereto, whether the limit of age for remaining at the school should be fixed at 17 or 19, and whether Greek should or should not form part of the regular curriculum of study. Local feeling was strongly in favour of the school being established on first grade lines, while the Commissioners were not convinced that the demand for such a school existed in the borough. In November 1870 they offered to concede the point of continuance at the school until the age of 19, and also to provide for Greek being taught under certain conditions and restrictions, including the payment of an extra fee. The Governors were not content with these concessions, and pressed for a public inquiry, to be directed towards ascertaining the facts as to the alleged demand for first grade instruction. An inquiry was accordingly held by Mr. D. R. Fearon, on the 10th January 1871, and following days, the evidence given at which was overwhelmingly in favour of the Governors' views; the amendments proposed by them were introduced into the Scheme, and it was ultimately approved by Her Majesty, in the amended form, on the 19th August 1871. It may be said here that the expectations of the Governors and residents have been fully realized in the subsequent history of the school, which has proved highly successful as a first grade classical school, as well as on the modern side, and now holds its own against the best schools in the country in respect of open scholarships gained at the universities and subsequent university distinctions.

At the date of the establishment of the Scheme of 1871 the school had fallen to a low ebb both in numbers and efficiency. It had been inspected a few years before by Mr. J. G. Fitch, Assistant Commissioner to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, who had reported unfavourably upon it (Schools Inquiry Commissioners' Report, Vol. XVIII., p. 54). At the time of his visit there were about 50 boys in the school. Of these seven were learning Greek and 14 Latin, but not more than two had made any progress in the former language, and not more than six in the latter. No French or German was taught, and only three or four boys had made any perceptible progress in mathematics. In the previous 18 years only seven boys had proceeded from the school to the university. Speaking generally, Mr. Fitch said that the work of the school consisted of lifeless routine, and he could see among the boys no evidence of interest in their work or of desire to do it well. The following table, which has been prepared by the head master, and was handed to me at the Inquiry, exhibits a striking contrast between the condition of the school in the year 1871 and at the present day :—

Bradford
County
Borough.
—
The
Grammar
School—
continued.

BRADFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Comparison of 1871 with 1893.

	1871.	£	s.	d.
Gross income from endowment	- - - - -	912	7	7
Income from quarterages	- - - - -	151	13	4
Number of boys (average of three terms)	- - - - -		44	
Number of masters	- - - - -		4	
Number of boys proceeding to the Universities during the preceding 10 years	- - - - -		5	

Distinctions gained at the Universities during the same period.

Fellowships, University scholarships, and prizes	- - - - -	0
Number of scholarships gained	- - - - -	1
Number of first classes in honours	- - - - -	0

	1893.	£	s.	d.
Gross income from endowment	- - - - -	718	7	10
Gross income from scholarships' endowment	- - - - -	680	14	2
		1,399	2	0
Income from tuition fees (including grants from the County Councils of the West Riding and Bradford)	- - - - -	4,813	0	10
Income from other sources	- - - - -	1,045	18	9
Number of boys (average of three terms)	- - - - -		422	
Number of masters	- - - - -		19	
Number of boys proceeding to the Universities during the preceding 10 years	- - - - -		108	

Distinctions gained at the Universities during the same period.

Fellowships (4), University scholarships (4), and prizes (6)	-	-	-	14
Number of scholarships gained at the Universities	-	-	-	73
Number of first classes in honours at Oxford, Cambridge, and London	-	-	-	44
			£	s. d.
Money expended on buildings since 1871	-	-	-	26,155 0 7

Much of the credit for this improvement is no doubt due to Mr. Keeling, who has been head master ever since the Scheme came into operation.

The principal provisions of the Scheme of 1871 are as follows :—

By the first clause it was declared that the object of the foundation should be (a) to supply a liberal education for boys, and (b) to promote the education of girls, by means of schools in Bradford. For the management of the school a Governing Body was provided, to consist of not more than 16 nor less than 13 persons, of whom four should be ex-officio Governors, four representative, and the remainder co-optative. As, however, the clauses (2-9) of the original Scheme, dealing with the constitution, mode of election, and provisions for maintaining the numbers of the Governing Body, have been repealed by the amending Scheme, I do not propose to refer to them more particularly in this place. The clauses in question were found in practice to present certain difficulties of interpretation, which led to frequent appeals being made to the Charity Commissioners for advice. By a minute of the Board, dated 2nd November

Scheme of
19th August
1871.

Bradford
County
Borough.

The
Grammar
School—
continued.

1886, the Commissioners resolved that it was undesirable that any further appointments of co-optative governors should be made until the Scheme had been amended; correspondence followed with the governors, the Bradford School Board, and others, relating to the future constitution of the governing body, with reference especially to the question of ex-officio governors, and the amending Scheme, which deals only with this matter and with the annual examination of the school, was established on the 20th May 1890.

Alterations
made by
Scheme of
20th May
1890.

By this Scheme it was provided that the Governing Body should consist, when complete, of two ex-officio Governors, namely, the Vicar of Bradford, and the President of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute respectively for the time being; seven representative Governors to be appointed, each for the term of five years, as follows:—Three by the Town Council of Bradford, three by the School Board for Bradford, and one by the Bradford Chamber of Commerce; and five co-optative Governors, to be appointed by the general body of Governors. All co-optative Governors appointed subsequently to the date of the Scheme were to be appointed for the term of six years. Under the original Scheme the office of co-optative Governor was tenable for life.

Further
provisions of
Scheme of
1871.

It was provided by the original Scheme, as required by section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, that religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship should not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor under the Scheme.

After the usual management clauses, the Scheme directed that the foundation should consist of two branches, one for the education of boys, and the other for the education of girls, and that from the date of the Scheme or within three years thereafter the Governors should appropriate the annual sum of 200*l.*, to be raised to 250*l.* on the determination of either of the pensions hereafter mentioned, for the establishment and maintenance of a girls' school, to be managed in accordance with directions to be set forth in a supplementary Scheme. It was further provided that the boys' school should be a day school, and should be divided into two departments, to be called respectively the senior and junior department; that the Governors should provide suitable accommodation for both departments by erecting new buildings or enlarging and adapting the existing buildings, and to that end should be empowered to raise by sale or mortgage of the trust property, under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, a sum not exceeding 4,000*l.*; that the head master, who should not be required to be in Holy Orders, should be appointed and removed by the Governors, and should have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all assistant masters; that he should receive a fixed stipend of 200*l.* a year, and a capitation payment of not less than 3*l.* nor more than 6*l.* a year for each boy in the senior department, and not less than 1*l.* nor more than 3*l.* for each boy in the junior department.

It was then provided that the entrance fee should not exceed 1*l.* in the junior and 2*l.* in the senior department, and that the tuition fees should be fixed by the Governors between the limits of 4*l.* and 10*l.* a year in the junior department, and 10*l.* and 20*l.* a year in the senior department; and further, that no boy should be admitted to the junior department under the age of eight or remain in that department after the age of 15, and that no boy should be admitted to the senior department under the age of 13, except after passing the examination prescribed by the Scheme for admission thereto, or should remain in that department after the end of the term in which he should attain the age of 19. An entrance examination was prescribed, and a minimum standard fixed, for each department. Power was also given to the Governors to arrange for the accommodation of daily or weekly boarders, under the supervision of an assistant master or other person approved by them.

The Scheme then provided for exemption of day scholars from attending prayer and religious worship, and from lessons on religious subjects, as required by section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and directed that the Governors and head master should make proper regulations for the religious instruction to be given in the school; it also prescribed for the junior department the subjects of secular instruction usual in a school of the third grade, and for the senior department the subjects usual in a school of the first grade, with a special provision that the Greek language and literature might be taught in the latter department if the Governors thought fit, and under such arrangements as they might consider expedient.

The examination clause, as altered by the Scheme of 1890, provided that an annual examination should be held by an examiner or examiners unconnected with the school, who should report to the Governors, and that if in any year the Charity

Commissioners should by Order direct that an examiner or examiners should be appointed in the manner indicated in that Order, the examination should for that year be held by the examiner or examiners so appointed, the cost being defrayed by the Governors.

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By clause 62 of the Scheme it was provided that the Governors should grant exhibitions tenable at the school itself, and entitling the holders to exemption from the whole or half of the tuition fees; that the exhibitions should be awarded either on admission to the school or to boys already there, but that not more than 10 per cent. of the boys should be wholly exempt, and that no further exemptions should be allowed when the exemptions, total and partial, reached the proportion of one in every five boys in the school. The Governors were also empowered (1) to confer other pecuniary emoluments, over and above the remission of the tuition fee, in cases where special circumstances appeared to them to make it desirable; (2) to restrict the competition for some portion of the exhibitions to candidates who were being educated at the public elementary schools within the school district of Bradford.

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By clause 63 the Governors were directed, when the funds admitted, to establish one or more exhibitions tenable for not more than four years at any place of liberal, scientific, technical, or professional education or study, to be approved by them.

The Scheme further provided for the payment of a yearly pension of 80*l.* to the retiring usher, the Rev. George Bayldon Rogerson, and a yearly pension of 160*l.* to the retiring schoolmaster, the Rev. John Richards, for their respective lives.

By a certificate of incorporation granted by the Charity Commissioners, under the provisions of the Charitable Trustees' Incorporation Act, 1872, on the 4th January 1878, the Governors of the School were incorporated under the corporate name of "The Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, Registered."

In the autumn following the establishment of the Scheme the Governors appointed the Rev. W. H. Keeling, then head master of Northampton Grammar School, to the head mastership, and he entered on his duties in the January of the following year.

Steps had already been taken towards the erection of the new buildings. A competition had been invited, the designs of Messrs. Andrews and Pepper had been selected, and plans and estimates were furnished in December 1871. The first estimates amounted to 6,170*l.*, and the Charity Commissioners, on being applied to for their sanction to this expenditure, referred the matter to the late Endowed Schools Commissioners, who offered no objection, provided no further charge should be made either for the buildings or fittings. In June 1872, upon increased estimates being submitted to them, the last-mentioned Commissioners expressed their willingness to sanction the expenditure if the Governors could provide from other sources a fund for maintaining exhibitions. This condition was fulfilled by the establishment, in March 1873, of the Brown Scholarship Fund hereafter mentioned (*see* page 32). The old buildings were pulled down, and the work was begun early in 1872. By Order, dated 5th July 1872, the Charity Commissioners authorised the Governors to expend towards providing the above-mentioned sum of 6,170*l.* the following sums of money, derived from sales of land, the particulars of which are shown in the tabulated statement given below (*see* page 24):—

Erection
of new
buildings.

	£	s.	d.	
	1,631	0	0	
	310	2	6	
	1,000	0	0	(part of a sum of 1,481 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>)
	568	0	4	
	£3,509	2	10	
Expenses of sale to be deducted	27	2	2	
Total	£3,482	0	8	

The Order further directed that the balance, viz., 2,687*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, should be provided by the sale of a sufficient portion of the sum of 3,627*l.* Consols, then held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the school. Under a further Order, dated 2nd August 1872, the sum of 2,910*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* Consols was sold in order to produce this balance.

The cost of the buildings, however, proved to be greatly in excess of the estimates, and by the 11th May 1874 a sum of 11,879*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* had been expended on the buildings, furnishing, heating apparatus, and scientific apparatus, and it was estimated that a further sum of 1,260*l.* would be required for levelling the playground, &c., and 310*l.* for furniture and apparatus. For the erection of a gymnasium a sum of 2,000*l.* (afterwards increased to more than 2,500*l.*) had been raised by public subscription.

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On the above date the Governors applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to meet the balance of the expenditure over and above the sum of 6,170*l.* already authorised out of the purchase money of lands recently sold. By letter, dated 16th July 1874, the Commissioners authorized the application to this purpose of a sum of 5,650*l.* realized by the sale of Gutteredge Farm, but suspended their final Order until the ultimate completion of the buildings.

On the 9th December 1875 the following final statement of the total expenditure on the buildings was submitted to the Charity Commissioners:—

	£	s.	d.
Expenses of building (including levelling, &c.)	-	12,654	18 6
Furnishing and scientific apparatus	-	501	18 0
Bank interest and commission	-	141	12 5
		<u>£13,298</u>	<u>8 11</u>

Towards meeting this expenditure the sums of 6,170*l.* and 5,650*l.*, making together 11,820*l.*, had been already authorised, and a balance of 1,478*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* was thus left to be provided. By Order, dated 24th December 1875, the Charity Commissioners authorized the application for this purpose of a sum of 800*l.*, being the deposit of the purchase money of land at Undercliffe, which had been retained by the Bradford Banking Company in part discharge of the Governors' indebtedness to them, and empowered the Governors to provide the balance, 678*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*, by the sale, under a further Order, of a sufficient portion of a sum of 7,798*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Consols, being the investment of the balance of the purchase money of the same land. Under the authority of an Order, dated 4th January 1876, a sum of 725*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* was sold accordingly.

The buildings had been constructed to accommodate 350 scholars, but during the last term of 1876 the numbers had risen to 452, and the Governors considered it necessary to extend and enlarge them. They made an application to the Charity Commissioners in December 1876 for authority to spend a sum of 7,300*l.* on the extension, and after some negotiation the Commissioners made an Order on the 29th May 1877 authorising the proposed extension and improvement at a cost not exceeding 7,000*l.*, to be raised by the sale of part of the Consols held by the Official Trustees, and to be replaced by the purchase every year out of income of one-thirtieth of the amount of Consols sold; and the Order provided that the commencement of the replacement might be deferred for 10 years.

On the 15th June 1877 a further Order was made for the sale of 7,407*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Consols, in order to produce the required sum of 7,000*l.*

The Governors, however, allowed the expenditure on the new buildings to exceed very considerably the limit set by the Commissioners, and on the 19th April 1879 they submitted to the latter a statement showing the total cost to have been 10,083*l.* 16*s.*, leaving a balance over the amount authorized of 3,083*l.* 16*s.* To this were to be added a sum of 41*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* for interest, and a sum of 181*l.* 4*s.*, the amount by which the cost of the gymnasium (2,716*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*) had exceeded the amount subscribed by the public, making a total deficiency of 3,306*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* This amount the Governors asked for authority to provide out of a sum of 7,145*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* on deposit with the Bradford Banking Company, being the balance of the purchase money of Sowerby Parks Farm, sold under an Order of the Commissioners of the 30th October 1877.

The Commissioners refused to comply with this request, considering that the Governors had broken faith with them, first, in exceeding the limit of cost which they had pledged themselves to observe; and secondly, in not having invested the purchase money of Sowerby Parks Farm as directed by the Order approving the sale.

Ultimately a compromise was effected, and by an Order dated 10th May 1881 the Commissioners directed that of the sum of 3,306*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, 2,000*l.* should be provided by sale of part of the sum of 7,229*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Consols, then in the names of the Official Trustees, on condition (1) that the governors should provide the balance, being 1,306*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* from sources outside the Trust; (2) that the amount taken should be replaced within 30 years by the transfer of a portion of the remaining Consols to an Investment Account.

Under a further Order, dated 28th June 1881, a sum of 1,990*l.* 1*s.* Consols was sold to produce 2,000*l.*, and in the following month a sum of 1,400*l.* Consols was carried to an Investment Account to accumulate at compound interest until the amount sold should be replaced.

In June 1887 the attention of the Governors was called to the necessity of replacing the sum of 7,407*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Consols under the terms of the above-mentioned Order of

Order of
24th Dec.
1875.

Order of
29th May
1877.

Order of
10th May
1881.

the 29th May 1877, the 10 years' grace allowed by the Order having expired. The Governors, however, were unable to hold out any hope that they would be able to begin the replacement at once. The period had been an unfortunate one. Owing to depression of trade and other causes the numbers of the school had seriously declined, so much so that the amount received from tuition fees had fallen from 5,033*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* in 1877 to 3,737*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* in 1882.

Under the Order of the 10th May 1881 the Governors had by November 1887 reduced the balance of 1,306*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* which they had undertaken to meet, to 253*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* but this had been done by savings out of tuition fees, a proceeding which was not within the intention, and did not meet with the approval, of the Charity Commissioners. It was explained by the Governors that the attempt to raise the money by public subscription had failed, owing to the depression of trade and the large amount already subscribed for purposes connected with the Grammar School.

After some correspondence the matter was allowed to drop, on the understanding that the replacement of the 7,407*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* should be begun on the falling in of the pension payable to the former head master of the school.

In May 1893 this gentleman died, and in the following July the Governors brought the question of the replacement again before the Charity Commissioners. At the date of my Inquiry an Order dealing with the matter had been drafted but had not been communicated to the Governors.

The draft Order, after reciting the Orders of 29th May 1877 and 10th May 1881, and reciting that the sum of 1,400*l.* placed to an Investment Account under the last-mentioned Order now amounts (January 1894) to 2,017*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a sum of 1,372*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* still to be replaced under that Order, directs (1) that notwithstanding the provisions of the said Orders the two sums of 7,407*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* and 1,372*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* New Consols shall be replaced out of the income of the Charity within the period of 30 years from the date of the Order; (2) that for that purpose the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds shall forthwith transfer to the existing Investment Account a sum of 3,849*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* New Consols held by them in trust for the Charity, together with a sum of 1,000*l.* Bradford Corporation Debenture Stock, part of a larger sum of like Stock held by them in trust for the Charity; and (3) that they shall invest the dividends in the usual way at compound interest.

The present endowment of the Grammar School consists of the following particulars :—

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Present
endowment
of the
School.

Description of Property.	Amount.	Persons liable, or in whose Name invested.	Gross Yearly Income.
	A. R. P.		£ s. d.
School site and buildings, including head master's house (the school buildings let occasionally for various purposes.)	1 2 0	- - - - -	52 19 4 (in 1893.)
Quit-rent, in respect of land called South-fields, in Great Horton.	—	Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Bradford.	0 10 0
New Consols - - - -	£ 3,849 7 3	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	105 17 0
Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. Mortgage Debenture (repayable in 1896).	7,200 0 0	"The Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, Registered."	288 0 0
Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock.	1,700 0 0	Do. do. -	55 5 0
Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.	6,960 0 0	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	278 8 0
Purchase money of quit-rent of 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> sold to Bradford Corporation.	10 15 0	"The Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, Registered," (with Bradford Banking Company).	0 5 5
			781 4 9

Thus, it will be seen that of all the lands, quit-rents, and ground-rents, forming part of the endowment of the school at the date of the Report of 1837, there now remains unsold only one quit-rent of 10*s.* The particulars of all the sales of lands and quit-rents as to which I have been able to obtain information are given in the following table. It does not include all the items mentioned as unsold in that Report, nor is it possible in every case to identify the land or quit-rent sold with any of the items in the list there given. Sowerby Parks Farm, at Thirsk, was purchased in 1856, under the powers of the Act of 1818.

PARTICULARS OF SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

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Description of Property.	Area of Lands.	Date of Order of Board authorizing Sale.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Application of Purchase Money.
Land known as "Passion Dock" in Manningham.	—	Sold under the Act of 58 Geo. III. mentioned in Report of 1837.	£ s. d. 592 10 0	Paid into Court of Chancery on 8th August 1871. Paid out under an Order of 9th Jan. 1872, and applied towards school buildings.
A piece of land and an old farmhouse, barn, and out-buildings, &c. in Carlisle Street.	3,262 sq. yds.	4th Nov. 1870 -	1,631 0 0	School buildings.
A piece of land called Little Field, at Daisy Hill, in Manningham.	4,842 sq. yds.	4th June 1872 -	310 2 6	School buildings.
Part of Coal Holme Field, in Manningham, with dye works, messuages, &c.	6,506 sq. yds.	} 5th July 1872 -	1,481 13 10*	School buildings.
Do. do. -	3,564 sq. yds.			
A piece of land at Manor Row -	106 sq. yds.	22nd July 1873	212 0 0	Transferred to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, 17th Sept. 1873, and invested in the purchase of of 228l. 11s. 5d. Consols.
Pieces of land known as Pratt Close, Jew Croft, and Tenter Croft.	31,145 sq. yds.	Do. -	6,229 0 0	Transferred to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, 30th Jan. 1874, and invested in the purchase of 6,603l. 3s. 2d. Consols.
Land at Undercliffe, Eccleshul -	A. R. P. 26 2 25	Do. -	8,130 3 2	A deposit of 800l. retained by the governors under Order 24th Dec. 1875, the balance transferred to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, 16th Dec. 1875, and invested in purchase of 7,798l. 0s. 9d. Consols.
"The Gutteredge Farm," in Craven.	38 3 8	} 28th Oct. 1873 -	5,650 0 0	Paid to Bradford Banking Company in reduction of debt on buildings.
"The Turf Pit Gate Farm," in Craven.	51 3 18			
Land and shops in Westgate -	1,041 sq. yds.	Purchased by Corporation under compulsory powers.	7,200 0 0	Invested on a Mortgage Debenture of the Bradford Corporation at 4 per cent.
"Brockholme Farm," in Danby Wiske.	A. R. P. 66 3 10	3rd Aug. 1877 -	1,700 0 0	Invested in Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock, at par.
"Sowerby Parks Farm," near Thirsk.	184 2 9	30th Oct. 1877 -	7,300 0 0	Invested, after deduction of costs, in purchase of 6,960l. 4 per cent. Bradford Corporation Debenture Stock.

* This property was sold under Agreements of the 15th November 1851 and the 26th September 1853; the sum of 481l. 13s. 10d. was paid on account, and interest was received for many years on the unpaid balance of 1,000l.

PARTICULARS OF SALES OF QUIT-RENTS.

Description of Property subject to the Charge.	Amount of Charge.	Date of Order of Board authorizing Redemption of Charge.	Amount of Consols paid for the Redemption.	Date of Transfer of Stock to the Official Trustees.
Property belonging to J. Taylor, G. Parsons, E. Clifton, and E. W. Hammond, and situated in Bradford.	£ s. d. 0 10 0	10th June 1873	£ s. d. 17 0 0*	—
Back House Yard at Bridge End, in Bradford.	0 6 8	24th June 1873	12 17 10	18th June 1873.
Close of land called "Burley Croft," in Bradford -	0 2 3	22nd July 1873	3 18 0	4th July 1873.
Property known as "Thieves Fold" and "Bull's Head Estate," sold to Corporation.	0 7 2	Reduced in March 1890.	10 15 0 (cash)	—

* This was the amount authorized by the Order; the amount, however, actually received appears to have been 15l. cash, and the sale was not effected till March 1880.

Site and
buildings of
School.

The site of the school buildings consists of a strip of land, 139 × 51 yards, or about 7,000 square yards in area, sloping down in a north-easterly direction from Manningham Lane towards the Midland Railway line. The slope was very steep, about 1 in 10, before the new buildings were erected, but a good deal of levelling has since been done, especially at the lower end, where a rough playground has been made.

The head master's house faces Manningham Lane, and the school buildings, which are attached to and continuous with the house, but are entered by a separate door, extend down the slope of the hill. There is a very large and lofty schoolroom, over 100 feet in length, about 20 feet of which, with an increased breadth, was added at the time of the extension of the buildings. This room is on the level of the ground floor of the house. On the same floor are the head master's room, the office or secretary's room, the assistant masters' common room and cloak room, the boys' cloak room, the

library (used as the sixth form class room), and two other small class rooms. These are all part of the first buildings. The greater part of the class rooms are in the portion added in 1877, by which, in addition to the extension of the schoolroom and main building, two wings were carried on in line with the rest of the buildings, and on account of the fall of the ground, containing rooms on two floors below the level of the schoolroom. There are in all about 20 class rooms, for the most part large rooms, about 24 feet square, well lighted and ventilated, and connected by wide corridors and passages, with which they communicate by large windows over the doors. The class-room accommodation is now larger than is required by the size of the school, the expectation of increased numbers which was held at the time of the extension not having been realized; and two or three of the class rooms in the basement on the north side, which are not so well lighted as the others, are now utilized as a carpenter's shop, and for other supplementary purposes.

The laboratory accommodation is excellent. There is a large general chemical laboratory and a smaller one for the upper boys, both well provided with apparatus, a lecture room with circular seats ascending in tiers, and a master's room. There are also (in the older portion of the building) a large and a small physical laboratory, with valuable apparatus, and a lecture room. Two class-rooms, with a master's room and lecture room, are appropriated to the art school; and there is a workshop fitted with benches and tools for manual instruction in woodwork for 24 students. The kitchens are in the basement, and also a large dining room for the use of the daily and weekly boarders. The whole building is very thoroughly warmed with hot water.

There is a large gymnasium, well supplied with all the necessary fittings and apparatus, standing at a little distance from the other buildings. The erection of this building, by public subscription, has been already mentioned. Instruction in gymnastics is given, without extra charge, to all boys in the school.

The total cost of the whole of the school buildings has been 26,155*l.* They are let occasionally for evening classes, educational lectures, Government examinations for pupil-teachers, and other educational purposes, and also for rehearsals, concerts, &c. The charge made for the use of them is not a fixed amount, but varies with the purpose for which they are required. The amount received from this source has increased rapidly in the last few years, as is shown by the following figures:—

	£	s.	d.
1889	-	1	8 4
1890	-	2	15 0
1891	-	17	2 6
1892	-	32	0 7
1893	-	52	19 4

The gymnasium is also let for the use of classes, and a proportion of the fees received is paid to the governors. In 1893 a sum of 40*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.* was received in fees, but against this must be set a payment to the instructor of 22*l.* 5*s.*, leaving a net balance of 17*l.* 16*s.*

For cricket and other games a field, 5½ acres in extent, situated at Frizinghall, about one mile and a half from the school, is rented out of the income of the "Lister Sports Endowment Fund," of which an account is given below (*see* page 35).

The following is the history, so far as I am able to trace it, of the personal property of the school. At the date of the application to the Charity Commissioners, already referred to, in August 1856, the personal estate was stated to consist of Exchequer bills for 5,400*l.*, and a sum of 504*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* cash, both standing in the name of the Accountant-General, and it was further stated that before the ensuing 30th of November there would be paid to the credit of the Charity, from sales of land, sums of 1,188*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, 177*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and 242*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, amounting together to 1,559*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* At this time an immediate purchase of the Sowerby Parks Farm was contemplated for 6,500*l.*, of which it was proposed that 2,000*l.* should be taken from the sums of cash and the remainder by sale of a sufficient portion of the Exchequer bills. This would have left something less than 1,000*l.* to the credit of the Charity. It is probable that further sales of land were made, for in June 1868 there were standing in the name of the Accountant-General a sum of 2,400*l.* in Exchequer bills, and a sum of 987*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* in cash. On the 16th June 1868 the Charity Commissioners granted to the Governors a certificate authorizing application to the Court for

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the transfer of these sums to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and on the 3rd August following, Vice-Chancellor Malins made an Order directing the transfer to them accordingly. The Exchequer bills were sold for 2,405*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, which was invested in the purchase of 2,600*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, and this sum was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 11th June 1869, under an Order of the Commissioners of the 8th of the same month. The cash, after reduction of 22*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* for expenses, was invested in the purchase of 1,026*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 2nd September 1868, under an Order of the previous day.

These two sums of Consols amounted together to 3,627*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Of this amount a sum of 2,910*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* was sold under the Order of the 2nd August 1872, as already mentioned, leaving 716*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* remaining. To this additions were made as shown in the following table:—

£	s.	d.	
716	11	2	
3	18	0	from sale of quit-rent.
12	17	10	
228	11	5	„ „ sale of land at Manor Row.
6,603	3	2	„ „ Pratt Close, &c.
7,798	0	9	„ „ land at Undercliffe.
£15,363	2	4	

From this total the following sums were deducted, under Orders of the Charity Commissioners already referred to in connection with the history of the school buildings:—

£	s.	d.	
725	18	4	under Order of 4th Jan. 1876.
7,407	8	2	„ „ 15th June 1877.
1,990	1	0	„ „ 28th June 1881.
1,400	0	0	„ „ 10th May 1881 (carried to Investment Account).
£11,523	7	6	

Leaving a sum of 3,839*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* remaining. To this must be added the sum of 9*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* New Consols received as a bonus on the conversion of the stock, and the result, 3,849*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, is the amount of New Consols held by the Official Trustees at the date of the Inquiry to the credit of the Charity on remittance account. The investment account stood at 2,017*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* at the same date. These sums however are, by the Order of the Charity Commissioners now in draft, proposed to be dealt with in the manner mentioned above (*see* page 23).

The existing sums of Corporation Stock have arisen in the following manner:—

- (a.) The Debenture for 7,200*l.* This was the investment (at par) of the purchase-money for shops at Westgate taken by the Corporation (*see* tabular statement above, page 24). The investment was authorized by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 11th August 1876. As already stated this sum may be paid off in 1896.
- (b.) 1,700*l.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Debenture Stock. This was the purchase money of Brockholme Farm, sold under the Order of 3rd August 1877, and was invested at par in a Corporation Debenture payable in 10 years' time. In October 1887 it was renewed as Debenture Stock for five years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and has since been again renewed at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.
- (c.) 6,960*l.* 4 per cent. Debenture Stock. This represents the purchase-money of Sowerby Parks Farm and of a quit-rent of 10*s.* The investment was made under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 29th June 1880. Under this Order there was deducted from the original purchase-money of the farm (7,300*l.*), a sum of 154*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* for costs and expenses of that and previous sales, leaving a balance of 7,145*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* To this was added 15*l.* obtained from sale of the quit-rent of 10*s.*, making

7,160*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* The Order then directed that 5*s.* 1*d.* should be placed to current account, and that 7,160*l.* should be invested in permanent Debenture Stock of the Corporation in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

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School—
continued.

There was accordingly bought, in the name of the Official Trustees, (1) a sum of 1,200*l.* 4 per cent. Debenture Stock at 101½, costing, with commission, &c., 1,225*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; and (2) a sum of 5,760*l.*, like stock at 103, costing with commission, 5,932*l.* 16*s.* The cost of the two investments amounted to 7,158*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a balance uninvested of 1*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* By Minute of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated 2nd September 1880, authority was given to carry this sum to current account.

It will be noticed that the Order of 29th June 1880 authorized the investment of the money in permanent Debenture Stock of the Corporation, but it would appear that the Corporation have not issued any stock to which that description would in strictness apply. The earlier Acts under which the Corporation borrowed money required repayment within a specified period, but a very long one, and this stock was regarded as having a permanent character, and the certificates were issued with the words "Permanent Stock" on the face of them. The Corporation found, however, according to the statement of Mr. McGowen, that some of the holders of this stock were determined never to get rid of it unless they were paid their own price, and, therefore, to protect themselves against undue pressure, they obtained the insertion in the "Bradford Water and Improvement Act, 1881," of a section empowering them "as to loans for "an indefinite period which they may from time to time require to pay off and "discharge," to pay off the same on giving 12 calendar months' notice to the holders of the securities for such loans. It is provided, however, that the notice for repayment shall be in the order of priority of date of such securities, and Mr. McGowen stated that the Corporation did not expect to have to avail themselves of the power.

The following is a list of the Governors of the school in office at the time of the Inquiry, with the dates of their appointment. A table is also given showing the attendances of each Governor at the meetings held in the three years 1891-93.

LIST OF GOVERNORS.

Ex officio:

Date of accession to office
or of appointment.

The Reverend J. Bardsley, D.D. (as Vicar of Bradford) -	-	-	1st April 1881
The Reverend D. Fraser, LL.D. (as President of Mechanics' Institute) -	-	-	29th April 1890
			(elected every year since)

Co-optative:

Sir F. S. Powell, Baronet, M.P.	-	-	-	19th August 1871
George Ackroyd, Esq.	-	-	-	3rd April 1883
John H. Wade, Esq.	-	-	-	10th December 1890
Sir Henry Mitchell	-	-	-	26th July 1892
Henry F. Killick, Esq.	-	-	-	Ditto.

Representative:

Elected by Town Council.

W. Willis Wood, Esq.	-	-	-	14th October 1890
William Oddy, Esq.	-	-	-	Ditto.
E. W. Hammond, Esq.	-	-	-	Ditto

Elected by School Board.

James Hanson, Esq.	-	-	-	24th June 1891
Alfred Priestman, Esq.	-	-	-	27th August 1890
Robert Barr, Esq.	-	-	-	28th September 1892

Elected by Chamber of Commerce.

James Gordon, Esq.	-	-	-	24th September 1890
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Bradford County Borough. LIST of ATTENDANCES of GOVERNORS at MEETINGS from 2nd January 1891 to 15th December 1893.

The Grammar School—
continued.

Date of Meetings.	The Rev. Joseph Bardsley, D.D.	The Rev. D. Fraser, LL.D.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P.	George Ackroyd, Esq.	John H. Wade, Esq.	Sir Henry Mitchell.	H. F. Killick, Esq.	W. Willis Wood, Esq.	William Oddy, Esq.	E. W. Hammond, Esq.	James Hanson, Esq.	A. Priestman, Esq.	Robert Barr, Esq.	James Gordon, Esq.
2nd January 1891	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
6th February "	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
6th March "	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
3rd April "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
1st May "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
5th June "	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
3rd July "	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
28th "	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
4th August "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
2nd October "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
6th November "	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
4th December "	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Totals, 1891	10	5	2	4	7	—	—	7	3	—	11	8	—	5
5th February 1892	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
4th March "	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
1st April "	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
6th May "	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
27th "	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st July "	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
26th "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
7th October "	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
4th November "	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
2nd December "	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Totals, 1892	9	7	—	6	6	—	3	3	2	1	8	6	3	7
4th February 1893	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
3rd March "	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
7th April "	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
5th May "	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
9th June "	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
7th July "	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31st July "	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
6th October "	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
3rd November "	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
1st December "	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
15th "	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Totals, 1893	9	10	—	2	5	—	9	3	—	1	8	8	6	7
" 1892	9	7	—	6	6	—	3	3	2	1	8	6	3	7
" 1891	10	5	2	4	7	—	—	7	3	—	11	8	—	5
Totals for 3 years, 1891, 1892, and 1893	28	22	2	13	18	—	12	13	5	2	27	22	9	19

The numbers of boys at the school during the last term of 1893 were as follows :—

Under 12 years of age	—	—	—	—	99
Between 12 and 14 years of age	—	—	—	—	137
" 14 " 15 "	—	—	—	—	72
" 15 " 16 "	—	—	—	—	63
16 years of age and over	—	—	—	—	57

Total — 428

The highest numbers since the establishment of the Scheme were reached in the first term of 1887, when they stood at 462.

Almost all the boys come from Bradford and the immediate neighbourhood. About 100 come in every day by train from the outlying districts, the outside distance being about 15 miles. There are a few weekly boarders who live with one or other of the assistant masters, and about 60 dine every day at the school. The most usual age for joining the school is 9 or 10, but in some cases it varies between 8 and 15. The provisions of the Scheme as to the limit of age in either department are observed. At the time of my Inquiry there were 61 boys at the school over the age of 16, and it was said that about 10 proceed to the universities from the school in each year.

As regards the class of life from which the boys are taken, the head master prepared the following analysis for my use :—

Bradford
County
Borough.

Professional :—

Seniors	-	-	-	62
Juniors	-	-	-	58
Total	-	-	-	120

The
Grammar
School—
continued.

Merchants, manufacturers, and large tradesmen :—

Seniors	-	-	-	79
Juniors	-	-	-	104
Total	-	-	-	183

Clerks and small tradesmen :—

Seniors	-	-	-	61
Juniors	-	-	-	30
Total	-	-	-	91

Artizans :—

Seniors	-	-	-	12
Juniors	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	-	13

No occupation :—

Seniors	-	-	-	17
Juniors	-	-	-	5
Total	-	-	-	22

The following is a list of the teaching staff of the school during the year 1893, showing the qualifications of each master and the salary of each of the assistant masters :—

Head Master.

REV. WILLIAM HULTON KEELING, M.A., Wadham College, Oxford ; First Class Moderations ; Second Class Literæ Humaniores.

Second Master.

A. W. BOWYER, M.A., University College, Oxford ; First Class Moderations and Final Examination, (Senior Mathematical Master). 425*l.*

Assistant Masters.

A. BURRELL, M.A., late Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford ; Second Class Classical Moderations and Literæ Humaniores, (Senior Master of Junior Department). 350*l.*

W. MADELEY, M.A., late Scholar of New College, Oxford ; First Class Classical Moderations and Literæ Humaniores, (Senior Classical Master). 300*l.*

S. F. DUFON, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, and First Class Natural Sciences Tripos, Parts I. and II., Cambridge ; D.Sc., University Scholar, Exhibitioner and Medallist, and First Class Chemistry and Physics, London University. 300*l.*

Mons. A. DOMRY, Officier d'Académie. 275*l.*

Rev. W. J. NEWTON, B.A., London University. 225*l.*

F. BERGAN, B.A., London University, and Art Master, South Kensington. 250*l.*

E. R. WETHEY, M.A., Brasenose College, Oxford ; First Class in Modern History, and Second Class Classical Moderations ; F.R.G.S. 220*l.*

Bradford
County
Borough.
—
The
Grammar
School—
continued.

C. J. BATTERSBY, M.A., late Scholar of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Second Class, Classical Tripos. 220*l*.

G. H. DOUGLAS, M.A., St. Andrew's University; M.A., Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 31st Wrangler. 170*l*.

G. C. BLOOMER, B.A., London University. 160*l*.

H. B. KNOWLES, B.A., late Scholar of Christ Church, Oxford; Second Class, Natural Science. 150*l*.

C. T. KNAUS, Trinity College, Oxford; F.R.G.S., F.R. Hist. S. 180*l*.

R. A. JACKSON, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, Junior Optime. 120*l*.

Assistants.

J. W. PALLISTER, B.Sc., London University (Laboratory). 100*l*.

A. W. CARTER. 26*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Gymnastic Instructor.

Serjeant-Major DEARING, late 3rd Hussars. 100*l*.

In the case of the science and art masters the payments shown above are augmented out of the grants from the Science and Art Department. In 1893 Mr. Dufton received 150*l*. from this source, and Mr. Bergan 50*l*. The salaries paid to the assistant masters are moderate in amount, whether considered in reference to the character and position of the school or to the attainments and standing of the individual masters employed. Until, however, the school has thrown off its financial burdens, it is not possible to hope for any improvement in this direction.

The head master receives, in addition to his fixed salary of 200*l*., capitation payments at the rate of 1*l*. for each boy in the junior department, and 3*l*. for each boy in the senior department. These are the minimum fees authorized by the scheme. They were at first fixed at 2*l*. and 4*l*. respectively, but at the time of the financial difficulties arising, as already mentioned, in connection with the extension of the buildings, Mr. Keeling voluntarily resigned his claim to the higher payments. He also foregoes the capitation payments on the Town Council scholars, hereafter mentioned. Under these two heads he calculates that he has surrendered, up to the present time, about 6,000*l*., which has gone to the augmentation of the salaries of assistant masters. In 1893 he received from capitation payments 730*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

The entrance fee is 2*s*. 6*d*. The tuition fees are fixed at 16*l*. a year in the senior department, and 10*l*. in the junior department, with an exception in favour of boys under 10, who are taken at a reduced fee of 7*l*. 10*s*. The sum received from tuition fees in 1893, exclusive of the grants from the Town Council and West Riding County Council, covering tuition fees for a certain number of scholars, was 4,187*l*. 14*s*. 2*d*. The only extra charges that are made are for stationery and occasionally for laboratory material.

Religious instruction is restricted to lessons in the Bible. This rule was made by the Governors and the head master in 1872, and has been in force ever since. Exemptions are occasionally claimed.*

As regards secular instruction, I was informed that in the junior department, in addition to elementary subjects, nearly all the boys learn Latin, a certain amount of pressure being put upon them to do so; and nearly all learn French. Algebra and geometry are taken in the upper part, but no science is now taught in this department. It has gradually been given up.

The senior department is divided into classical and modern sides, which are kept separate, and are under an entirely different organization. On the classical side there are about 95 boys, all of whom learn both Latin and Greek. They are also taught ancient and modern history, French, mathematics, a certain amount of science (except among the upper boys who are preparing for scholarships), and in the sixth form, political economy.

On the modern side, in which there are about 135 boys, the subjects of instruction are French and German, mathematics, including conic sections, differential calculus, and other subjects of advanced mathematics; and chemistry and physics, both practical and theoretical.

For the annual examination prescribed by the Scheme the Oxford and Cambridge schools examination is taken. All the boys go in for this, and all the three certificates—higher, lower, and commercial—are obtained. The school has availed itself of

* In July 1894 there were four exemptions from lessons in the New Testament, granted to sons of Jews.

this examination for the last 10 years, almost from its first establishment. A great number of distinctions are gained every year. The report of the examination held at Midsummer 1893, contains the following general remarks by the examiners for the higher certificate in (1) Classics and Scripture, and (2) Mathematics :—

“(1.) The general impression produced on my mind by the results of the examination is a favourable one. The general soundness and accuracy of the work shown, in particular the answering of all the candidates on the prepared subjects, give evidence of careful and scholarly teaching on the one hand, and of intelligent appreciation and industry on the other. The highest boys do not show as much natural ability as one or two of those whom I examined last year, but the general standard of the form is as good as last year, and there is promise of good scholarship in one or two of the junior members of the form.”

“(2.) As in last year's report I have to note the almost uniform accuracy and neatness of the work in the more elementary subjects, more especially in arithmetic and algebra. Two boys, Coupland and Salter, also do very creditably in the higher subjects.”

In other subjects the report is equally favourable.

Under clause 62 of the Scheme, 26 scholarships are awarded every year. All these scholarships are held in the senior department of the school, are awarded on entrance, and consist of exemption from the whole amount of the tuition fees. They are entirely open, without any restriction of area, but are, in fact, generally gained by boys attending the public elementary schools in the borough.

No exhibitions are granted under clause 63 of the Scheme, partly owing to want of funds, and also because it is considered that sufficient provision has been made for exhibitions of the kind by the endowments of the Brown, Salt, and Lister Scholarships, hereafter mentioned.

The Town Council makes an annual grant to the school under the Technical Instruction Act, 1891, of 500*l.*, on condition that 40 scholars from the public elementary schools of the borough shall receive a free education. This allows only 12*l.* 10*s.* for each scholar, which is not sufficient to cover the amount of the fees charged in the senior department, in which the scholarships are always held. The head master, however, as already mentioned, foregoes his claim to capitation payments in respect of these scholars, thus making up almost the exact amount of the ordinary payments. There is a large competition for these scholarships, usually about five candidates for each vacancy. The competitors must be actually attending public elementary schools in the borough, and there is an understanding, which, it was said, is honourably observed, that only those who, from their circumstances, really require assistance shall compete. The Governors send a list of the successful candidates to the Town Council. The head master said that these boys were quite up to the general standard of the school, and obtained a fair proportion of the prizes. At the last Midsummer examination, six out of twenty form prizes were gained by Town Council scholars. They are all on the modern side, and do well in mathematics and science.

Some of the scholarships given by the County Council of the West Riding under the same Act are held at the school. Full particulars of these scholarships will be found in the “Technical Instruction Directory” issued by the Council, under the description of “Technical Day Scholarships, Class A.” Twelve were held in the school during the third term of 1893, and eight during the first two terms of the same year. These scholarships are limited to 5*l.* in value, and therefore do not cover one-third of the fees charged at the Grammar School. The balance is partially made up by means of the capitation and subject grants from the West Riding County Council, earned by the school under the general regulations of the Council in respect of the scholars attending it from outside the limits of the county borough. The total sum received by the school from the County Council during 1893 was 135*l.* A more simple arrangement will come into force in 1894, by which the school will receive a fixed grant of 150*l.* a year on condition of taking 15 scholars from West Riding Elementary Schools free of charge.

The school is an organized school of science and art in connection with the South Kensington Department of Science and Art, and as such receives a general capitation grant in addition to the grants for passes in separate subjects. The total amount received from the Department in 1893 was about 380*l.*

The finances of the school have not yet recovered from the effect of the heavy building expenses, and the replacement of the two sums mentioned above (*see* page 23) will cripple the resources of the Governors for some time to come. They are still in

Bradford
County
Borough.

The
Grammar
School—
continued.

Town
Council
Scholar-
ships.

West Riding
County
Council
Scholarships.

Grants from
Science and
Art Depart-
ment

Bradford
County
Borough.

The
Grammar
School—
continued.

debt to the Bradford Banking Company to a considerable amount. At the end of 1893 the balance due to the Bank was 597*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; but the general statement of assets and liabilities as on the 31st December 1893 shows a net balance against the school of only 431*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, as compared with 567*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* at the corresponding period of 1892.

No capitalized fund for repairs and improvements has yet been established, but a considerable sum is spent every year in this way. In 1893 the amount was 212*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* In the same year 108*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* was paid for rates and taxes (including water rate) and insurance, 121*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* for gas and coal, and 104*l.* for curator and cleaning of buildings. The salaries of the clerk and of the receiver and secretary amounted to 166*l.* 10*s.* Mr. G. E. Mumford, solicitor, is clerk, and Mr. Walter Brear receiver and secretary. Mr. Batty, who had held the latter post for many years, has recently died.

No attempt has yet been made to establish a Pension Fund for the head master or assistant masters.

A copy of the yearly accounts is deposited with the churchwardens of the parish church; another is sent regularly to the Charity Commissioners, and a summary of the accounts is published in the "Bradford Observer."

A report on the school is submitted every year to the Governors by the head master.

The school appears fully to meet the requirements of the town for higher secondary education. The only school which can be said to compete with it at all is the Giggleswick Grammar School, to which a few boys go from the borough.

The comparative tabular statement given in an earlier part of this Report (*see* page 19) shows that the school has been, and is, very successful in winning open scholarships at the universities. The Lady Hastings's Exhibitions at Queen's College, Oxford, which are open to endowed schools in Yorkshire, have been gained by Bradford Grammar School boys twenty times since 1872.

The Brown
Scholarship
Foundation.

The Brown Scholarship Foundation.—In 1873 the late Mr. Henry Brown gave 6,000*l.* for the establishment of scholarships in connection with the Grammar School. The trusts of the fund were settled by a deed poll dated 12th March 1873, under the hands and seals of the said Henry Brown and certain other persons, who then held the offices of Mayor of Bradford, Chairman of the Governors of the Grammar School, Chairman of the Bradford School Board, President of the Mechanics' Institute, and President of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce respectively. The deed provided that the holders of these offices for the time being should be ex-officio trustees of the fund, and empowered them to apply to the Charity Commissioners for a certificate of incorporation under the "Charitable Trustees' Incorporation Act, 1872." It directed the investment of the fund in debentures of the Corporation of Bradford or other securities of the Corporation charged upon the rates of the borough, or in other securities authorized, or to be authorized, by the Court of Chancery, or by statute, and provided for the application of the income, after payment of expenses, in maintaining three senior and five junior scholarships, the particulars of which, and the conditions and regulations affecting them respectively, were therein fully set forth, but do not call for detailed mention here, in view of the fact that the endowment is now regulated by a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Acts, the provisions of which have superseded those contained in the deed.

The fund was invested on a Bradford Corporation debenture for 6,000*l.*, which was repayable on the 1st April 1883, and after repayment was invested on a mortgage debenture of the Gateshead Corporation for 6,000*l.*, at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and remains so invested. The debenture is redeemable on the 5th October 1906. At some time previous to June 1890 a sum of 250*l.*, being the accumulations of unapplied income, was invested in the purchase of the same amount of Bradford Corporation 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Debenture Stock.

A certificate of incorporation was applied for almost immediately, and was granted by the Charity Commissioners on the 25th July 1873. It provided that the title of the trustees should be "The Brown Scholarship Trustees, Registered," and directed that the ex-officio Trustees mentioned in the deed of endowment should administer the trust in accordance with the provisions of the deed.

In July 1877 correspondence was begun with the Charity Commissioners relative to the amalgamation of the Brown Scholarship Trustees with the Governors of the Grammar School, and the Commissioners advised that the trustees should apply for a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts.

On the 22nd June 1880 an application was made accordingly by Mr. Mumford, solicitor to both boards, asking that the fund should be transferred to, and the trusts administered by, the Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, Registered, who, as mentioned above, had been incorporated under that name by a certificate of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4th January 1878. A Scheme was prepared, and was published in June 1881. No objections or suggestions having been received, the Scheme was approved by the Queen on the 29th June 1882.

Bradford
County
Borough.

The
Grammar
School.—
The Brown
Scholarship
Foundation
—continued.

Scheme of
29th June
1882.

This Scheme provided that the endowment should thenceforth be administered in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, under the name of "The Brown Scholarship Foundation," and that the governing body should be the members for the time being of the body incorporated by the name of "The Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, Registered," and should be subject to the like provisions as to meetings, management of property, &c., as were made in the Scheme then in force for the said Grammar School.

After directing the transfer, from the date of the Scheme, of all stock and other securities belonging to the Foundation to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, the Scheme proceeded, in clauses 5, 6, and 7, to make the following provisions for scholarships :—

5. The income of the Foundation, subject as herein provided, shall be applied by the governors in maintaining eight scholarships, to be called "The Brown Scholarships." Of the Brown Scholarships three shall be called Senior Scholarships, and five shall be called Junior Scholarships.

6. The Senior Scholarships shall be of the yearly value of 60*l.* each, and tenable for three years at any University within the United Kingdom, or at any college or public institution of liberal, scientific, technical, or professional education or study named by the parents or guardians of the respective holders, and approved by the governors. They shall be open to all boys who are being, and have for not less than two years been, educated at the school, but if the head master of the school shall certify to the governors in writing that, in his judgment, the moral character or conduct of any boy is such as to render him unworthy of a Senior Scholarship, such boy shall not be eligible thereto. Any Senior Scholarship may, at the end of its term of three years, on the recommendation of the authorities or an authority of the place of education or study at which the Scholarship is held, be extended by the governors for a further term not exceeding one year.

7. The Junior Scholarships shall be of such equal yearly value as the amount of the income applicable thereto will allow, and tenable for two years at the school in either or both of the departments thereof. Of the Junior Scholarships three shall be open to all boys who are being, and have for not less than one year been, educated at some school or schools provided by the School Board of Bradford, and two shall be open to boys who are and have for not less than one year been in the junior department of the school, and who are, in the judgment of the governors, suitable objects for the receipt of pecuniary assistance in pursuing their educational course. Any Junior Scholarship may, at the end of its term of two years, on the recommendation of the head master of the school, be extended by the governors for a further term not exceeding two years.

It was further provided that no boy should, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from lessons on religious subjects, be deprived of any advantage or emolument out of the endowment to which he would otherwise have been entitled. The Scheme also contained provisions relating to examinations for the scholarships, the conditions under which they should be competed for, awarded, and held, and the application of any residue of income.

Of the senior scholarships, three are maintained as directed by the Scheme, but they are of the yearly value of only 50*l.* each, this being considered sufficient, and the funds not admitting of the higher value. They are tenable for three years, and the period of tenure has never been extended by the Governors. They have always been held at Oxford or Cambridge, by boys who have gained open scholarships at those Universities. One is awarded in each year, and goes to the best boy of the year. The examination is held at the school in June or July by an examiner appointed by the Governors to examine for all vacant scholarships. The examiner is always a university graduate of distinction.

Five junior scholarships are maintained, tenable for two years, in the senior department of the school, and consisting of exemption from the whole amount of the tuition fees. Of these, three are, in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, awarded to boys attending public elementary schools provided by the Bradford School Board, to take effect upon their admission to the school, and two to boys in the junior department of the school, to be held in the senior department.

There are usually about five candidates for every vacancy. Notice is given by advertisement of the number of scholarships to be awarded, and of the date of the examination.

Bradford
County
Borough.

The
Grammar
School.—
The Brown
Scholarship
Foundation
—continued.
The Salt
Scholarship
Foundation.

The direction in the Scheme that the stock and securities belonging to the Foundation should be transferred into the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds has not been carried out, and both sums are now standing in the names of the Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, Registered.

The Salt Scholarship Foundation.—By deed poll, dated 8th July 1878, under the hands and seals of Sir William Henry Salt, George Salt, Amelia Wright, Edward Salt, Herbert Salt, Titus Salt, Helen Salt, and Ada Salt, and under the common seal of the Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, registered, after recitals, in the following terms :—“ Whereas the late Sir Titus Salt, Baronet, being desirous of providing additional facilities for the higher education of the youth of the Town and District of Bradford aforesaid, signified in the month of April 1876 his intention to devote in perpetuity the income arising from the investment of a sum of 6,000*l.* for the purpose of scholarships to be competed for by boys attending the Free Grammar School of King Charles the Second, at Bradford aforesaid (herein-after and in the Schedule hereto referred to as ‘the School’), and during his lifetime the said Sir Titus Salt, in furtherance of such intention, paid to the Governors of the School (who are herein-after and in the Schedule hereto referred to as ‘the Governors’) the sum of 120*l.*, which was accordingly applied for the purpose aforesaid; and whereas the said Sir Titus Salt died on the 29th day of December 1876, and his surviving children, the said Sir William Henry Salt, George Salt, Amelia Wright, Edward Salt, Herbert Salt, Titus Salt, Helen Salt, and Ada Salt, being desirous of fulfilling their father’s intention, have, since his decease, paid to the Governors an additional sum of 120*l.*, which has also been applied for the purpose aforesaid; and, in order to give permanent effect to the intention of their late father herein-before referred to, they have, before the execution of these presents, deposited in the banking house of the Bradford Banking Company, in the corporate name and to the credit of the Governors, the sum of 6,000*l.* sterling, to be applied for the purposes herein-after expressed;” it was witnessed, and by the same deed it was declared and directed, that the said sum of 6,000*l.*, therein-after and in the schedule thereto referred to as “the Endowment,” should be held by the governors, their successors and assigns, upon trust to invest the same in their corporate name in any investment authorized for the time being by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice or by statute for the investment of trust funds, or upon debentures or other securities of the Corporation of Bradford, or upon loan to any banker or bankers, with power of variation of such investments; and upon trust to apply the annual income of the Endowment, after payment of expenses, in founding and maintaining scholarships, consisting of annual or other periodical payments of money, in connection with the school, to be called “The Salt Scholarships,” and to be administered in accordance with the provisions contained in the schedule thereto; and upon trust to capitalize, by investments in accordance with the trust for investment therein-before contained, any unapplied income which might from time to time remain in the hands of the Governors, and to apply the resulting income thereof in the same manner as was therein-before provided with regard to the annual income of the Endowment.

The following are the first three clauses of the schedule to the deed :—

1. A scholarship of such annual value, and attainable and tenable on such conditions as the governors may from time to time determine, shall, as often as deemed desirable by the governors, be offered for competition at the principal annual examination held under the Scheme for the time being in operation for the management of the school, and shall be awarded to the boy who, being qualified in other respects, shall be recommended by the examiners as being most deserving.

2. No boy shall be eligible for a scholarship who has not been under education at the school for at least three years consecutively, including the term wherein the examination at which the scholarship shall be offered for competition is held, and no scholarship shall be awarded to a boy whose moral character or conduct shall be certified to the governors by the head master for the time being of the school, to be such as, in the opinion of the head master, renders him unworthy of the advantage intended to be afforded by such scholarship.

3. A scholarship shall be tenable for such period, not exceeding four years, as the governors may determine, and shall be available for any university, college, or public institution of liberal, scientific, technical or professional education or study, which the parents or guardians of the scholar, with the approval of the governors, may select. If a scholarship shall originally have been granted for a shorter period than four years, the governors may extend such period so as not to exceed four years in the whole, without its being needful that the scholar should be subjected to any further examination or competition.

The schedule also contained general provisions relating to the scholarships, including provisions that the payments should be made terminally, and that no boy should be ineligible for or be deprived of the benefit of the endowment on account of the religious

or political opinions of himself, his parents or guardians, and empowered the governors to make rules and byelaws relating to the scholarships not inconsistent with the main scope and object of the endowment.

The endowment was paid over to the Governors of the Grammar School after their incorporation on the 4th January 1878, and is now represented by 2,000*l.* Bradford Corporation Debenture Stock, at 4 per cent., and 4,030*l.* on deposit with the Bradford Banking Company under a special arrangement made by the members of the Salt family, under which 4 per cent. interest is paid on the deposit. Both sums are in the names of the Governors of the Grammar School.

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The Salt
Scholarship
Foundation
—continued.

The scholarships awarded under this trust are not of any fixed value; the practice of the Governors is to distribute the amount available for the year among boys who are going to the university, and have obtained open scholarships there. The award is made on the result of the Midsummer examination, but subject to recommendation by the head master. The amounts given vary from 20*l.* to 40*l.* They are tenable for three years, and this limit has never been extended. They cannot be held with a Brown or Lister Senior Scholarship.

At the Midsummer examination of 1893 two scholarships were awarded: a scholarship of 40*l.* a year to H. V. Shorter, Science Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a scholarship of 30*l.* a year to V. A. Barradale, exhibitioner of Mansfield College, Oxford. In that year a total sum of 233*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was expended in scholarships. A considerable balance appears to be kept in hand. On the 31st December 1892 it was 124*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, and at the corresponding period of 1893 131*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*

The Lister Scholarships and Sports Endowment Funds.—By deed poll, dated 18th March 1890, under the hand and seal of Samuel Cunliffe Lister and the common seal of the Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, Registered, after a recital that the said Samuel Cunliffe Lister, being desirous of assisting in the advancement of education for boys in the town of Bradford, had before the execution thereof transferred to the governors the sum of 5,000*l.* 4 per cent. debenture stock of Lister and Co., Limited, for the purposes therein-after expressed, it was witnessed, and the said Samuel Cunliffe Lister directed, that the said sum, which, with the subsequent investments thereof, was therein-after referred to as the endowment, should be held by the governors, their successors and assigns, upon trust to continue the same in its then present state of investment, or to vary and change the same for or into any other investment authorized by the Court of Chancery or by statute for the investment of trust funds, with special mention of the debentures or debenture stock of the Corporation of Bradford, or of any other municipal authority in England, or upon loan to or deposit with any banker or bankers, with power of variation, and to apply four-fifths, or if it were advisable in the opinion of the Governors the whole, of the net income of the endowment in founding and maintaining scholarships consisting of annual or other periodical payments of money, in connection with the said Bradford Grammar School, to be called “The Lister Scholarships,” and to be administered in accordance with the provisions in the schedule thereto, and, subject to the absolute discretion of the Governors, to apply one-fifth part of the said income for the establishment, support, and encouragement of cricket and athletic sports in connection with the school, in such manner as they might consider expedient; and upon further trust to capitalize any unapplied income of the endowment and apply the resulting income thereof or the whole or part of such capitalized income in the same manner as was therein provided with regard to the income of the endowment; and the Governors were empowered to apply any part, not exceeding one-fifth, of the capital fund in or towards the purchase or acquisition of a field or ground for the purpose of cricket or athletic sports in connection with the school, such field or ground to be conveyed to and vested in the Governors; or to advance the said amount of the capital fund on mortgage of any such field.

The Lister
Scholarships
and Sports
Endowment
Fund.

The schedule to the deed contained provisions for the maintenance of senior and junior scholarships. The proportion of income to be apportioned from time to time to either class was left to the discretion of the Governors, to whom was also left the determination of the conditions as to value, tenure, time of award, etc., of all scholarships. It was provided that senior scholarships should consist of payment or part payment of fees for education at any university, college, or public institution, in the United Kingdom or abroad, of liberal, scientific, technical, or professional education or study, to be selected by the parents or guardians of the scholar with the approval of the Governors, and should be tenable for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Governors might determine; that no boy should be eligible for a senior scholarship who had not been under education at the Grammar School for at least three years

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consecutively; and that payment in respect of these scholarships should be made terminally, in correspondence with the terms into which the year should, for educational purposes, be divided at the university or institution at which the scholarship should be tenable.

It was further provided that junior scholarships should consist of payment or part payment of tuition fees at the Grammar School, should be tenable there for two years, and should be awarded at the discretion of the Governors:—

- (1.) To boys who were and had for not less than three years been scholars in any of the public elementary schools in the school district of Bradford;
- (2.) To boys who were and had for not less than one year been in the junior department of the Grammar School, and who were, in the judgment of the governors, suitable objects for the receipt of pecuniary assistance in pursuing their educational course.

Or, if the Governors thought fit, the scholarships might be restricted to one only of these classes. Power was given to extend the term of tenure to a third year; and general regulations were added relating to scholarships of each class. Finally, it was provided that any question affecting the regularity or validity of any proceedings under the trust should be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners upon sufficient application being made to them.

This deed, which was enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court on the 25th April 1890, was approved by the Charity Commissioners before its execution, and certified by them under clause 70 of the Grammar School Scheme, as being for the general benefit of the trust. The endowment remains invested in the debenture stock of Lister & Co., Limited in the name of the Governors of the Grammar School. These debentures are not offered to the general public. Their value was stated to be, at the date of the Inquiry, about par.

The income of 1,000*l.* is appropriated to the hire of a field for cricket and other athletic purposes, as already mentioned (*see* page 25). The capital sum would be quite insufficient to buy a piece of land large enough for the purpose, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bradford. It is hoped that a sufficient sum may ultimately be raised by additional donations, but at present it would appear that only a single sum of 10*l.* has been given for the purpose.

The senior scholarships are awarded in the same way as those of the Salt Foundation, to boys who have obtained scholarships or exhibitions at Oxford or Cambridge, the rule being observed that no boy shall hold more than one of the local scholarships.

Two junior scholarships are maintained. They are held in the senior department of the school, are awarded on entrance, and are restricted to boys who have been attending public elementary schools in the Borough.

The amount expended in 1893 in payments to senior scholars was 126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and in payments to junior scholars 32*l.* The balance in favour of the scholarship branch of the Charity on 31st December 1893, was 13*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; the balance in favour of the sports branch was 24*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*

Crosse's
Scholarship
Endowment.

Crosse's Scholarship Endowment.—The Rev. John Crosse, formerly vicar of Bradford, by his will, dated 15th June 1816, bequeathed the interest of 400*l.* which he had in the Leeds and Liverpool Navigation to Elizabeth Bates during her life, and after her decease unto the treasurer of Bradford Free Grammar School for the time being, with a request that he would distribute the same every New Year's Day to 20 poor men who had not less than three children under four years of age.

After Mr. Crosse's death, the matter of this bequest became the subject of proceedings in Chancery, and by a decree of the Court dated 11th March 1822, the interest above referred to was directed to be paid to the said Elizabeth Bates for life, and on her death, liberty was given to any person to apply to the Court. Miss Bates died in the year 1856. It appears that Mr. Crosse was a bastard and died without issue, and upon the decease of Miss Bates, the Crown claimed the legacy of 400*l.* as an investment on real estate, and therefore void for charitable purposes. The trustees of the school contended that the security was only personal, and the bequest therefore valid.

The Court of Chancery decided that the investment was personal estate, on the ground that the company had given no mortgage, and that the only security was two receipts under the hand of the treasurer, and by an Order of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, dated 19th December 1856, made upon the application of George Buxton Browne and Henry Browne, executors of George Buxton Browne (the elder), the executor of the said John Crosse, it was ordered that the costs of all parties should be paid out of the fund, and that the balance, including interest from E. Bates's death, should be paid

into Court in the usual way, and invested in Consols, and the interest or dividends paid to the treasurer of the school upon the trusts of the testator's will.

By a further Order, dated 22nd May 1857, the said G. B. Browne and H. Browne were authorized, notwithstanding the last-mentioned order, out of the sum of 462*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, being the balance of the said sum of 400*l.* and interest, then in their hands after payment of the said costs, to retain 46*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* for legacy duty, and 16*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* for costs, and to pay the residue to the Accountant-General. The amount paid into Court was 399*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, as shown by the Accountant-General's receipt, dated 1st July 1857.

By a further Order, dated 28th June 1864, made upon the application of the Governors of the Grammar School, the sum of 435*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Three per cent. Consols, being the investment of the residue, was ordered to be transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," and certain further costs were directed to be paid out of the cash therein referred to, and the residue of 62*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* and interest on the said annuities, to Henry Morgan Vane, one of the Official Trustees.

Pursuant to the last-mentioned Order and an Order of the Board of Charity Commissioners, dated 12th July 1864, the said sum of 435*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 19th of the same month.

The sum of 68*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* sterling, received by Mr. Vane under the Order of the Court for arrears of dividends, was invested in the purchase of 76*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees, in augmentation of the principal sum of stock above-mentioned, and the Consols were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 27th October 1864, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the preceding day.

These two sums of Consols together amounted to 512*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and the Official Trustees now hold that amount of New Consols in trust for the Charity.

On the 9th November 1864, Messrs. Hailstone and Mumford wrote to the Charity Commissioners on behalf of the treasurer of the Bradford Grammar School, pointing out that he was not a suitable person to undertake the distribution of the income of the fund in accordance with the directions of the testator's will, the office being held by a different person each year, and the treasurer having neither the time nor the opportunity to discover the qualified recipients. The Commissioners replied advising that an application should be made for a Scheme, but no application was made at that time.

In April 1867, it appeared that there was a sum of 38*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* in hand, being the accumulation of five half-year's dividends, and on the 4th June following, the treasurer applied to the Charity Commissioners for an Order authorizing him to divide the above sum between the incumbents and churchwardens of certain parishes, for distribution by them.

By Order, dated 8th November 1867, the Charity Commissioners directed by way of Scheme that the treasurer for the time being of the Grammar School as the trustee of John Crosse's Charity, should be at liberty to pay over the income of the charity and the then present accumulations thereof in such shares or proportions as he might think fit unto the incumbents and churchwardens of any two or more parochial districts in the parish of Bradford, for distribution by such incumbents and churchwardens amongst or for the benefit of deserving poor persons resident in their respective districts.

No further correspondence relating to the charity took place until February 1883. On the 3rd of that month, Mr. G. E. Mumford, clerk to the Governors of the Grammar School, wrote on behalf of the Governors, with the concurrence of the vicar, suggesting that the money would be more usefully employed in establishing a scholarship at the school for the sons of poor people, and asking for a Scheme authorising such an application of the fund. At that time, as there had been no treasurer of the Grammar School since the establishment of the Scheme of 19th August 1871, the interest of the fund was received by the clerk and forwarded by him to the vicar for distribution. A Scheme was accordingly prepared under the Endowed Schools Acts, and was approved by the Queen in Council on the 9th September 1884.

By this Scheme it was provided that John Crosse's Charity should thenceforth be administered under the Scheme under the name of Crosse's Scholarship Endowment; that the governing body should be the Governors of the Bradford Grammar School, registered, and that they should be subject to the like provisions as to meetings, management of business and property, and making of regulations, as in the Scheme then in force for the above-named Grammar School to be made with regard to that school. The income of the foundation was directed to be applied by the Governors in

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The
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Scholarship
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--continued

Scheme of
8th Novem-
ber 1867.

Scheme of
9th Septem-
ber 1884.

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—
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Crosse's
Scholarship
Endowment
—continued.

maintaining one or more scholarships, to be called the Crosse Scholarships, tenable for two years at the Bradford Grammar School, and to be awarded to boys who were and had, for not less than one year been scholars in any of the public elementary schools in the school district of Bradford, with a provision that any scholarship might, at the end of its term of two years, be extended by the Governors on the recommendation of the head master of the school for a further term of not more than two years.

The customary general provisions as to scholarships were contained in the Scheme, which also provided that no boy should by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from lessons on religious subjects, be deprived of any advantage or emolument out of the endowment of the Foundation to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

Under this endowment one scholarship is maintained in the senior department of the school, consisting of total exemption from the tuition fees. It is open to boys at any of the public elementary schools in the Borough of Bradford, and is awarded on the results of the Midsummer examination.

The yearly interest (14*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*) of the endowment is not quite sufficient to cover the tuition fees, and the deficiency has been made up from a balance which was in hand at the time the Scheme came into operation. The yearly encroachment on this balance is not large, as the deficiency is partly supplied from interest paid by the bank on the current balance, and it will be several years before the balance is exhausted.

The accounts of receipts and expenditure for the year 1893 are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Balance in bank, January 1, 1893	-	24	13	7	Payments for scholar	-	16	0	0
Dividends on 51 <i>£l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> Consols	-	14	1	8	Balance in bank, December 31, 1893	-	23	6	1
Bank interest, less commission	-	0	10	10					
		39	6	1			39	6	1

The Forster
Prize En-
dowment.

The Forster Prize Endowment.—A sum of 115*l.*, being half of a balance remaining in hand from a sum of money subscribed for a memorial to the late Mr. W. E. Forster. M.P., has been invested in Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. debenture stock, in the names of the Governors of the Grammar School, as an endowment for the perpetuation of a prize for modern history, which was given by Mr. Forster during his lifetime. The interest is applied for that purpose.

The Girls' Grammar School.

The Girls'
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School.

This Charity was represented at the Inquiry by Mr. Robert Kell, chairman of the Governors, Mrs. W. P. Byles, a member of the Governing Body, Miss Stocker, the head mistress, Miss Ingle, secretary, and Mr. Wade, solicitor to the Governors.

The school is, strictly considered, a branch of the Grammar School Foundation, but it is administered under separate Schemes, and there is now no connection between the two schools beyond the annual payment of 250*l.* to the Girls' Grammar School by the Governors of the Grammar School.

The provisions of the Scheme of the 19th August 1871 requiring the Governors of the latter school within three years from the date of the Scheme to appropriate the annual sum of 200*l.*, to be raised to 250*l.* on the falling in of one or other of the two pensions secured by the Scheme, to the establishment and maintenance of a girls' school, to be managed in accordance with the provisions of a supplementary Scheme, have been already noticed (*see* page 20).

In the autumn of 1873 the Ladies' Educational Association of Bradford and other persons interested in the movement had begun to take active steps with a view to the establishment of the school.

A draft Scheme was prepared by the Association, and submitted to the Governors of the Grammar School and to the Endowed Schools Commissioners; subscriptions to a considerable amount were promised, a suitable building was selected, and a contract for the purchase of it entered into by the late Mr. Henry Brown and five other gentlemen.

In March 1874 Mr. D. R. Fearon, by the direction of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, inspected the building, and reported favourably upon it as suitable for the

purpose ; a draft Scheme was prepared and was published in June of the same year. The Scheme met with no opposition except on points of detail, and was approved by the Queen in Council on the 5th August 1875.

The following are the heading and the first two clauses of this Scheme :—

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEME

For the organization, support, and management of the girls' school to be established and maintained, as provided by the Scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners now in force for the management of the Free Grammar School of King Charles II. at Bradford, in the county of York, and to be called the Bradford Girls' Grammar School.

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The Girls'
Grammar
School—
continued.

Scheme of
5th August
1875.

PART I.—GENERAL SCOPE OF TRUST.

1. The object of this trust shall be to supply a liberal education for girls by means of a school or schools in the borough of Bradford.

2. The subject matter of this Scheme shall be the annual sum of 200*l.* now applicable, and the further annual sum of 50*l.*, and any other sums hereafter to become applicable for the further education of girls under the provisions of the above-mentioned Scheme, and as soon as a piece of land with the building standing thereon, and commonly known as the Hallfield Road School, or Watson's Academy, situate at the junction of Hallfield Road with Manningham Lane in Bradford, becomes subject to the trusts of this Scheme, the said piece of land and building.

For this trust a Governing Body was constituted, to consist of eight nominated Governors, four of whom should be men, to be nominated by the Governors of the Grammar School, and four women, to be nominated, two by the Town Council of Bradford, and two by the School Board for Bradford ; and four coöptative Governors, of whom two should be men and two women, and who should be appointed by the general body of Governors, subject to approval by the Charity Commissioners. It was provided that the nominated Governors should be appointed to office each for four years, and the coöptative Governors each for seven years, and also, as required by section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, that religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, should not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor under the Scheme. In deference to local opinion the first nominated women Governors were chosen by the subscribers to the building fund, and were named in the Scheme, being the following persons :—

Mrs. Titus Salt,
Mrs. Keeling,
Miss Hannah Lambert,
Mrs. W. P. Byles.

After the usual management clauses, the Scheme proceeded to provide that the school should be a day school, and, if the Governors thought it desirable, also a boarding school, and should be carried on in the above-mentioned building, if made subject to the trusts of the Scheme, or in any other buildings available for the purpose ; and the Governors were empowered at any time, under the sanction of the Commissioners, to provide a new site and buildings for the school, either in addition to or in lieu of any existing site or buildings, by sale of any property of the trust or otherwise.

The Scheme also provided that the head mistress should be appointed and dismissed by the Governors, and the assistant teachers by the head mistress ; that the latter should receive a fixed stipend of 120*l.* a year, and capitation payments to be fixed by the Governors ; that an entrance fee should be paid not exceeding 1*l.*, tuition fees of not less than 6*l.* nor more than 20*l.* a year, and an extra charge for boarding, to be fixed by the Governors ; and that no girl should be admitted into the school under the age of 8, nor remain at the school after the age of 19.

Provision was also made, as required by section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, for the exemption of scholars from attending prayer or religious worship, and from lessons on religious subjects ; subject thereto the Governors and head mistress were directed to make proper regulations for the religious instruction to be given in the school, and the following subjects of secular instruction were prescribed :—

Reading and Writing ;
Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Mathematics ;
English Grammar, Composition, and Literature ;
History and Geography ;
Latin and one or more Modern Foreign Language ;
Natural Science ;

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continued.

Political and Domestic Economy and the Laws of Health;
Needlework;
Drawing and Vocal Music;
Calisthenics.

For other subjects extra fees were to be charged. After providing for an annual examination by an examiner or examiners appointed by the Governors, but otherwise unconnected with the school, and for an annual report by the head mistress to the Governors, the Scheme directed (clause 51) that the Governors should, by way of exhibitions tenable at the school, grant exemptions from the payment of the whole or half of the tuition fees, for such periods and on such conditions as they might think fit, the exemptions to be awarded either on admission to the school or to girls already attending the school, and not to exceed in number one for every 10 girls in the school. Girls so exempted were to be called foundation scholars.

Power was also given to grant boarding exhibitions, and, if the funds allowed, exhibitions tenable for not more than four years at some place of liberal, scientific, technical, or professional education or study.

Lastly, the Scheme authorized the Governors to join with the head mistress in the formation of a pension or superannuation fund; to receive additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the trust; and to receive donations and endowments for any special objects directed by the donors, provided that such objects were certified by the Charity Commissioners to be for the general benefit of the trust, and not inconsistent with the provisions of the Scheme.

The purchase of the building already mentioned, which was situated at the junction of Hallfield Road and Manningham Lane, and consisted of a residence with school buildings attached, in which a school for boys had been carried on some years, was completed, and the premises were conveyed to Henry Brown and five others, by deed dated 8th March 1876. The consideration was 5,000*l.*, and the premises were described as—First, a plot of land in the township of Bradford, formerly part of a close of land adjoining Manningham Lane, containing 1,494 square yards, and also a messuage or dwelling-house, with the schoolroom and outbuildings thereto, adjoining, known as Hallfield School; and secondly, a plot of land also situate in the township of Bradford aforesaid, formerly part of the said close of land adjoining Manningham Lane, containing 475 square yards, which said plot of land was used in connection with the said schoolhouse as an adjunct thereto for the purposes of recreation and exercise.

The land and buildings were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands by Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 11th August 1876.

The greater part of the purchase money of the buildings was raised by public subscription, but a considerable additional outlay was necessary for structural alterations, and for furniture and fittings; and a debt of 2,955*l.* to the Bradford Old Bank, on the security of the buildings, was incurred in this way, which has been gradually reduced by payments out of income, until, at the date of the Inquiry there remained only about 700*l.* owing. In the interval a further debt was incurred for the extension of the buildings, and has been wholly paid off. The Bank charges interest at the rate of 3 per cent.

The first payment of 200*l.* was held by the Charity Commissioners to have become due on the 19th August 1874, and on the 19th August 1875 300*l.* was paid by the Governors of the Grammar School, and a further sum of 100*l.* in the following March. The payments continued to be made in advance until the end of the year 1890, when a different system was adopted.

The school was opened in September 1875. In May 1879 the Governors applied to the Charity Commissioners for a certificate of incorporation under the "Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872," and a certificate was granted by Order, dated 4th November 1879, the title being "The Governors of the Bradford Girls' Grammar School, Registered." The school increased steadily in numbers, and in 1882 it was found necessary to provide additional accommodation by extension of the buildings. An application for the necessary sanction was accordingly made to the Charity Commissioners in September 1882, in which it was stated that there were then 172 scholars attending the school. The cost of the extension was variously estimated at from 1,465*l.* to 1,600*l.* It was expected that part of this sum would be raised by subscription, and Mr. Glyde, the chairman of the Governing Body, had offered to advance the balance required at 4½ per cent. Ultimately tenders were accepted, amounting in the aggregate to 1,364*l.* 15*s.*, and an Order was made by the Charity Commissioners on the 23rd January 1883, empowering the Governors to erect additional buildings at a cost not exceeding

that sum, and for that purpose to raise upon the security of the property of the trust, except buildings, a loan not exceeding 1,000*l.*, to be repaid within 10 years by yearly instalments out of income. The extension of the building was carried out accordingly, sufficient space for the purpose being available on the existing site. The total cost of the work was 2,659*l.* 13*s.*, of which 1,011*l.* 8*s.* was obtained by subscriptions, 444*l.* 4*s.* was advanced by Mr. Glyde, and the balance was provided out of revenue. The debt to Mr. Glyde, with interest, was finally paid off out of revenue in January 1887. A slight further extension of the buildings was carried out in 1893, at a cost, which was met out of revenue, of 308*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

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The Girls'
Grammar
School—
continued.

In February 1890 representations were made to the Charity Commissioners by the Governors as to the inconvenience and delay involved by the necessity of obtaining the approval of the Board to the appointment of coöptative Governors; and at the suggestion of the Commissioners an application was made on the 13th March 1890 for an amendment of the Scheme in this respect. By Order, dated 27th August 1890, a Scheme was established, under the Charitable Trusts Acts, altering the Scheme of 5th August 1875 by repealing the provision relating to the approval by the Commissioners of the appointments of coöptative Governors, and providing with regard to the annual examination that "if in any year the Charity Commissioners shall by Order direct that an examiner or examiners shall be appointed in the manner indicated in such Order, the examination shall, for that year, be held by the examiner or examiners so appointed, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the Governors out of the income of the trust."

Scheme of
27th August
1890.

The following is a list of the present Governors of the school, with the dates of their appointment, and the number of attendances by each, out of 12 meetings, in the year 1893:—

Elected by	Names of Governors.	Date of Appointment.	Attendances in 1893.
<i>Nominated Governors.</i>			
Town Council -	Mrs. W. Pollard Byles -	24 July 1891 -	2
	Mrs. Edwards -	Do. -	8
School Board -	Miss Lambert -	Do. -	7
	Mrs. Titus Salt -	Do. -	2
Governors of Bradford Grammar School.	D. G. Law, Esq. -	Do. -	7
	F. Mossman, Esq. -	Do. -	10
	J. Hill, Esq. -	7 Oct. 1892 -	6
	W. B. Gordon, Esq. -	4 March 1892 -	6
<i>Coöptative Governors.</i>			
	Mrs. Hyne -	18 Nov. 1889 -	2
	Mrs. F. Priestman -	11 Oct. 1889 -	3
	Robert Kell, Esq. (Chairman) -	18 Nov. 1889 -	3
	T. H. Healey, Esq. -	29 Nov. 1889 -	10

The endowment of the school consists only of the site and buildings, and the payment by the Governors of the Grammar School, which was increased to 250*l.* in the year 1881, after the death of the Rev. G. B. Rogerson, formerly usher of the Grammar School, and the falling in of the pension payable to him under the Scheme of 1871.

Endowment
of Girls'
Grammar
School.

Some particulars of the site of the school have been given above. It consists of a narrow strip of ground, running along the Hallfield Road from its junction with Manningham Lane, about 50 feet wide at the lower end and widening gradually to about 70 feet. Almost the whole area is now built over. The buildings, notwithstanding the additions that have been made to them, are still inadequate to the present requirements of the school, and are in some respects unsatisfactory. They suffer from the disadvantage of not having been built at one time, or upon a uniform plan, and from the fact that a part of them consists of a dwelling-house converted to the purposes of a school. This portion does not by any means come up to the standard of modern requirements in buildings of the kind. The Governors would be glad to sell the present site and buildings, and build afresh on a more desirable site, but it would probably be found difficult to sell the buildings in their present state for any other purpose than a school, and there is little or no chance of a new school, either for boys or girls, being established in the neighbourhood.

Bradford
County
Borough.

The Girls'
Grammar
School—
continued.

Of the old portion of the buildings, the former residence contains on the ground floor, the head mistress's room, library, secretary's room, assistant mistresses' common room, and dressing rooms, and on the first floor four small class-rooms; the school portion comprises on the ground floor two good class-rooms, two dressing rooms, and lavatory, and on the upper floor a large schoolroom, about 53 × 22 feet. The extension made in 1882 comprised on the ground floor a schoolroom or class-room, 60 × 30 × 14 feet, partitioned in the middle by a moveable shutter so as to form two rooms, a corridor, and covered playroom or gymnasium, and on the first floor two large class-rooms, and corridor.

In 1893 an additional room was built over part of the gymnasium, and is used as a class-room.

An adjoining house has been rented for some years past in order to provide additional accommodation, at a rent of 45*l.* a year.

Present
condition of
School and
working of
Scheme.

The number of scholars at the school during the last term of 1893 was 330, including 23 in the Kindergarten department. About 60 of these come in every day by train from various distances, Huddersfield being about the farthest limit. For the most part they enter the school young, about the age of eight years, and this is encouraged by the governors, who offer specially favourable terms of payment to those who come before the age of 12. A fair number stay on to the age of 19, and in some cases they continue in partial attendance after that age, as outside scholars, studying certain special subjects only.

The boarding system has not been introduced. For the convenience of girls residing at a distance dinners are provided, at a charge of 2*l.* 10*s.* a term. About 55 girls on an average dine at the school every day.

An entrance or registration fee is charged on admission to the school, and the tuition fees are 12 guineas for girls under 12, and 15 guineas for girls over that age; but those who enter the school under 12 years of age pay only 12 guineas during their whole stay.

Miss Stocker has held the post of head mistress since September 1881. She receives, in addition to her fixed salary of 200*l.* a year, capitation payments at the rate of 1*l.* a year for each scholar in attendance. From this source she received in 1893 310*l.* An official residence is not provided for her.

The following is a list of the principal assistant-mistresses and masters employed in the school at the time of the Inquiry, with the salary paid to each in the year 1893.

Name of Teacher.	Special subject of Instruction (if any).	Salary.
		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Miss Sharpe, Newnham College, Cambridge	- - - -	350 0 0
Miss Passavant, Yorkshire College	Natural Science	165 0 0
Miss K. L. Sallitt	- - - -	150 0 0
Miss Every	- - - -	150 0 0
Miss Taylor, Girton College, Cambridge	Classics	150 0 0
Miss Gwyther	- - - -	140 0 0
Miss Simmons, Physical Training College	Swedish Drill	132 5 0
Mdlle. Bleès	French	130 0 0
Miss Hodge, Girton College, Cambridge, and Maria Grey Training College	- - - -	120 0 0
Miss Tate, Somerville Hall, Oxford	Mathematics	113 6 8
Miss Slater, Somerville Hall, Oxford	German	111 17 6
Miss Sotheran, Girton College, Cambridge, and Maria Grey Training College	- - - -	110 0 0
Miss Spencer, Maria Grey Training College	- - - -	93 6 8
Miss Churcher, Maria Grey Training College	- - - -	92 13 4
Miss Collard, Maria Grey Training College	- - - -	90 0 0
Miss Dennis	Kindergarten	85 0 0
Mr. Renard, Art Master, South Kensington	Art	130 0 0
Mr. Broughton	Class Singing	34 13 0

Most of the mistresses of the regular staff in the upper school have come from one or other of the universities. Those in the lower school are all from training colleges. Some of the older girls are employed as pupil-teachers while still at the school. The total sum paid to assistant-teachers in the year 1893 was 2,658*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

The subjects of instruction are in the main those prescribed by the Scheme. During the last term of 1893 about eight girls in the sixth form were learning Greek. No extra fee is charged for this nor for any subject of instruction to those who are in

actual attendance at the school, but only to outside pupils. In the same term 57 girls were learning Latin. French is learnt throughout the school, and German by those in the upper school who do not learn Latin. In natural science, botany and physiology are taught in the upper and middle school, and physiology in the lower school, the instruction in the lowest forms being given by simple object lessons. Political economy is taught in the fifth and sixth forms. Under the head of domestic economy instruction is given in cooking. Much attention is given to physical training, and the Swedish system of drill is taught by a qualified instructress with excellent results. Training classes for teachers and for the Cambridge Higher Local examinations are also held at the school. To these classes outside students, who are approved by the head-mistress, are admitted, and are charged one guinea a term for instruction in each subject.

Bradford
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The Girls'
Grammar
School—
continued.

The hours of attendance are from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and Saturday is a whole holiday. Pupils may, however, attend in the afternoon for the preparation of lessons under the supervision of some of the mistresses. Classes for special subjects are also held on certain afternoons. For the annual examination of the upper school the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Board examination is taken. The lower school is examined by a special examiner appointed by the Governors.

Of the foundation scholarships or exhibitions, maintained under clause 51 of the Scheme, two are, as a rule, offered for competition in each year, but occasionally more. Last year, four were offered. They consist of total exemption from tuition fees, and may be held either in the upper or lower division of the school. They are awarded on the result of a special examination held by the head mistress, usually on admission to the school, in which case they are tenable for three years, but may be extended by the Governors for another year or even longer, while those which are awarded to girls already in the school are for one year only in the first instance, and may be continued from year to year. The scholarships are open only to girls whose parents are resident in the borough, and candidates must be under 13 years of age. It is also expected that parents who can afford to pay the fees shall not allow their daughters to compete. The candidates come mostly from the public elementary schools. Last year there were 45 competitors for the four scholarships. The examination is conducted by the staff of the school.

Particulars of the Brown and Salt Scholarships are given below.

The Town Council of Bradford makes an annual grant of 100*l.* to the school in aid of technical instruction. This instruction is given by means of classes in wood carving, upholstery, cooking, and nursing, to which students from outside are admitted. In 1893 these classes were discontinued in July, and a portion of the grant was therefore applied in extra scholarships, two having been granted in September, of 15 guineas each, tenable for one year.

A grant, varying in amount, is also received from the West Riding County Council in aid of technical instruction, and is calculated on the basis of a capitation grant of 6*s.* for each scholar in the school outside the limits of the county borough of Bradford, and additional grants of 5*s.* each for certain subjects taken by those scholars, the grants being limited to two subjects for each scholar. There are 55 girls at the school who live within the administrative area of the West Riding. The subjects for which grants are earned are usually French, needlework, cooking, and book-keeping.

No grants are received from the Science and Art Department, it being found impracticable to comply with the conditions imposed by the Department.

The financial condition of the school may be said to be fairly flourishing. In 1893, notwithstanding a special expenditure of 308*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* on extension of buildings, and the payment off of 100*l.* of the building debt, the balance of 265*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, with which the year was started was reduced only by 157*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, a balance of 107*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* being carried over to 1894. Rates and taxes appear to be exceptionally high, the amount paid in 1893 being 87*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* on a rateable value of 220*l.* a year. In the same year 73*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* was paid for coals and gas, and 46*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* for books, postage, and stationery.

The accounts are kept by Miss M. H. Ingle, the secretary and receiver, and are audited by a chartered accountant. A copy is sent every year to the Charity Commissioners, and a summary is published in the local papers.

The Brown Scholarships.—Henry Brown, mentioned above as the founder of the Brown Scholarships for the Grammar School, by his will, dated 6th December 1875, and proved at Wakefield on the 14th June 1878, among other legacies thereby directed to

The Brown
Scholarships.

Bradford
County
Borough.
The Girls'
Grammar
School.—
The Brown
Scholarships
—continued.

be paid, free from legacy duty, within 12 months after his death, out of his pure personalty, bequeathed "to the Bradford Girls' Grammar School the sum of 5,000*l.*, "subject to the directions with respect thereto herein-after contained"; and the testator directed with reference to this sum that it should be invested by the governors for the time being in their names, "in or upon the stocks, shares, or debentures of any "railway company, or other public body, company, or corporation, municipal or "otherwise, with power to vary such securities from time to time for other securities of a "like nature," and should be held by them upon trust to "pay and apply the interest, "dividends, and annual income arising therefrom in founding and maintaining three "or more scholarships, to be called 'Brown Scholarships,' for girls attending the said "school, tenable at some college or university, or training institution for teachers in "Great Britain; and of such amounts, to be competed for in such manner, and "tenable during such periods, and to be generally subject to such conditions and "restrictions as the governors or trustees for the time being of the said school shall "from time to time direct."

On the 28th February 1879, the Governors wrote to the Charity Commissioners, informing them of the bequest, and asking for authority to invest it in Bradford Corporation Debenture Stock. By Order, dated 4th April 1879, the Commissioners certified their approval of the bequest as one for the general benefit of the school, and also of the proposed investment.

The money was invested in the purchase, at par, of 5,000*l.* Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock, and remains so invested, in the names of the Governors under their title of incorporation.

The Governors have made certain provisions or regulations for the administration of these and the Salt scholarships next mentioned, by which it is provided that the value of the scholarships shall be not less than 55*l.* each, and that any balance of income may be used at the discretion of the Governors to increase the value of all or any of the scholarships; that the Governors need not award any scholarships, if a sufficiently high standard is not shown at the examinations; that they shall be tenable for three years, which period may be extended to four years; that no pupil shall be eligible to compete until she has been in the school three years, except under special circumstances; and that the governors may award, on the result of a special examination, one or more of the scholarships to such student-teachers of the school as have previously been pupils in the school for not less than three years immediately preceding their student-teachership.

Sixteen of these scholarships have been awarded since 1879; four of these have been held at Girton College, Cambridge; eight at Newnham College, Cambridge; two at Somerville Hall, Oxford, and one each at the Bloomsbury School of Art and the Bishopsgate Training College. The amount of them is usually 55*l.* a year, but in some cases is extended to 75*l.* or more. At first it was difficult to obtain candidates for the scholarships, and a considerable balance was accumulated, but of late years the benefit of the endowment has been more generally recognised, and there are now about five or six competitors for two scholarships. Girls are not admitted to compete under the age of 18.

Upon the election of any girl to a Brown or Salt Scholarship, her parent or guardian is required to enter into an agreement, duly stamped, in the following terms:—

"THE BRADFORD GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

"The governors of the above school having elected my daughter to a Brown [*or* Salt] scholarship, of the annual value of 55*l.* for three years, I undertake not to remove her from college before the scholarship expires without the consent of the governors.

"I promise that no situation shall be taken during the holidays without the head-mistress's permission.

"I also undertake to follow out any course relating to her health or work that may be decided upon by the head-mistress or the governors."

These scholarships, and those of the Salt Foundation, which are administered in the same way in almost all respects, are awarded on the result of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination. A separate report is made as to the scholarship examination.

The Salt Scholarships. *The Salt Scholarships.*—By deed poll, dated 4th December 1879, under the hands and seals of Sir William Henry Salt, Baronet, and seven others, and under the

common seal of the Governors of the Bradford Girls' Grammar School, Registered, after reciting that the late Sir Titus Salt, Baronet, being desirous of providing additional facilities for the higher education of the youth of the town and district of Bradford aforesaid, signified in the month of April 1876 his intention to devote in perpetuity the income arising from the investment of a sum of 5,000*l.* for the purpose of scholarships, to be competed for by girls attending the Girls' Grammar School at Bradford aforesaid (therein after and in the schedule thereto referred to as "the School") and that the said Sir Titus Salt died on the 29th day of December 1876, and his surviving children being desirous of fulfilling their father's intention, and in order to give permanent effect thereto, had deposited in the banking house of the Bradford Old Bank, Limited, in the name and to the credit of the governors, the sum of 5,000*l.* sterling, to be applied for the purposes therein-after expressed. It was witnessed and declared that the said sum of 5,000*l.* (therein-after referred to as "the Endowment"), should be held by the governors, their successors and assigns, upon trust, to invest the same in their corporate name in any investments for the time being authorized by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, or by statute, or upon debentures or other securities of the Corporation of Bradford, or upon loan to any banker or bankers, with power of variation. And upon further trust to apply the annual income of the endowment after payment of expenses in founding and maintaining scholarships, consisting of annual or other periodical payments of money in connection with the school, to be called "The Salt Scholarships," and to be administered under the provisions contained in the schedule thereto. And upon trust to capitalise by investment therein-before contained any unapplied income which might from time to time remain in the hands of the governors, and to apply the resulting income thereof in the same manner as was therein-before provided with regard to the annual income of the endowment; provided that the governors might at any time resort to the accumulations of any preceding year or years, and apply the same as if they had been income arising in the year in which they should be so applied.

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The Girls'
Grammar
School.—
The Salt
Scholarships
—continued.

The following are the first three clauses of the schedule referred to :—

1. A scholarship of such annual value and attainable and tenable on such conditions as the governors may from time to time determine, shall, as often as deemed desirable by the governors, be offered for competition, and shall be awarded to the girl, who being qualified in other respects shall be recommended by the examiners as being most deserving.

2. No girl shall be eligible for a scholarship who has not been under education at the school for at least three years consecutively, including the term wherein the examination at which the scholarship shall be offered for competition is held. Provided that the governors may, by resolution adopted at a special meeting, and confirmed at a subsequent special meeting, held not earlier than 14 days after the first meeting, determine that any individual scholar shall be eligible for a scholarship, although she has not been under education at the school for the period aforesaid.

3. A scholarship shall be tenable for three years, and shall be available for any university, college, or public institution, of liberal, scientific, technical, or professional education or study, which the governors may select. Provided that the governors may extend the period during which any scholarship shall be tenable without its being needful that the scholar shall be subjected to any further examination or competition.

The schedule contained further provisions relating to the award, payment, deprivation, &c. of these scholarships, including a provision that no girl should be ineligible or be deprived of the benefit of the endowment on account of the religious or political views of herself, her parents, or guardians, and empowered the Governors to make further rules or byelaws from time to time.

The 5,000*l.* is invested, as to 3,500*l.* in 3½ per cent. debenture stock of the Bradford Corporation, bought at par on the 3rd December 1888, and as to 1,500*l.* on deposit at the Bradford Old Bank at 3 per cent. The latter method of investing the money is authorized by the instrument of trust, and has been of great convenience to the Governors, as giving an additional security to the bank for the repayment of the building loan.

As mentioned above, these scholarships are under the same regulations as those of the Brown Foundation. Fourteen have been awarded since 1878, of which seven have been held at Newnham College, four at Somerville Hall, two at Girton College, and one at the Maria Grey Training College.

The scholarships are occasionally competed for and obtained by girls who have originally come from the public elementary schools. Four girls from these schools have proceeded through the school to the universities since its establishment. The number would, it is believed, be much greater but for the difficulty that is experienced as to maintenance, clothing, &c., during the years of preceding school life.

The accounts of the Governors at the Bradford Old Bank in respect of the Brown and Salt Scholarships are kept separate from each other, and from that of the school generally. The balance in hand at the end of 1893, in respect of the two scholarship funds together, was 255*l.* 7*s.*

Bradford
County
Borough.
—
The Girls'
Grammar
School.—
The Salt
Scholarships
---con inued.

CHARITIES CONNECTED WITH THE PARISH CHURCH OF BRADFORD.

These Charities were represented at the Inquiry by the Reverend Canon Bardsley, vicar of Bradford, Mr. G. E. Mumford, legal adviser, and Mr. Sewell, parish clerk.

*The Poor's Estate and Quit-rents (see page 6).**

The Poor's
Estate and
Quit-rents.

The money derived from quit-rents under this charity is locally known as "Hoppy money," which designation is said to be derived from the name of a person by whom it was distributed at the beginning of the 18th century. The Norhills (or Norr Hill) Farm, and the Crack Field, mentioned in the Report of 1827, have been sold under an Order of the Charity Commissioners. An application was made to them for this purpose by the vicar and churchwardens of Bradford in June 1886; by Order dated 28th September 1886, the property was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands; and by two Orders, each dated 22nd October 1886, the trustees were authorized to sell the Norr Hill Farm for 1,500*l.* and the Crack Field for 1,150*l.*

The sales were completed shortly afterwards; from the total purchase money of 2,650*l.*, there was deducted 126*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* for costs and expenses of sale, and the balance, 2,523*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, was invested in the purchase of a sum of 2,498*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 3rd February 1887, under an Order dated the 1st of the same month.

The Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols to the credit of the Charity, the dividends, amounting to 68*l.* 14*s.* annually, being paid to Lloyd's Bank for the credit of the churchwardens of the Parish Church of Bradford.

It appears from an old account book, dating from 1737, that the quit-rents in that year amounted to 3*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and since that time the amount has varied, possibly owing to irregularity in payment or collection of the rents, from that sum to 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, which appears to be the amount regularly paid at the present day.

The total income of the Charity is, therefore, 73*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and this amount is divided among the several townships of the parish (excluding Clayton and Heaton) in the following proportions, viz.: two-seventeenths each to Bradford, Haworth, Great Horton, Manningham, Thornton, and Wilsey, and one-seventeenth each to Allerton, Bowling, Eccleshill, Shipley, and Wilsden. In practice 8*l.* 10*s.*, or rather less than the full two-seventeenths, is paid to each of the first six, and 4*l.* 5*s.* to each of the last five townships, and there is usually a considerable balance in hand at the end of each year. On the 31st December 1893, the balance was 95*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* The duty of collecting the quit-rents falls upon the churchwardens of Great Horton, in which township the property on which they are charged is situated. Some years ago they neglected to collect the rents, and the churchwardens of Bradford in consequence withheld from them their share of the Poor's estate money. This state of things continued for about three years, but all arrears were paid up on both sides in 1888.

At the time of the correspondence alluded to above with reference to the sale of the two farms, it was proposed that new trustees should be appointed by the Charity Commissioners, and a formal application was sent asking that the vicar and churchwardens for the time being should be appointed. Letters were also received from the Corporation of Bradford suggesting the names of certain persons members of that body. Ultimately, however, no appointment was made, and the churchwardens of Bradford continue to act as the principal trustees.

The shares of the various townships are remitted by them by cheque to the respective churchwardens, and the administration of the Charity varies slightly in each township. In Bradford the churchwardens distribute the fund, and it is the practice to give 2*s.* 6*d.* each to 68 poor persons, almost all of whom are widows or spinsters. In their selection of the objects of the Charity they are assisted by the clergy of the parish and by certain ladies, district visitors in the town. In the churchwardens' account book a complete list of the recipients is kept from year to year, with a note of the persons by whom any names have been recommended. The distribution takes place at Easter. In Manningham, the Rev. C. Lord said the selection was made almost entirely by himself and the other clergy, and the sum given to each was

* It is stated that certain old documents which have come to light since the printing of this Report establish the fact that a portion of these rents was purchased for full value in 1617 from John Sharp, of Little Horton, by trustees for the poor, apparently as an investment of money already in hand.

usually 2s. 6d., but sometimes 5s.; the recipients were generally women. In Great Horton Mr. Parker said that the churchwardens managed the distribution entirely themselves, without reference to the clergy. The money is given at Christmas in sums of 2s. 6d. and upwards, and the churchwardens go round personally and select deserving cases.

In Bowling, according to the evidence of the Rev. C. J. Hamer, the churchwardens entrust the administration of the money to the clergy. The particulars of distribution are much the same as in the other townships.

In answer to questions by Mr. Illingworth, M.P., the vicar of Bradford admitted that the ladies on whose recommendations the dole was distributed were all identified with the Church, but said that he had confidence in their fairness and impartiality. It was also admitted that no public announcement of the day on which the distribution would take place was made in any of the townships, and that very few people knew anything about it, and the Rev. F. Kellett suggested that if the date were generally known he and others would be able to recommend many deserving cases to the churchwardens, applications being frequently made to him by persons in distress.

Mr. James Parker said that in Great Horton the charity had always been administered without regard to creed.

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The Poor's
Estate and
Quit-rents—
continued.

Pollard's Charity (see page 6).

The rentcharges payable to the townships of Bradford and North Bierley under this charity, as mentioned in the Report of 1827, have not been paid for a great number of years, but no information could be given as to the date of the last payment. From the files of correspondence at the office of the Charity Commissioners, it appears that in 1872 the Bradford churchwardens knew nothing of this charity. It was said at the Inquiry that a mill had been built on the site formerly known as Goodman's End, but that it had since been pulled down, and the site was now occupied by a goods yard of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company.

Pollard's
Charity.

The town clerk has promised to make further inquiries, with a view to the recovery of the rentcharge if possible.*

Jowett's Charity (see page 6).

In a communication made to the Charity Commissioners on the 6th May 1872, it was stated that the sum of 499*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* Consols, mentioned in the Report of 1827, was then standing in the names of three persons, all of whom were deceased. On the 25th June of the same year a formal application was made by the churchwardens of Bradford for the transfer of this sum to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and it was accordingly transferred on the 29th November 1872 under an Order of the Commissioners, dated the 8th of the same month. The dividends, amounting to 13*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* annually, are remitted to the credit of the joint account of the vicar of Bradford and the churchwardens of Manningham at the Bradford Old Bank, and all cheques are jointly signed. The amount is divided equally between the townships of Bradford and Manningham, and is distributed according to the directions contained in the will among widows and spinsters above the age of 50 residing in those townships, the amount given to each being almost invariably 5*s.* The selection of recipients is made by the clergy in the township of Bradford and by the churchwardens in the township of Manningham, and the distribution takes place at the vestry.

Jowett's
Charity.

A question was raised at the Inquiry by Mr. Illingworth, M.P., and Mr. James Parker, whether the benefit was restricted to members of the Church of England. Canon Bardsley said that no inquiry was made as to the religious views of the applicants, and though he had no certain knowledge as to whether any Nonconformists had actually received the dole, he was quite sure that no application would be refused because it was made by a Nonconformist. He also said that attendance at church was not required, and he did not know for certain that any of the recipients attended the parish church. The Rev. C. Lord said he was requested by the vicar of Manningham to say that the distribution in that township was in no way confined to Church people.

The account book of the charity was produced, with a complete list of the recipients in each year. The same persons frequently remain on the list from year to year. A rule is made that persons in receipt of regular poor law relief shall not receive the dole.

The distribution is made on the 13th January in every year.

* Mr. James Parker has ascertained that the Haworth and Stanbury share of this Charity, viz., 2*l.* 10*s.* a year, has been regularly paid by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company since they acquired the property at Goodman's End, and before that time by the former owners. It has been paid to Mr. G. S. Taylor, grandson of George Taylor, the original trustee, for nearly 30 years past, and to his father before him. It may reasonably be expected therefore that the payments to Bradford and North Bierley, which have been overlooked through inadvertence, will be renewed upon application being made.

The Organist Fund.

Bradford
County
Borough.

The
Organist
Fund.

By an indenture, dated 22nd January 1788 (enrolled in Chancery on the 29th of the same month), the Rev. John Crosse, then vicar of Bradford, having raised as therein recited the sum of 500*l.* and therewith purchased the premises therein-after mentioned, granted unto William Pollard and four others, their heirs and assigns, a messuage or tenement called Upper Ponden, situate in Stanbury, in the parish of Bradford, and nine closes of land therein described upon trust at all time thereafter to permit the said J. Crosse and his successors, vicars of Bradford, to receive and take the rents, issues, and profits thereof for the use of such an organist as he and his said successors should from time to time appoint. Provided, nevertheless, that in case any such organist should be notoriously defective in the art of music, or immoral in his conduct, he should be removed by the vicar for the time being at the request of the majority of the inhabitants of the town and parish assembled at a special vestry meeting, and in default of the vicar so doing, that then the two churchwardens for the town of Bradford should receive the said rents, issues, and profits and therewith hire a person to play the organ until the vicar complied with the said requisition, but such proviso was not to be obligatory until the organist appointed by the vicar had been tried one whole year; and provision was made for the conveyance of the trust estate by the last surviving trustee or his heirs to new trustees to be nominated by the vicar for the time being and at the cost of such vicar.

By indenture, dated 18th May 1860, the trust estate was conveyed to the Rev. John Burnet and five others upon the trusts of the indenture of 22nd January 1788.

Up to 1860 the only salary received by the organist was the rent of the Upper Ponden Farm, less deductions for income tax, tithe rentcharge, &c. The farm was let at that time for a gross rent of 21*l.* In 1861 the salary of the organist was augmented to 52*l.* a year, and the churchwardens appropriated the rent of the farm towards providing that sum. The salary has since been raised to 75*l.*

On the 29th March 1879 an application was made to the Charity Commissioners by the survivors of the trustees appointed by the deed of 18th May 1860 for authority to sell the farm, and in the following July it was sold for 1,300*l.* under the authority of an Order of the Commissioners, dated the 25th of that month, by which Order the investment of the purchase money on mortgage of the Borough Fund of Bradford was sanctioned.

By a further Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 21st May 1880, the surviving trustees were discharged, and the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Bradford for the time being were appointed trustees of the Charity.

The costs and expenses of the sale amounted to 86*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, and the balance of the purchase money, being 1,213*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, was invested upon a debenture for 1,215*l.* of the Bradford Corporation, dated 16th April 1880, and issued for 10 years at 4 per cent. The debenture was renewed by agreement as from the 1st October 1889 at 3¼ per cent. for a further term of seven years, which expires on the 1st October 1896.

The net income from the investment in 1893 was 38*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and this sum was appropriated by the churchwardens in part payment of the salary of the organist, which, as already stated, is now fixed at 75*l.* a year.

Susannah Stott's Charity.

Susannah
Stott's
Charity.

Susannah Stott, spinster, by her will, dated 7th February 1826, and proved at Wakefield on the 20th August 1873, bequeathed to John Outhwaite and John Ness Blakey the sum of 400*l.*, upon trust, to invest the same upon some English Government security, and to pay and apply the proceeds, on the 15th of January in every year, for the use and benefit of the Medical Dispensary, the Lying-in Charity, the Charity for the Aged and Infirm, and the Female School of Industry, all then established at Bradford, in equal shares; and she directed her executors and trustees, as soon as conveniently might be after her death, to cause a proper deed to be prepared for more effectually perpetuating and establishing the donation; and in case of any of the above institutions ceasing to exist she desired that the charity should be extended to such fresh objects, similar to the institutions so ceasing to exist, as the trustees for the time being of her donation should be pleased to nominate and appoint.

Both the executors named in the will died in the lifetime of the testatrix, and administration with the will annexed was granted to Susannah Greene Stott as next-of-kin.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4th May 1875, the sum of 360*l.*, being the amount of the capital fund after deduction of legacy duty, was, on the 15th May 1875, paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. This sum was invested in the purchase of 382*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* Consols,

which were transferred into the name of the Official Trustees on the 26th of the same month under a further Order of the Commissioners dated the previous day.

The Charity for the Aged and Infirm mentioned in the above will had ceased to exist before the death of the testatrix, and as there were no properly constituted trustees of the endowment, an application was made to the Charity Commissioners by Miss Susannah Greene Stott, on the 18th August 1875, asking for the appointment of the vicar and churchwardens of Bradford for the time being as trustees, and for the establishment of a Scheme providing for the administration of the charity. Miss Stott also suggested that the Orphan Girls' Home, Bradford, should be substituted for the Charity for the Aged and Infirm.

By Order, dated 1st February 1876, the Charity Commissioners ordered that the vicar and churchwardens of the Parish Church of Bradford for the time being should be appointed the trustees for the administration of the charity, and directed by way of Scheme that the income of the endowment should be paid by the Official Trustees to the acting trustees of the charity, or some one or more of them, or to their authorised agent or agents, and should be divided by them into four equal shares, of which one should be paid to each of the following institutions, viz. :—

The Medical Dispensary ;
The Lying-in Charity ;
The Female School of Industry ; and
The Orphan Girls' Home ;

all situated at Bradford, the Order as to the last-mentioned institution being expressed to be made "subject to the further or other Order of the said Board, or some competent tribunal."

The dividends, amounting to 10*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* annually, on the sum of 382*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* New Consols, now held by the Official Trustees in trust for the charity, are remitted to Lloyd's Bank for the credit of the vicar and churchwardens of Bradford, with the Bradford Old Bank, and have always been paid over in equal shares to the institutions named in the Order, the receipt of the secretary or treasurer being taken. There was a balance in hand of 9*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* on the 31st December 1893.

The Female School of Industry has ceased to exist within the last two years, and an application will shortly be made to the Charity Commissioners for their advice as to the future disposal of the share of income formerly appropriated to that institution.

Dr. Jobson's Charity.

By indenture of settlement, dated 26th March 1828, and made between the Rev. Abraham Jobson of the one part, William Watson, John Pope, and the Rev. Jeremiah Jackson of the other part, it was (among other things) declared that the last named parties, their executors, administrators, and assigns, should stand possessed of 36,000*l.* new 4*l.* per cent. bank annuities, which had been transferred by the said Abraham Jobson into their names in the books of the Bank of England, upon trust to pay the dividends thereof to the said A. Jobson and his assigns during his life, and after his decease, upon trust to transfer the sum of 400*l.* part of the said stock, into the names of the vicar and churchwardens of Bradford, upon their executing a deed declaring that they would stand possessed thereof upon trust to lay out and expend the dividers thereof in the purchase of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books, with the new version of the Psalms, to be distributed at the discretion of the said vicar and churchwardens yearly to poor persons of Bradford able to read the same, to be purchased of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge ; and the settlement contained a power of revocation and new appointment by the settlor. The said A. Jobson died on the 13th December 1830, without having revoked the trusts of the said settlement, so far as related to the said 400*l.* stock, which was afterwards converted by Statute into 3½ per cent. annuities.

By a decree of the Court of Chancery dated in or about the month of April 1832, in a cause of John Whitley and others *v.* William Watson and others, it was declared that the said settlement of 26th March 1828 ought to be established. The matter was referred to a Master, who by his report dated 5th November 1834 certified that there was then due to the vicar and churchwardens of Bradford the sum of 400*l.* 3½ per cent. annuities ; and by an Order, dated 10th December 1834, the Master's report was confirmed, and the Accountant-General ordered to transfer the said sum out of the funds standing to the credit of the said cause into the names of the Rev. Henry Heap, the then vicar, and John Ward and John Allott, the then churchwardens of Bradford, and the said sum of 400*l.* 3½ per cent. annuities was transferred accordingly.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Susannah
Stott's
Charity—
continued.

Scheme of
1st Feb.
1876.

Dr. Jobson's
Charity.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Dr. Jobson's
Charity—
continued.

New trustees or stockholders, being in each case the vicar and churchwardens of Bradford at the date of the deed, were appointed by deeds, dated respectively 15th May 1845 and 14th December 1866. The stock was converted first into $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. annuities, and afterwards into new 3 per cent. annuities, and on the 7th May 1892 Messrs. Joseph Hick and David Salmond, the survivors of the appointment of 14th December 1866, applied to the Charity Commissioners for an Order authorizing the transfer to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 400*l.* of the last mentioned annuities, which were then standing in their names jointly with that of the Rev. John Burnett, LL.D., deceased.

The above sum was transferred accordingly on the 22nd May 1872, under an Order of the Board, dated the 14th of the same month, and the Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for the charity, the dividends of which, amounting to 11*l.* annually, are remitted to the London and Westminster Bank for the credit of the vicar and churchwardens of Bradford with the Bradford Banking Company, Bradford.

The money is expended by the vicar in the purchase of cheap Bibles and Prayer Books, which are distributed among some 80 or 100 poor persons. In answer to Mr. Illingworth, M.P., the vicar stated that no distinctions of creed were made in the distribution, and that a Bible would certainly not be refused to a Nonconformist applicant.

On the 31st December 1893 there was a balance in hand of 11*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

Peter Sunderland's Lectureship, and the Rev. John Crosse's Augmentation.

Peter
Sunderland's
Lectureship,
and the
Rev. John
Crosse's
Augmenta-
tion.

By Indenture, dated 1st March 1671, Peter Sunderland granted unto Abraham Brooklesbank and four others, their heirs and assigns, a yearly rentcharge of 40*l.* payable half-yearly, on the Feasts of the Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishop, and issuing out of the following property, viz. :—

A messuage or tenement called the Talbott, and the buildings, gardens, and orchards thereto belonging, and a croft of land lying on the south side thereof, with the appurtenances, situate in Kirkgate, in Bradford.

Three closes of land called the Hollingreave lands, in Horton, in the parish of Bradford, lying on the west side of the lane leading from Bradford to Bollinge.

Three other closes of land, and one other little close, and one holme, with the appurtenances, in Horton aforesaid.

A close of land, commonly called The Holle Close, in Horton aforesaid.

A messuage or tenement called the King's Head, and the buildings, gardens, and orchards thereto belonging, and two crofts of land lying on the south side thereof, situate in Kirkgate, in Bradford aforesaid.

Four other dwelling-houses and a barn thereto belonging, situate in Kirkgate aforesaid, being below the said messuage called the King's Head.

Four other dwelling-houses and the buildings thereto belonging in Kirkgate aforesaid, between the said messuage called the Talbott and the barn belonging to the King's Head.

A messuage or tenement called the Fawlcron, a barn, and other buildings, a garden, and a croft of land, on the south side thereof, with the appurtenances, situate near Avebridge, in Bradford aforesaid.

One great lath or barn, standing near the last-mentioned messuage.

A dwelling-house near the Avebridge aforesaid, and a garden and a little croft of land with the appurtenances.

Two cottages or dwelling-houses with the appurtenances, near the Avebridge aforesaid.

And out of all other messuages and lands in Bradford and Horton aforesaid, which the said Peter Sunderland had then lately purchased of Tempest Brighthouse and William Swayne, or either of them, upon trust, to permit a pious, learned, and able preaching minister of God's Holy Word, being a Master of Arts at the least, and conformable to the discipline of the Church of England as then established, and lawfully licensed, and exercising his ministerial function of prayer and preaching every Sunday, in the afternoon, in the Parish Church of Bradford aforesaid, as a lecturer, or an assistant to the vicar there, to have the said rentcharge, such lecturer to be appointed by the trustees, or any three or more of them, the vicar of Bradford being one, and who, together with the said trustees, or any two of them, in case of scandal or any other just cause, should have power to remove him. The deed provides that upon the death, discontinuance, or removal of the lecturer, the said

trustees should, within 11 weeks next thereafter, appoint a successor qualified as aforesaid, provided that if any trustee (except the vicar of Bradford) should not, after receiving six days' notice from the vicar of Bradford, or any two of the other trustees, come to the Parish Church of Bradford for the appointing of such lecturer, or to give his vote for the managing of the trust, he should lose his vote for that time only. The deed also provides that if the trustees (the vicar of Bradford being one) do not within 11 weeks next after the occurrence of a vacancy appoint a qualified lecturer, then the Master and Fellows of St. Peter's College, in Cambridge, for the time being, should make such appointment, and that every lecturer should pay out of the rent aforesaid the sum of 10s. for every Sunday that the said ministerial office should be vacant, unto such other minister as should, by the consent of the vicar of Bradford for the time being, perform the same duty. The deed provides for the appointment of new trustees to the number of five, of whom the vicars of Bradford and Halifax should always be two, and a power of distress in the event of non-payment of the annuity.

By indenture, dated 24th May 1834, made between George Buxton Browne (executor of the will of the Rev. John Crosse, late vicar of Bradford), of the one part, and John Wilmer Field and four others of the other part, after reciting (*inter alia*) the will of the said John Crosse, and certain proceedings in Chancery for the administration of the testator's estate, it was declared that the said J. W. Field and others should stand possessed of a sum of 567*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities, then standing in the Court of Chancery, but to be transferred to them, upon trust to pay the dividends unto the afternoon lecturer for the time being of the parish church of Bradford, appointed by virtue of the above recited indenture of 1st March 1671. The deed provides that during a vacancy in the lectureship the dividends thereon should be invested in augmentation of the principal fund, and empowers the trustees to vary investments. It also provides for the appointment of new trustees when the number shall be reduced to two.

The deeds of 1st March 1671 and 24th May 1834 were produced at the Inquiry. The former, though slightly torn, is still legible.

The last appointment of trustees under the principal deed was made by indenture dated 21st July 1879, by which there were appointed the vicars of Bradford and of Halifax, each for the time being, and Messrs. Arthur Wellesley Ward and Joseph Smith. Of these Mr. Ward is no longer living. The trustees have nominated the churchwardens of the parish church of Bradford to act as their agents in the management of the charity, which consists only in receiving the rentcharge, and paying it over to the vicar.

The charge has now been apportioned, 35*l.* being paid by the Corporation of Bradford as owners of the old Talbot site, and 5*l.* by Messrs. Taylor and Parsons, ironmongers, as owners of the King's Head site. The endowment of Crosse's Augmentation, which consisted of 567*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* Consols, was sold at the time of the conversion of Consols under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, and reinvested in the purchase of 571*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* New Consols. That sum now stands in the names of William Wickham Wickham, the Rev. Peile Thompson, and Harry Meade, all of whom were living at the date of the Inquiry. They were appointed trustees of the endowment, together with Francis Sharp Powell (now Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P.), and William Pollard, by deed dated 6th November 1868. The annual income of the fund is 15*l.* 14*s.*

In a communication made by the trustees to the Charity Commissioners in January 1888, it was stated that considerable difficulty and dissatisfaction had been caused for many years by reason of the holder of the lectureship not being resident in Bradford, and the assistance of the Commissioners was asked for the removal of this difficulty. They did not, however, consider that it was a case which called for the establishment of a Scheme, and a satisfactory arrangement has now been made by the trustees under which the lecturer is the senior curate for the time being of the parish church, and is required to give an undertaking upon his appointment that when he ceases to be curate he will give up the lectureship. It is said that this arrangement practically results in an additional curate being obtained for the church, as the endowment of the lectureship is supplemented by private subscriptions to make up a sufficient salary.

Elizabeth Wadsworth's Charity.

Elizabeth Wadsworth, by a codicil to her will, dated 1st December 1835, and proved with two codicils at York on the 27th November 1837, bequeathed to the vicars at the time of her decease of the vicarages of Bradford and Calverley and the incumbent

Bradford
County
Borough.

Peter
Sunderland's
Lectureship,
and the Rev.
John
Crosse's
Augmen-
tation—
continued.

Elizabeth
Wadsworth's
Charity

Bradford
County
Borough.

Elizabeth
Wadsworth's
Charity--
continued.

of the perpetual curacy of Idle the sum of 600*l.* upon trust to invest the same in any of the public stocks or funds of Great Britain, with power of change and variation, and to pay and apply the interest thereof at Christmas in every year to the most deserving poor resident in the townships of Bradford, Calverley and Idle, and she directed that each of the said vicars and incumbent should have the sole distribution to such persons, and in such manner as he might think proper of one-third of the interest of the said sum of 600*l.* and the stocks, funds, and securities representing the same, and that the vicars and incumbent for the time being of the said vicarages and curacy should always and alone be the trustees of the said trust moneys, and that the same should be invested in their names.

In May 1871, the sum of 680*l.* New 3 Per Cents. representing the above bequest was standing in the names of the Rev. Henry Heap, vicar of Bradford, the Rev. Samuel Redhead, vicar of Calverley, and the Rev. E. M. Hall, incumbent of Idle, the two first of whom were then dead, and the third had resigned his incumbency. On the 11th July 1871, the Rev. E. M. Hall applied to the Charity Commissioners for an Order authorising the transfer of the above-mentioned stock to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The deaths of the two deceased stockholders having been duly proved at the Bank of England, the stock was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 7th September 1871 under an Order of the Commissioners, dated the 31st August preceding.

By a further Order, dated 3rd November of the same year, it was ordered that the stock should be apportioned, and that one-third, amounting to 193*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, should be held to the credit of the parishes of Bradford, Calverley and Idle respectively, and the Official Trustees now hold that amount of New Consols as the share of Bradford, the dividends on which, amounting to 5*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* annually, are remitted to Lloyd's Bank for the credit of the vicar of Bradford with the Bradford Old Bank.

The money is distributed by the vicar on the 18th of January in every year in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* each to poor persons, for the most part widows and spinsters over the age of 50 years, whose circumstances have been the subject of careful inquiry. The account book of the parish charities contains a full list for each year of the recipients, with their addresses, and the names of the persons by whom they have been recommended. These are usually the clergy, but there are also the names of some ladies, district visitors or "Bible women." The account book is said to be open to the inspection of any person interested in the charity.

The whole amount is distributed every year, and there is no balance in hand. The applicants are sometimes so numerous that the funds have to be supplemented from the offertory money.

In answer to Mr. Illingworth, M.P., it was stated that no preference on denominational grounds was shown in the distribution.

John Appleyard's Charity.

John
Appleyard's
Charity.

John Appleyard, by the second codicil to his will, dated 11th June 1864, bequeathed as follows: "To the vicar of the parish of Halifax for the time being a further sum of five thousand pounds to be likewise invested in or upon Government securities, and the income thereof to be distributed in January yearly in bread, coals, and blankets to and amongst the poor of the following townships in the proportions following, that is to say: One-fifth to the poor of the township of Warley, and the like proportions to each of the townships of Halifax and Ovenden, and one-tenth to the poor of each of the townships of Midgley, and of Adwalton and Bradford, and of the parish of Birstal."

The testator died on the 11th February 1865.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 16th February 1866, the sum of 4,500*l.*, being the amount of the legacy after deduction of duty, was paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of 5,187*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 4th July 1866, under a further Order, dated the preceding day. They now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for this charity.

The sum of 14*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, being one-tenth of the annual dividends on the above sum, is sent every year by the vicar of Halifax to the vicar of Bradford, and by him handed over to the curates of the parish church for distribution, which is carried out by means of orders on provision dealers for various articles of food. A list of the

recipients was produced, and the vicar stated that it contained the names of as many Nonconformists as Churchmen. The orders for provisions are usually of the value of 6d. or 1s. Orders for coals are occasionally given. The distribution is made in the winter.

Bradford
County
Borough.

John
Appleyard's
Charity—
continued.

Lord Wharton's Charity.

The Fourth volume, dated 8th July 1820, of the Reports of the Commissioners appointed by the two first of the Acts above referred to, contains at p. 467, under the heading "General Charities," a Report on this charity, of which the following is the substance, so far as it relates to the Parish of Bradford:—

Lord
Wharton's
Charity.

By indentures of lease and release, the release dated the 12th July 1692, Philip Lord Wharton conveyed to Sir Edward Harley and six others, and their heirs, the capital messuage or grange and demesnes of Synithwaite, with the appurtenances, in the county of the city of York; and also all the demesne lands and outhouses, with the appurtenances to the said capital messuage belonging, situate in Bilton, Walton, Bickerton, and Synithwaite, in the said county of the city of York, and all other his messuages there, upon trust that the rents and profits of the premises should be employed for the buying of English Bibles, of the translation established by authority, and catechisms, to be distributed yearly to and amongst poor children who can read, in such towns, parishes, or places, and in such manner as the said Lord Wharton should by any writing under his hand nominate and direct; and likewise for the preaching of sermons yearly, at such of the said towns, parishes or places, and in such manner as the said Lord Wharton should direct; and it was thereby directed, that upon the death of any four or more of the trustees, the survivors should convey the estate of the premises to other trustees, to make up the full number of seven.

Philip Lord Wharton, by instructions in writing, bearing date the 24th April 1693, directed—

1st. That 1,050 Bibles, with the singing psalms bound up therewith, should be yearly provided, of the English translation, published by authority, in a large duodecimo; each Bible not exceeding 2s. 6d. in price, or as near thereabouts as could be bought.

2nd. That the like number of catechisms should be yearly provided.

3rd. That an inscription by a stamp should be on the middle of the outside cover of each book, with these words, "By the will of Philip Lord Wharton."

4th. That there should be a printed paper pasted inside the Bibles, to this effect, "These reading psalms in the English translation, in the Bible, are to be learnt without book, by the child to whom this book is given, namely, 1st, 15th, 25th, 37th, 101st, 113th, 145th."

5th. The said 1,050 catechisms to be delivered about the second or third Tuesday in July.

6th. The said books to be delivered out yearly to such children who can read, of poor people of good report, in the cities, towns, or places thereafter appointed. A catechism to be delivered to each child in July, and a Bible in October following.

7th. That the name of each child be written in the books when given.

8th. That at the delivery of the said Bibles, notice be given, that in October following, the children must produce their Bibles at a place appointed, and that a reward of 12d. be given to the parent of each child giving the best account of his or her improvement in reading the Bible, and repeating the catechism and the psalms; and that other books be then given to the said child, whose parent or guardian should undertake to instruct such child therein; the said reward to be given to so many children as thereafter appointed, in the respective places following.

9th. That the Bibles and catechisms should be delivered to poor children in certain designated places, among which was Bradford, to which 40 were to be delivered.

10th. That when there should not be so many poor children as are fit objects to deliver the said number of catechisms and Bibles in the said places to, then only so many tens of catechisms and Bibles should be delivered; and where there be only ten catechisms and Bibles to be delivered in any place and fit objects should not be found, they should be given to poor children in any other town or parish with the like rewards as the trustees should think fit.

By the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th heads, directions are given for the particular mode of distribution and of entering the names of the children who receive the books.

16th. That on the day of the delivery of the Bibles there should be sermons at the places following, namely,

York and Leeds, by turns.

Sheffield, Doncaster, and Pontefract, by turns.

Halifax, Bradford, and Wakefield, by turns.

Richmond, yearly.

Northallerton, Bedale, Thirsk, and Boroughbridge, by turns.

Helaugh, Tadcaster, Wetherby, and Knaresborough, by turns.

Swaledale, yearly.

Kirkby Stephen, Russendale, and Shapp, by turns.

Carlisle, Cockermouth, and Kendal, by turns.

Aylesbury, Chipping Wycomb, and Great Marlow, by turns.

Allowing 10s. for the preaching of each sermon; the purport, design, and scope of every such sermon to be, to discover and prove to the people the truth, usefulness, sufficiency, and excellency of the Holy Scriptures, and the people's right to have them fully in their own language; and also their duty to read, study, and search the Scriptures, and take them for their only unerring rule of faith, worship, and manners; no mention to be made of the donor, either in the sermon or prayers; and when any of the ten sermons should cease to be preached in any of the said places, the like sum to be given in other places where such books should be delivered out.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Lord
Wharton's
Charity—
continued

17th. In case there should be a surplus in any year after the Bibles and catechisms disposed of, and after the charges for preaching the said sermons and other necessary charges should be defrayed, the same should be employed for buying more Bibles and catechisms, to be distributed as aforesaid amongst other poor children in any other cities and places, as the trustees should think fit.

19th. That the trustees should meet every year to audit the accounts, to have their charges allowed, not exceeding 40s. at any one meeting; and if any trustee should be above 30 miles off, and should come to the meeting, he should have 5s. each day for going and returning, and 5s. more each day if he should have a servant to attend him.

20th. That the trustees should appoint a person to keep the books of account, and to make entries of all matters relating to the trust, and allow such person a salary of 10*l.*, or any other sum not exceeding 15*l.* a year.

A postscript is added to the above instructions, by which it is directed that 12 catechisms be distributed with 10 Bibles; so that there were to be 210 catechisms provided more than the 1,050 before mentioned.

The property conveyed by Lord Wharton upon the trusts aforesaid, consists of the Synithwaite estate, being two farms and a cottage, with some land containing in the whole, 469*a.* and 34*p.*

One of the farms, containing 245*a.* 1*r.* 32*p.*, is let to William Wilson, as a yearly tenant, at a clear rent of 245*l.* The other farm, consisting of 215*a.* and 10*p.* is let to Francis Wilson, as a yearly tenant, at a clear rent of 255*l.* The cottage and land, consisting of 8*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.*, is let to Samuel Stubbs, as yearly tenant, at the clear annual rent of 12*l.* 12*s.*, the whole yearly rent being 512*l.* 12*s.* The farms were let by valuation of the agent in 1806, and are let at fair rents. They were let before 1806 at 307*l.* 7*s.* per annum.

There has been timber felled upon the estate, the produce of which has been carried to the credit of the charity, and there is still some standing.

The trustees are also entitled to the sum of 410*l.*, secured by mortgage upon an estate in the city of York, and on which there is now three years' interest due. This sum of 410*l.* was a debt due from a Mr. Harrison, formerly agent for the trust estate, as a security for which the mortgage was accepted. The mortgaged estate is about to be, or is, sold so that the mortgage-money will probably be paid off.

There is also the sum of 9,000*l.* old South Sea Annuities standing in the names of three of the trustees, which has arisen from accumulations, and has been invested from time to time by order of the trustees. The dividend upon this stock is 270*l.*, making the whole permanent income of the charity 782*l.* 12*s.*, exclusive of the interest of the mortgage.

The charity also occasionally receives some additions from collections, after preaching the sermons at the different churches. This sum varies. Last year it amounted to 28*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; some years the receipt is much less; whatever is received is carried to the account of the charity.

The trustees of the charity have been regularly appointed from time to time. The last appointment of new trustees was in 1805, and six of the seven then appointed are now living.

The income of the charity is applied principally in the purchase of Bibles and religious tracts, which are distributed at the places mentioned in the instructions. The trustees, in the distribution of the Bibles, have considered the increase of population in some places, and have increased the number of Bibles to be given away in those places accordingly, instead of sending them to new places which by the instructions they have a discretionary power of doing in certain cases. The places to which an additional number of Bibles is sent are as follows:—

To Carlisle, an addition of	-	-	-	-	10
Penrith	-	-	-	-	10
Bedale	-	-	-	-	10
Bilton	-	-	-	-	10
Bradford	-	-	-	-	10
Halifax	-	-	-	-	10
Leeds	-	-	-	-	20
Sheffield	-	-	-	-	30
Tadcaster	-	-	-	-	10
Wakefield	-	-	-	-	10

Ten only are sent to Helauigh and Caterton, and those only when proper objects can be found. The whole number distributed now, is 1,120. With every 10 Bibles, 12 Catechisms with the Psalms and Companion to the Altar (and one of Crossman's Introduction, as a reward), are sent.

There is also given to the distributors of the books in the parishes, the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* for every 10 Bibles, whenever it is applied for. This is strictly according to the donor's instructions. There is likewise a sum of 10*s.* paid for preaching each of 10 sermons in every year, and rewards are given to the children and parents in shillings and sixpences.

The above expenses, together with that of carriage of the books, postage, and a few other occasional expenses, form nearly the whole of the expenditure.

The books are sent down for distribution to the clergymen of the respective parishes who select those children whom they think fit objects of the charity. When the books are sent out they are accompanied with very particular printed instructions as to the mode of distribution, taken from Lord Wharton's directions, and a return is regularly made by the clergyman in a settled form, containing the name, age, and residence of every child to whom the books are given, with the names of their parents or friends.

The names of the children who receive the rewards are also returned.

The name of the donor is stamped upon every book given away, and there is a printed paper in the Bibles as directed by Lord Wharton.

The specified number of Bibles, and, in lieu of catechisms, Prayer Books to the number directed by the deed, are sent to the Vicar of Bradford by the agent of the trustees of the charity, and are distributed according to the terms of the trust.

The vicar sends some of them for distribution to the incumbents of the other churches in the parish, who furnish him with a return of the children to whom they are distributed; and the vicar himself furnishes a complete return to the trustees. Two copies of Bishop Oxenden's "Pathway of Safety" are sent down with the Bibles and Prayer Books, as prizes for the children who say their psalms best.

The substitution of the Book of Common Prayer for the Catechism mentioned in the original deed (which was not the Church of England Catechism) is said to have been made about the beginning of this century. It is also alleged that the restriction of the Charity to the Church of England is contrary to the original trusts, and to the intentions of the founder.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Lord
Wharton's
Charity—
continued.

CHARITIES FOR THE TOWNSHIP OR BOROUGH OF BRADFORD.

Field's Charity Estate (The Black Abbey Dole) (see page 7):

This charity was represented at the Inquiry by Mr. G. S. Pollard, trustee; Mr. Councillor Cowgill, secretary; and Mr. H. J. Jeffery, solicitor.

The original deed of 12th August 1686, was produced by Mr. Jeffrey. The lease to Joseph Green mentioned in the Report of 1827 (the actual date of which was 1st April 1819, and not 1st November as there stated), contained a covenant by the lessors that upon the application of the said Joseph Green, his executors, administrators or assigns, the lessors, their heirs or assigns, would concur in any assignment of any portion of the premises leased to Joseph Green, and would apportion the rent of such portion and exonerate it from the remainder of the rent of 86*l.* thereby reserved.

In pursuance of this covenant the trustees from time to time concurred in assignments of portions of the premises leased to Joseph Green. The first of these assignments, being that made to John Bottomley on 1st October 1819, is mentioned in the Report of 1827. Particulars of them, showing the extent of land in each case and the apportioned rent, are given in the following table:—

Field's
Charity
Estate (The
Black Abbey
Dole.)

Date.	To whom Assigned.	Extent.	Apportioned Rent.
		Sq. Yds.	£ s. d.
1 October 1819 - - - -	John Bottomley - - - -	490	7 19 3
6 September 1828 - - - -	John Spink - - - -	740	9 0 0
23 July 1836 - - - -	James Nichols - - - -	1,100	12 0 0
29 August 1836 - - - -	Robert Spink - - - -	286	2 7 8
30 November 1836 - - - -	Jeremiah Broscom - - - -	302	2 6 3
25 March 1837 - - - -	Henry Hardaker - - - -	410	4 2 0
25 May 1843 - - - -	Samuel Goodall - - - -	531	5 10 8
8 March 1845 - - - -	Joseph Ludlam - - - -	740	7 14 2
			51 0 0

It will be seen that the remainder of the land, after all the above assignments had been made, was held at a rent of 35*l.*

In 1871, when a correspondence was begun with the Charity Commissioners relative to this Charity, it was stated that the houses which had been built on the land were of a poor description and were situated in the worst part of the town, that the property was continually being sub-divided, and that great difficulty was found by the Trustees in collecting the rents; and an application was made to the Charity Commissioners for authority to sell the ground rents and reversion wherever a sufficient offer could be obtained. The Commissioners suggested that 30 years' purchase should be stipulated for, but it was pointed out that the intending purchasers, being for the most part the persons in occupation, were very poor, and would have to borrow the necessary money at 5 per cent., and therefore it was hopeless to expect more than from 20 to 25 years' purchase, at which rate it was contended that the sales would still be advantageous to the trust. Ultimately the Commissioners modified their requirements in certain cases, and the sales shown in the following table were carried out. The land comprised in the first of these sales was not part of that included in the lease to Joseph Green, but was probably the Narr Old Earth mentioned in the Report of 1827. It is described in the agreement for sale as "Part of Abbey Croft and Narr Old Earth." Possibly the Commissioners of 1827 were in error in stating that the whole of Abbey Croft was included in the leases to Robert Brook and Joseph Green. This land had not been built upon, and at the time of sale had been let for some years at 12*l.* 10*s.* a year.

Bradford County Borough.	Date of Order for Sale.	Date of Lease or Assignment.	Extent.	Amount of Rent.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Observations.
Field's Charity Estate (The Black Abbey Dole)— <i>continued.</i>	12 December 1871 -		Sq. Yds. 11,492	£ s. d. 12 10 0	£ s. d. 4,179 14 0	Supplementary Order extending time for completion. 500 <i>l.</i> deposit paid 6 October 1871. Balance of 3,679 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> on com- pletion February 1873.
	8 November 1872 -	1 April 1819 -	Remainder subject to the lease after assignments in table given above.	35 0 0	875 0 0	} 47 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> deducted for costs, leaving total of 1,026 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
	Do. -	1 October 1819 -	490	7 19 3	199 1 3	
	11 February 1873 -	14 November 1818 -	1,320	13 0 0	292 10 0	25 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> deducted for costs, leaving balance of 267 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
	6 May 1873 -	30 November 1836 -	302	2 6 3	46 5 0	} 22 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> deducted for costs, leaving balance of 202 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
	18 November 1873 -	29 August 1836 -	286	2 7 8	225 0 0	
	Do. -	8 March 1845 -	740	7 14 2		

In February 1876 an offer was made by the occupier of part of the land comprised in the assignment dated 23rd July 1876, which had been sub-divided, and the rent further apportioned into two sums of 6*l.* each, to buy the ground rent of 6*l.* at 19 years' purchase, but the Charity Commissioners declined to sanction the sale on those terms.

The investment of the various sums received by way of purchase money, as given in the tabular statement above, is shown in the following table :—

Amount of Purchase Money.	Amount of Consols purchased.	Date of Transfer to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	Date of Order authorising Transfer.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
500 0 0	539 1 8	18 October 1871 -	18 October 1871.
3,679 14 0	5,074 2 0	26 February 1873 -	25 February 1873.
1,026 10 7		21 May 1873 -	20 May 1873.
267 2 9	285 6 6	18 June 1873 -	17 June 1873.
46 5 0	49 18 5	19 February 1874 -	17 February 1874.
202 0 11	219 0 5		
5,721 13 3	6,167 9 0		

The Official Trustees now hold the sum of 6,167*l.* 9*s.* New Consols in trust for the charity. New trustees of the charity were from time to time appointed by deed, as mentioned in the Report of 1827. The last of such appointments was dated 8th February 1864, and in December 1871 the surviving trustees under this appointment were Joshua Pollard, John Hollings, and George Wood, of whom Mr. Joshua Pollard was the only one resident in Bradford, and was then nearly 80 years of age. Accordingly the Charity Commissioners were approached with a view to the appointment of new trustees, but the matter was then dropped owing to the inability of the trustees to agree on the names of the persons to be submitted to the Commissioners. On the 21st May 1884 the same Mr. Joshua Pollard, who was then the sole surviving trustee, applied to the Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees, and by Order, dated 2nd September 1884, it was directed that the following persons should be trustees of the Charity, in addition to and jointly with, the said Joshua Pollard, viz. :—

The Mayor of Bradford for the time being ;
The Vicar of the parish of Bradford for the time being ;
George Sturges Pollard, of Ilkley, wine merchant ;
Harry Meade, of Eldon Place, Bradford, surgeon.

The above, with the exception of Joshua Pollard, since deceased, are the present trustees of the charity. The publication of the notice of the proposed Order had aroused considerable discussion in Bradford, and the ex-officio trustees were inserted in the Order in deference to the suggestion of the Town Council. At this time there was a strong feeling among some persons in the town that the income of the charity might be applied more usefully than in small doles of money to a large number of poor people, as had been the practice for many years past, and a proposal to divert it to the support of education in some form had been made from various quarters,

especially from the Governors of the Grammar School. No result, however, followed from these suggestions, and they have not been since renewed.

In July 1891, Mr. T. T. Empsall wrote to the Charity Commissioners, calling their attention to the fact that, although there were four trustees of the charity, all resident in Bradford, the distribution of the fund was entirely in the hands of one of them, by whom all the recipients were selected, the other trustees merely attending one meeting a year, and giving a formal approval to his selections. He also complained that no list of recipients nor statement of accounts was ever exhibited for public inspection.

Bradford
County
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Field's
Charity
Estate (The
Black Abbey
Dole)—
continued.

After some correspondence, it was arranged, at the suggestion of the Commissioners, that a copy of the accounts should be furnished annually to the town clerk, and should be open to public inspection at his office. It appeared that a copy had always been lodged with the parish clerk. The first accounts sent did not contain a list of recipients, but this omission was afterwards supplied, and on the 14th March 1893 Mr. Empsall wrote to say that he had gone through the accounts of the charity, and was quite satisfied with the administration.

The present endowment of the charity consists of the above-mentioned sum of £6,167*l.* 9*s.* New Consols, and of such of the ground rents specified in the first of the tables given above as have not been sold. They are as follows:—

Black Abbey
Dole.
Present
Endowment.

Date of Assignment.	Extent of Land.	Present Tenant.	Amount of Rent.
	Sq. yds.		£ s. d.
6 September 1828 - -	740	Whitworth Brothers - -	9 0 0
23 July 1836 - - -	{ 550	J. D. Webster - - -	6 0 0
	550	J. Doggett - - -	6 0 0
25 March 1837 - - -	410	Geo. Goodall - - -	4 2 0
25 May 1843 - - -	531	Executors of Horatio Stead - -	5 10 8
		Total - - -	£30 12 8

The annual dividends on the sum of Consols amount to 169*l.* 12*s.*, making the total income of the charity 200*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The trustees' account book, which is very carefully kept and contains complete lists of the recipients in every year, was produced. From this it appeared that in 1893 453 persons received the benefit of the dole, in sums ranging generally from 5*s.* upwards to 2*l.*, though in one or two cases only half-a-crown had been given. Of the total number, 31 only were fresh cases, all the others having received the dole at least once before, and many having been on the list for seven years. The new cases are marked as such in the book. The distribution is always made on the first Tuesday in January and the following day. On the Monday a meeting of the trustees is held, at which the list is considered; but the preparation of the list and the inquiry into the individual cases are left entirely to Mr. Pollard, by whom the task is very thoroughly performed, every individual on the list being visited by him in person, and the circumstances of each case carefully investigated. This duty Mr. Pollard has undertaken for the last 14 years, having assisted his grandfather, the late Mr. Joshua Pollard, in the administration during the later years of his life. The actual distribution is also carried out by Mr. Pollard, and appears to be a laborious duty, frequently occupying him the whole of one day, from 8.30 a.m. to 7 p.m., and the greater part of another. The applicants are admitted in batches throughout the day. Fresh applicants are taken on the second day, and are expected to bring with them a recommendation from some respectable person. The date of the distribution is not advertised in any way. In explanation of this fact, Mr. Pollard said that the charity was so well known to the clergy and others in the town, and through them to the poor, that advertisement was not necessary. The receipt of poor law relief is never inquired into, and it was generally admitted that no preference was given on sectarian or political grounds. Age constitutes the chief claim to favour, especially as to the amount bestowed. The names of any persons who may be found to have abused the charity are struck off the list.

The administration of this charity was very keenly criticized at the Inquiry. Mr. James Parker, while carefully guarding himself from casting any personal slur upon Mr. Pollard, maintained that additional trustees should be appointed, with fewer calls upon their time than the mayor and the vicar, who could assist Mr. Pollard in the distribution, both in his own interest and to increase the public confidence in the

Bradford
County
Borough.
Field's
Charity
Estate (The
Black Abbey
Dole)—
continued.

administration of the trust. Mr. McGowen and others spoke to the same effect. Mr. Empsall made certain specific charges against the trustees. He said that the charity was inequitably administered, certain districts, which he specified, receiving more than their share, and others being unduly neglected. To this Mr. Pollard replied that the districts so favoured were the poorest parts of the town, and would naturally produce a large number of persons qualified as objects of the charity; and the vicar suggested that persons interested in particular cases, which they thought deserving of relief, should send recommendations to the trustees.

Mr. Empsall also asserted that persons outside the borough limits receive the benefit of the charity. Upon investigation it appeared that the cases in which this had occurred were very few, not more than five or six at most, and Mr. Pollard defended the action of the trustees in these cases on the ground that the recipients were Bradford people, and had only recently left the borough.

It would not appear that the borough had ever been designated as the area of distribution. The word "town" used in the deed of 1686 is no doubt synonymous with "township," and in strictness perhaps the township of Bradford should be taken as the limit of distribution.

Canon Bardsley spoke warmly in praise of Mr. Pollard for his industry and zeal in the administration of the trust, and expressed the gratitude of his co-trustees for his services, but did not touch on the question of principle implied in the criticisms that had been made.

Mr. Empsall, at the close of the Inquiry, also paid a tribute of praise to Mr. Pollard for his assiduous services in respect of the fund, the administration of which in recent years he admitted was a great improvement upon that which had obtained at an earlier period.

Mr. W. P. Byles, M.P., raised the question whether the system of giving small doles of money from year to year at Christmas did not really do more harm than good to the recipients, and asked whether the trustees had ever considered the wisdom of distributing the money in larger sums and in cases of real necessity. It appeared that the trustees had not considered this question, but Mr. Pollard observed that it was wonderful how thankful the old people were for the small gifts.

Farrand's Charity (see page 7).

Farrand's
Charity.

The rentcharge of 10*l.*, mentioned in the Report of 1827, has not been paid for many years.

In a letter addressed to the Charity Commissioners on the 17th March 1862 by Mr. Charles Stanfield, then one of the trustees of the charity, it was stated that the sum had been regularly paid by the owner of the estate, and distributed according to the will of the donor.

On the 31st July 1871 the Commissioners were informed by Mr. Joseph Hick, churchwarden of the parish church, that Mr. Charles Stanfield, Stamp Office, Commercial Bank Buildings, Bradford, was then the last surviving trustee of the charity. Mr. Stanfield was accordingly requested, by letter dated 9th August 1871, to furnish to the Commissioners accounts of the charity for the previous three years.

No reply having been received, a further letter was sent to Mr. Stanfield on the 10th December 1873, asking whether the rentcharge was regularly received and applied, and requesting that accounts should be sent.

On the 7th February 1874, Messrs. Taylor, Jeffery, and Little, of 3, Piccadilly, Bradford, wrote as follows:—"We are instructed by Mr. Charles Stanfield to inform you that he is making up his accounts of this charity, and hopes to transmit them to the department in the course of next week." It does not appear that the accounts were ever sent.

At the Inquiry Mr. James Parker stated that the property referred to in the Report of 1827 as Field Head was situated in Lister Hills, and was now occupied by a mill and some cottages. The town clerk said he would make inquiries as to the present ownership of the property charged.

William Wilson's Charity.

William
Wilson's
Charity.

Information respecting this charity was given by Dr. Parkinson and Mr. Clayton.

The will of William Wilson, dated 11th November 1849, and proved at York on the 27th March 1850, contained the following bequest:—

"I give and bequeath unto my Executors all the residue of my Personal Estate and Effects whatsoever and wheresoever upon the Trusts following that is to say Upon Trust that they my said Executors shall be at liberty to apply and appropriate all or a part thereof in sums not exceeding five pounds

each to and for the relief of deserving poor and needy persons of either sex (especially such as may be advanced in years) who reside within the Borough of Bradford aforesaid and who have not any time received Parochial Relief. Nevertheless should a major part of my Executors think it would be better to apply and appropriate all or part of the said residue towards defraying the expenses of erecting and supporting any local Day School or Schools belonging to and conducted by or intended to be conducted by any dissenting religious Society, Societies or Congregations, and who do not receive any Government Assistance for the same. It is my will and pleasure that they apply the same accordingly with the following reservations nevertheless (that is to say) that they my said Executors shall be at liberty and I hereby authorize them to dispose of or give to such of my relations and acquaintances any small portions of my aforesaid Household Goods Furniture and Books as a major part of them shall approve of and think proper, but not to exceed the value of five pounds in any one instance."

Bradford
County
Borough.

William
Wilson's
Charity—
continued.

On the 29th November 1878 William Smithe, the administrator of the executrix of the last surviving executor of the above will, applied to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice in reference to the appointment of new trustees of the charity. From statements made in this application it appears that the executors had established a permanent endowment, and that the whole of the residuary personal estate of the testator, including the furniture, had been converted into money and invested in the purchase of 27 fully paid-up 20l. 4½ per cent. Guaranteed Perpetual Preference Shares in the Cornwall Railway Company. The interest of this sum had been distributed among poor persons, according to the trusts declared in the will, in sums of 10s. and 1l. These shares were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 13th March 1879, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 28th February preceding.

On the 6th January 1879 Mr. William Smithe made a formal application for the appointment of new trustees and the establishment of a Scheme for the administration of the Charity.

On the 9th September 1879, the application for a Scheme having been meanwhile withdrawn, an Order was made by the Commissioners discharging William Smithe, and appointing as trustees of the charity the following persons:—

Alfred Jesper, of Lilymount, Manningham, woollen draper;
Robert Parkinson, of West View, Lilycroft Lane, Manningham, chemist;
John Stansfield, of 9, Summerset Place, Bradford, accountant;
Frederick Stansfield, of Borough Mills, Bradford, corn miller.

All of the above are still alive, but Mr. Parkinson is the only one who now resides in Bradford.

The endowment of the charity is now represented by a sum of 486l. Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock, standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and producing an income of 24l. 6s. a year.

The administration is in the hands of Mr. Parkinson, but he is assisted in the distribution of the money by Sunday school teachers, Bible visitors, and other persons with a knowledge of the poorer districts of Bradford, who bring cases of necessity to his notice, and to whom, for the most part, he deutes the actual distribution. The grants are usually in sums of 10s. to 1l. There were 41 recipients in 1893, and 32 in 1892. Many of the recipients are members of the schools of the Society of Friends, to which body the testator belonged. The direction in the will excluding persons in the receipt of parochial relief from the benefits of the charity is observed, and a rule is made that no person who has received grants amounting in the aggregate to 5l. shall receive any further assistance from the funds. It seems doubtful, however, whether this is the true interpretation of the words used in the will.

ENDOWMENTS FOR INSTITUTIONS IN BRADFORD.

The Mechanics' Institute. Brown's Bequest.

Mr. J. H. Wade, solicitor, represented this charity at the Inquiry.

Henry Brown, the founder of the Brown Scholarships mentioned above, by his will, dated the 6th December 1875, and proved at Wakefield the 14th June 1878, bequeathed the sum of 1,000l., free of legacy duty, to the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, upon trust, "to pay and apply the interest, dividends, and annual income thereof for prizes to be presented annually either in money, books, medals or articles of use, to such of the subscribers or students who should attend any of the classes of the said Institute as the Committee for the time being of the said Institute may from time to time direct;" and he directed that the said sum should be invested by the trustees for the time being, in their names, "in or upon any of the public stocks, funds, or securities of the United Kingdom or India, or upon real securities in England or Wales, or in or upon the stocks, shares, or debentures of any railway company or other public body, company or corporation,

The
Mechanics'
Institute.—
Brown's
Bequest.

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County
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“ municipal or otherwise, with power to vary such securities from time to time for
“ other securities of a like nature.”

The sum of 1,000*l.* was paid by the executors of the will to the treasurer of the Institute.

On the 23rd April 1879 the Charity Commissioners wrote to the treasurer suggesting that this sum should be paid over, or the securities representing it transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. No reply appears to have been received to this letter. The money was invested in the purchase of 1,000*l.* Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, which now stands in the following names :—

Joseph Taylor Newbould;
James Hanson;
Thomas Clarke;
George Charles Sim.

Of these Mr. Newbould is dead, and Mr. Sim resides in Australia.

The income is applied in maintaining scholarships, consisting of remission of the fees for instruction at the Institute, for scholars from Public Elementary Schools, and also in providing prizes for students attending the classes held at the Institute.

The value of the scholarships is usually 1*l.* 15*s.* a year; the examination for them is held by an examiner appointed by the committee of the Institute.

The Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary.

(*a.*) *Musgrave's Bequest.*—This Charity was represented by Messrs. John Samuel Bacchus, Chairman of the House Committee; Jacob Moser, Chairman of the Finance Committee; and W. Maw, Secretary.

Abraham Musgrave by his will, dated the 18th December 1860, and proved at Wakefield the 6th January 1863, directed that the residue of a sum of 40,000*l.*, payable out of such part of his general personal estate as the law permitted to be bequeathed for charitable purposes, after paying thereout the legacy duty, should be invested in 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and that the dividends to accrue on one fourth part of the Bank Annuities whereon such investments should be made should be paid to the treasurer for the time being of the Bradford General Infirmary at Bradford.

The amount of the legacy, after deduction of duty, was invested in the purchase of 9,716*l.* 15*s.* Consols, and in May 1890 that amount of new Consols was standing in the names of the executors and trustees of the will. On the 10th June of the same year it was transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 3rd of the same month.

The income is merged in the general yearly receipts of the institution. A ward in the infirmary was named the Musgrave Ward in consequence of the bequest, but the income of the fund is not specially appropriated to the purposes of that ward.

(*b.*) *Semon's Bequest.*—Charles Samuel Joseph Semon, by his will, dated the 30th October 1873, and proved at Wakefield the 10th September 1877, directed his trustees upon the falling in of certain life annuities therein bequeathed, to pay to the treasurer for the time being of the Bradford Infirmary the sum of 500*l.*, free of legacy duty; and by the second codicil, dated the 9th June 1876, to the said will he further directed as follows :—“ And whereas I have furnished and at present maintain wards in the
“ Bradford Infirmary and the Bradford Eye and Ear Infirmary respectively now I
“ do hereby declare that the income which shall arise from the legacies bequeathed
“ by my said will for the benefit of these institutions shall be applied in the first
“ place in maintaining the said wards in proper condition.”

The money fell in in 1888, and was paid to the treasurer of the infirmary on the 16th May of that year. It forms part of the general capital funds of the institution, and the interest arising from it is not ear-marked in any way, nor applied to any special purpose. The Semon wards are maintained and repaired out of the general income.

(*c.*) *Brown's Bequest.*—Henry Brown, by his will above-mentioned, bequeathed out of his pure personalty the sum of 500*l.* free of legacy duty to the Bradford Infirmary, and directed that such sum should be invested as mentioned above under the head of “The Mechanics' Institute,” and should be held upon trust “to pay and apply the
“ interest, dividends, and annual income thereof, to or for the benefit of the said
“ infirmary.” The bequest is represented by the sum of 500*l.* Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. debenture stock, bought in March 1879, and held in the names of Angus Holden, J. R. Armitage, and Robert Sutcliffe. The income is applied to the general purposes of the institution.

The
Mechanics'
Institute.—
Brown's
Bequest—
continued.

The
Bradford
Infirmary
and Dis-
pensary.
(*a.*) Mus-
grave's
Bequest.

(*b.*) Semon's
Bequest.

(*c.*) Brown's
Bequest.

(d.) *Nutter's Bequest*.—The sum of 1,000*l.* bequeathed to the General Infirmary by Joseph Nutter was appropriated by the governors in 1886, under a discretionary power given them by the will, and with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, towards the cost of additional buildings.

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(e.) *Leather's Bequest*.—John Wignall Leather, by his will, dated the 9th October 1886, and proved at Wakefield the 23rd February 1887, bequeathed the sum of 10*l.* out of his personal estate and free of legacy duty to the Bradford General Infirmary, and directed that it should not be applied for current purposes or expenses, but should be invested as an addition to the permanent funds or endowments of the institution. Nothing was known of this bequest by those who represented the Infirmary at the Inquiry. It was probably invested with other moneys in 1888.

The
Bradford
Infirmary
and Dis-
pensary—
continued.
(d.) Nutter's
Bequest.
(e.)
Leather's
Bequest.

Woodlands Convalescent Home.

By indenture, dated the 18th March 1881, made between Sir Henry William Ripley, Baronet, of the first part, John Taylor of the second part, and the said Sir Henry William Ripley, Edward Ripley, Frederick Ripley, Henry Ripley, Hugh Ripley, Charles Compton Seton, and Thomas Joseph Sunderland of the third part, After reciting that the said Sir Henry William Ripley was seised of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments therein-after mentioned for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, free from incumbrances, and that he had at his own expense erected on the land first therein-after described a building intended by him to be used in perpetuity for eleemosynary and charitable purposes, primarily for the people living in the borough of Bradford and immediate neighbourhood, it was witnessed that for effectuating the said intention, he, the said Sir Henry William Ripley, did grant unto the said John Taylor and his heirs, first, all that parcel of land theretofore forming part of certain closes of land called "Woodlands," situate in the parish of Rawdon, in the said county of York, delineated with the boundaries and dimensions thereof on the map or ground plan on the said indenture, and thereon edged with pink, and the buildings lately erected thereon by the said Sir Henry William Ripley, and called "The Woodlands Convalescent Home"; and secondly, all that parcel of land also theretofore forming part of the said closes called "Woodlands," delineated with the boundaries and dimensions thereof on the said map or plan, and thereon edged with blue, to hold the said hereditaments and premises unto the said John Taylor and his heirs to the use of the said several parties of the third part, their heirs and assigns for ever upon trust as to the hereditaments first therein-before described to permit the land and buildings to be used for the purposes of a Convalescent Home for the reception and care of persons discharged from sick hospitals and other institutions for the treatment of disease and also of persons believed to be recovering from disease believed to be not infectious, although they might not have previously been at any such hospital or other institution or for such other or additional charitable or partly charitable institution or purpose as they should from time to time in their absolute discretion deem proper, but subject to the control of the managers thereafter mentioned, and in the event of the institution failing from want of funds or other sufficient reason to be properly or usefully used for the respective purposes aforesaid, then upon the trusts thereafter declared concerning the hereditaments secondly thereinbefore described, and as to the said hereditaments upon trust that the parties of the third part (thereinafter called the trustees) should, by the direction of the said managers, sell the same, and that in the meantime and until all the said premises should be sold they should (subject and without prejudice to the charitable trusts thereinbefore declared of the said lands buildings and hereditaments first thereinbefore described) direct and control the management keeping up and improvement thereof, or of the unsold portion thereof for the time being, and should let or demise the same or any part thereof for such term or terms and at such rent and for such purposes as they should think proper, and generally might deal with the premises as they should deem expedient; and it was also agreed and declared that every such demise, assurance, and disposition of such hereditaments and premises should be binding and conclusive upon all parties claiming or entitled to claim any benefit or interest under the aforesaid trusts or any of them or otherwise howsoever; and the trustees were empowered to invest the moneys arising from any such sale as aforesaid in the names of not fewer than four of the said trustees in or upon any of the Government stocks, funds, or securities of the United Kingdom or India, or any other colony or dependency of the United Kingdom, or upon freehold, copyhold, leasehold, or chattel real securities in England or Wales, or in or upon the stocks, funds, shares, debentures, mortgages, or securities of any corporation,

Woodlands
Convalescent
Home.

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Woodlands
Convalescent
Home—
continued.

company, or public body, municipal, commercial, or otherwise, in the United Kingdom or India, or any other colony or dependency of the United Kingdom, with power from time to time to vary or transfer the said stocks, funds, shares and securities unto or for others of any nature thereby authorized at their discretion; and the said indenture contained provisions for the election of managers, and for the appointment of new trustees.

It was stated at the Inquiry that the home, which was at first called the "Ripley Convalescent Home," had been expected to prove self-supporting, but that this expectation had not been realized, and there had been some talk of closing it. The family of Sir Henry Ripley, however, who had died in November 1882, were unwilling that the site and buildings should be sold, and at the same time it occurred to the board of management of the Bradford Infirmary that the building would be a valuable adjunct to their institution; negotiations were accordingly entered into, which resulted in the premises being leased to the Infirmary at a peppercorn rent for 999 years from the 15th November 1891. The lease was granted by deed dated 6th November 1891, and made between the said John Taylor of the first part, the grantees under the deed of 18th March 1881 (with the exception of Sir Henry William Ripley, deceased), of the second part, and Ezra Waugh Hammond, John Samuel Bacchus, Jacob Moser, James Gordon, and William Thomas McGowen, then respectively president, chairman of the house committee, chairman of the finance committee, honorary treasurer, and honorary secretary of the infirmary, of the third part; the demise included not only the land and buildings, but also all the goods, chattels, moneys, and effects then upon the premises or applicable to the purposes of the home. It was agreed that all past and future gifts or bequests to the institution by way of permanent endowment should not be appropriated by the lessees (the disposal and application of the income alone being vested in them, with power to vary and transpose the securities on which such endowments might be invested), and should revert to the lessors at the end or sooner determination of the term; but that subscriptions or donations for the home not intended as permanent endowment should be at the absolute disposal of the lessees, and on the determination of the term might be applied by them for the purposes of the Bradford Infirmary; that the lessees should carry on the institution as a sanatorium or convalescent home for the reception and care of persons discharged from the Bradford Infirmary, or any other sick hospital or institution for the treatment of disease, but primarily for the inhabitants of Bradford, and also of persons believed to be recovering from disease believed to be not infectious, though they might not have been at any such hospital or other institution, or for such other or additional charitable or partly charitable institution or purposes as the lessees should from time to time in their absolute discretion think proper, and that they should work the said institution, to be called the "Woodlands Convalescent Home," in accordance with the objects of the founder, with a view to ensuring the success of such institution. It was further agreed that if the lessees should at any time thereafter find that they could not successfully carry on the said institution for the purposes above-mentioned, they should be at liberty to give six months' notice in writing to the lessors or any of them at any time of any year to terminate the demise, and thereon the same should be determined at the end of such six months as fully and completely for all intents and purposes as if the term had expired by fluxion of time, and thereupon the said institution and all the chattels and effects therein with all permanent endowments as aforesaid, should become the property of the lessors; and lastly, it was agreed that the lessees should be deemed and taken as acting for and binding the governors and funds of the Bradford Infirmary.

It was stated that the home had been carried on with great success by the Infirmary board of management, and that the premises, being situated at Rawdon, about five miles out in the country, had proved of great service for the reception of convalescent patients from the Bradford Infirmary. The financial difficulties to which the Board succeeded were removed by the help of a large bazaar, by which a sum of 5,000*l.* had been realized.

The particulars of the endowment arising from Nutter's bequest are given below. There is no other endowment except sums arising from the investment of money received from subscriptions and donations to which no special trusts have been attached.

Nutter's
Bequest.

Nutter's Bequest.—Joseph Nutter, by the first codicil, dated 12th October 1882, to his will of the 21st September 1878, proved in London the 7th July 1884, directed as follows:—"I give unto the Trustees for the time being of the Ripley Convalescent Home, founded by Sir Henry Ripley at Bradford, the clear sum of 500*l.* free from

“ legacy duty to be raised and paid out of such part of my personal estate as the law permits to be appropriated by will to charitable purposes, and while I do not prohibit the appropriation of the said sum of 500*l.* to the purposes of the said Convalescent Home, it is my will and desire, so far as I can by law in that behalf direct, that the Trustees for the time being of the said Convalescent Home shall invest the said sum of 500*l.* at interest from time to time upon securities of such class and character as after my decease shall from time to time be authorised for the investment of monies held in trust for charitable purposes, and I direct that the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds which shall from time to time arise from such invested monies shall be applied towards the current annual expenses of the said Convalescent Home, and in order to preserve the separate identity of the said Fund while invested and to promote its careful oversight I direct that the said interest, dividends, and annual proceeds shall in the annual account of the said Convalescent Home be stated and acknowledged as ‘Income from Joseph Nutter’s Gift.’ ”

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 12th May 1891, the sum of 500*l.* was paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of 501*l.* 5*s.* 3 per cent. Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 21st May 1885 under a further Order of the 19th of the same month.

On the 25th April 1892 application was made to the Charity Commissioners on behalf of the trustees of the home that the endowment might be sold out of Consols and invested in corporation stock, by which an increased income would be obtained. The Commissioners consented to the exchange of security, and the stock was sold under an Order dated 24th February 1893, producing a sum of 494*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* With this a sum of 495*l.* 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock of the Corporation of Bradford was purchased at par in the name of the Official Trustees, who still hold that sum in trust for the charity. The stock is repayable at par on the 1st April 1923. The income is applied to the general purposes of the Charity.

The Fever Hospital. Nutter’s Bequest.

Messrs. J. S. Bacchus and J. H. Wade gave information respecting this Charity.

Joseph Nutter by his will above-mentioned directed as follows:—“I give unto the treasurer of the Bradford Fever Hospital, situate in Bradford, in the County of York the clear sum of 500*l.* to be raised and paid out of such part of my personal estate as the law permits to be appropriated by will to charitable purposes, and which sum I direct the said treasurer to transfer to the trustees for the time being of the said Bradford Fever Hospital, and while I do not prohibit the appropriation of the said principal sum of 500*l.* to the purposes of the said Fever Hospital, it is my will and desire, so far as I can by law in that behalf direct, that the said trustees shall invest the said sum of 500*l.* at interest from time to time upon securities of such class and character as after my decease shall from time to time be authorized for the investment of moneys held in trust for charitable purposes, and I direct that the interest, dividends, and annual proceeds which shall from time to time arise from such invested monies shall be applied towards the current annual expenses of the said Bradford Fever Hospital, and in order to preserve the separate identity of the fund while invested and to promote its careful oversight, I direct that the said interest, dividends, and annual proceeds shall in the annual hospital accounts be stated and acknowledged as ‘Income from Joseph Nutter’s Gift.’ ”

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 12th May 1885, the sum of 500*l.* was paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of 501*l.* 5*s.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees, under a further Order of the Board, on the 21st of the same month.

The Fever Hospital referred to in the above will, which had been founded by voluntary subscriptions, was sold to the Corporation of Bradford under the provisions of the Bradford Corporation (Various Powers) Act, 1887, the 12th section of which directed that the Corporation should pay the sum of 10,000*l.* in full satisfaction for the purchase of the site and buildings, furniture, fittings, appliances, and stores of the hospital. By the 26th section it was directed that the said sum of 10,000*l.* and all the endowments, funds, and monies of the said hospital at the date of the conveyance, all of which were therein-after referred to as the “Investment fund,” should be available for the objects and purposes and should be held upon and subject to the conditions therein-after set forth.

County
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Woodlands
Convalescent
Home,
Nutter’s
Bequest—
continued.

The
Fever
Hospital;
Nutter’s
Bequest.

Bradford
County
Borough.

After directing the payment of the liabilities of the hospital out of the investment fund, the Act provided (section 28) for the application of the fund in the following terms :—

“ Subject to the payment of the debts and liabilities provided for in the last preceding section, the objects and purposes to and for which the investment fund shall be applied, are to be as follows :—

- (a.) “ Payment of expenses connected with the management of the investment fund.
- (b.) “ A contribution of 4,000*l.* towards defraying the expenses of providing a fever hospital or fever hospitals for the use of persons resident within North Bierley Poor Law Union.
- (c.) “ Some or other of the following objects and purposes, viz. :—The establishment, development, support, and maintenance of medical charities in or available for the use of the inhabitants of the borough and neighbouring towns and villages. The term ‘ medical charities ’ shall include infirmaries, hospitals, dispensaries, homes for convalescents, and institutions for nursing the sick poor at their own homes, whether such institutions are or are not in existence at the time of the passing of this Act, and whether or not such institutions are supported by voluntary contributions or wholly or partly supported out of public rates, and this provision shall also include payment to any of such institutions for any person sent thereto where such institution demands weekly or other payment for inmates.”

The same section provided for the constitution of a body of “ Fever Hospital Investment Governors,” with power to appoint a second body, to be called the “ Fever Hospital Investment Trustees,” for the management and administration of the fund. The duties of the Fever Hospital Investment Trustees with regard to moneys remaining in their hands were prescribed by section 30 of the Act in the following terms :—

“ The Fever Hospital Investment Trustees shall invest all moneys remaining in their hands after such payments as aforesaid and not presently required for any of the purposes by this Act authorized and not already so invested in real or Government security in Great Britain, or on the securities of any municipal corporation in Great Britain, with power from time to time to convert the same into money or to vary and transpose the same as they may think fit. Such principal moneys and the income arising therefrom, subject to such payments thereout as aforesaid, shall be applied and disposed of for the objects and purposes and in accordance with the directions and conditions in this Act contained and not otherwise. Any investments provided for by this section may in accordance with a resolution of the trustees be invested in the names of any four members of their body.”

It will be seen that the Act contemplated the disposal by the trustees, under section 28, not only of the income of the fund, but also of the corpus, and the trustees have, accordingly, from time to time, made gifts out of capital to infirmaries, convalescent homes, and similar institutions, and out of a total amount, including purchase money, of more than 20,000*l.*, there now remains in their hands only about 7,450*l.*

With regard to the Nutter Endowment, the trustees were anxious to hand it over to the Nutter Orphanage for Boys, as being the only institution in the town specially associated with the name of the testator; but the Charity Commissioners, on being applied to for their sanction, held that the institution did not come within the terms of the 28th section of the Act, set out above, and refused their sanction on that ground.

Eye and Ear Infirmary. Semon's Bequest.

Eye
and Ear In-
firmaries.
Semon's
Bequest.

Charles Samuel Joseph Semon, by his will above-mentioned, bequeathed a sum of 250*l.*, free of legacy duty, to the treasurer for the time being of the Bradford Eye and Ear Infirmary, and a codicil to the said will contained the directions already set out under the head of the same testator's bequest for the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary.

The sum of 250*l.* was paid to the Infirmary on the 16th May 1888, the life annuities having then all fallen in. It has been invested with other funds of the institution in Corporation Debenture Stock, and is not treated separately in the accounts. The income is applied, as directed by the codicil, primarily in maintaining the wards founded by the testator, and then for the general purposes of the institution.

*Nutter's Orphanage for Boys.*Bradford.
County
Borough.

Joseph Nutter's will above-mentioned (*see* page 62) contained a bequest in the following terms:—

“Whereas I am desirous of assisting in establishing a Home for poor and destitute orphan boys in Bradford in the County of York, and I have for some time past had it in my mind to erect and endow a building suitable for such an Orphanage for Boys in Bradford aforesaid, but in consequence of my increasing years and infirmity I am unable to effect such object, but I am nevertheless still desirous of aiding any scheme which may be established in Bradford for the purpose of educating and maintaining destitute orphan boys; now therefore I direct and empower my said executors in case any person or persons shall within 12 months after my decease purchase or give a suitable piece of land or buildings situate in Bradford aforesaid as a site or buildings for a Boys' Orphan Home and School to pay to the trustees or trustee of the said intended charity the sum of 10,000*l.* free of duty, to be devoted to the purposes and objects of such charity, but not to be applied in or towards the purchase of any lands for the purpose of the said intended charity.”

Nutter's
Orphanage
for Boys.

By an indenture of the 11th May 1885, enrolled the 29th May 1885, made between the executors of Joseph Nutter's will of the first part, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Bradford (therein-after called the Corporation) of the 2nd part, Francis Sharp Powell, Briggs Priestley, and William Thomas McGowen (therein-after called the Trustees of the Freehold) of the third part, the following persons (therein-after called the Managing Trustees) of the fourth part, *viz.*:—Isaac Smith, Mayor of Bradford; Edwin Patrick Duggan, chairman of the Parks Committee of the Town Council; Ezra Waugh Hammond, deputy-chairman of the Parks Committee of the Town Council; John Hill and Thomas Hill, the two senior aldermen of Bradford; Francis Sharp Powell, Briggs Priestley, Sir Edward Ripley, Bart., John Taylor, John Henry Wade, and Arthur Briggs; and Herbert John Gladstone and Robert Duff, two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, of the fifth part after reciting the will of Joseph Nutter, his death, and probate of his will, and that divers persons in Bradford who interested themselves in the establishment of the orphanage referred to in the said will, had requested the Corporation to grant out of the lands of which they were the owners, a site for the erection of the requisite buildings, which they had with the consent of the Lord's Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury agreed to do, and that the parties of the third part had consented to accept such conveyance, and to become trustees of the said land, and that the parties thereto of the fourth part had consented and agreed to become managing trustees for the erection, endowment, maintenance, and management of the said orphanage, and the receipt, collection, control, and application of funds for those purposes, including the bequest of the said testator, *it was witnessed* that in order to found and establish the said orphanage, and to comply with the stipulation of the said testator, they, the Corporation, did thereby, for themselves and their successors, with the consent and approval of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, grant and convey unto the said parties of the third part, and their heirs, a piece of land, comprising in the whole 3,000 square yards or thereabouts, theretofore forming part of the Public Recreation Grounds, belonging to the Corporation, and known as “Horton Park,” in the borough of Bradford, upon trust to allow the same to be applied for the purposes of the said orphanage, or for such other purposes, including the sale of the said land, as the said managing trustees or the managing trustees for the time being, should consistently with the now abstracting indenture direct. And it was declared that the said managing trustees and the managing trustees for the time being to be appointed as therein-after mentioned, should hold the said sum of 10,000*l.*, and any other moneys or chattels personal that might come to their hands for and on account of the said orphanage, upon trust to set apart and invest the said sum of 10,000*l.*, and apply the proceeds thereof solely for the maintenance of the orphanage after the same was in working order, and in carrying out the purposes of the orphanage on its completion, and particularly in thenceforth maintaining and educating therein or elsewhere all orphan boys who might be received therein, and out of other moneys coming to their hands to erect upon the said piece or parcel of land a building with all necessary offices connected therewith, and, if they saw fit, to alter or extend the same, and to apply the said land for the purposes of the said orphanage.

The indenture empowered the managing trustees to make rules and regulations for the management of the orphanage, and from time to time to rescind, alter, or vary the

Bradford.
County
Borough.

Nutter's
Orphanage
for Boys—
continued.

same, and it was declared that the Mayor of Bradford for the time being, the chairman and deputy chairman of the Parks Committee for the time being, and two aldermen to be elected for the purpose by the Council in each year, should be deemed official members of the managing committee, and that if the Mayor for the time being or the chairman or deputy chairman for the time being of the Parks Committee or any one or all of them should refuse on his or their accession to office to become official managing trustee or trustees, or if any change in the constitution of the said Council should take place so that there should be no Parks Committee, the said Council should forthwith elect some other fit person or persons, member or members of the said Council, to be official managing trustee or trustees in the place of such official trustee or trustees refusing office or failing to be appointed on the Parks Committee during the remainder of the current municipal year.

The power of appointing new trustees of the freehold was given to the Town Council and of appointing new non-official managing trustees to the official trustees.

Lastly it was declared that the managing trustees for the time being should have power to invest in the names of any two or more of their number any moneys coming to their hands in or upon such security, not being merely personal security, as they might deem fit, including railway debentures and debentures or stock certificates of municipal corporations, and to vary and alter the same, and to leave any deposit in any bank they might think fit.

The sum of 10,000*l.* was paid over to the trustees of the Nutter Orphanage on the 12th May 1885, the day after the execution of the above deed, and was on the 6th June following invested on mortgage debenture of the Bradford Corporation at 3½ per cent. in the names of the trustees of the orphanage, and remains so invested.

Sufficient funds for the erection of the building were obtained, partly by the sale of an industrial school known as the Broomfields Ragged School, which produced nearly 1,200*l.*, and partly from subscriptions. Mr. Briggs Priestley, M.P., contributed 1,050*l.* towards this object. Mr. Nutter's bequest was therefore kept intact as the endowment fund of the institution, and the trustees have now a further capitalized sum of about 1,500*l.*, arising from donations and accumulations of income.

There are about 24 boys in the Orphanage, which has accommodation for about 40. Boys who have lost either parent are admitted, but preference is given to those who have lost both, and also to those who have been born in Bradford, or have resided there during the greater portion of their lives. They are not admitted under the age of five years, and must leave the institution at the age of 14. Arrangements are made by the trustees that the boys shall attend either church or chapel.

Bradford Orphan Home. Nutter's Bequest.

The will of Joseph Nutter, above referred to, contained the following bequest:—

"I give unto the Governors of the Bradford Orphan Home, situate in the Borough of Bradford aforesaid, the clear sum of 500*l.* to be raised and paid out of such part of my personal estate as the law permits to be appropriated by will to charitable purposes and while I do not prohibit the appropriation of the sum 500*l.* to the purposes of the said home it is my will and desire so far as I can by law in that behalf direct that the said Governors shall invest the last mentioned sum of 500*l.* at interest from time to time upon securities of such class and character as after my decease shall from time to time be authorized for the investment of monies held in trust for charitable purposes and I direct that the interest dividends and annual proceeds which shall from time to time arise from such invested monies shall be applied towards the current annual expenses of the said home, and in order to preserve the separate identity of the said last-mentioned fund while invested and to promote its careful oversight I direct that the said interest dividends and annual proceeds shall in the annual accounts of the said home be stated and acknowledged as 'Income from Joseph Nutter's Gift.'"

The above sum of 500*l.* was paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 12th May 1885, and was invested in the purchase of 501*l.* 5*s.* 3 per cent. Consols, which under a further Order, dated 19th May 1885, were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 21st of the same month. The Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for the charity. The income, amounting to 13*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* annually, is applied to the general purposes of the institution, but appears under a separate head in the accounts.

Bradford
Orphan
Home.
Nutter's
Bequest.

Nutter's Bequest for a Scholarship in connection with the Bradford School Board.

Bradford.
County
Borough.

The will of Joseph Nutter, above referred to, contained the following bequest :—
 “ I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of the School Board of
 “ the Borough of Bradford in the County of York, the sum of 1,000*l.* to be raised and
 “ paid out of such part of my personal estate as the law permits to be appropriated
 “ by will to charitable purposes upon trust to apply the same in the founding of a
 “ Scholarship in connection with the said School Board for the purpose of assisting
 “ one or more boys in his or their education and maintenance upon his or their
 “ removal from one of the Public Elementary Schools in the said Borough to a higher
 “ grade School in the said Borough or to a Grammar School as the said School Board
 “ may think fit.” The bequest was directed to be paid free of legacy duty.

Nutter's
Bequest for
Scholarship
in connec-
tion with the
Bradford
School
Board.

The money was in the first instance paid by the executors of the will, without consulting the School Board, to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and invested in the purchase of 1,002*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees. Upon the conversion of Consols under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the School Board proposed to the Charity Commissioners that the Consols should be sold and the proceeds invested on debenture of the Bradford Corporation.

Under the authority of an Order of the Commissioners, dated 1st October 1889, the Consols were sold and produced a net sum of 966*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, which was invested on a mortgage debenture of the Corporation for the same amount, issued on the 11th October 1889 in the name of the School Board, bearing interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., from the 3rd of the same month, and redeemable on the 1st October 1909.

The interest of the fund, amounting to 31*l.* 8*s.* a year, is applied in maintaining scholarships at the Grammar School, the Technical College, and the Higher Grade Elementary Schools. It is usual to grant one scholarship, value 16*l.* at the Grammar School, one at the Technical College, value six guineas, and tenable for two years, and six at the Higher Grade Schools of the value of 27*s.* a year each. The scholarships in each case consist of payment of the whole yearly tuition fees. The examination for them is conducted by the School Board's superintendent of schools, and all the scholarships are open only to children attending public elementary schools in the borough.

Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution.

(a.) *Brown's Bequest.*—Henry Brown by his will above-mentioned (*see* page 59), bequeathed out of his pure personalty the sum of 1,000*l.* free of legacy duty, to the Bradford Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, and he directed that such sum should be invested in the manner already set out above in the report on the Mechanics' Institute, and that it should be held upon trust “to pay and apply the interest, dividends, and annual income thereof to or for the benefit of the said institution.”

Tradesmen's
Benevolent
Institution.
(a.) Brown's
Bequest.

The legacy, which was invested in Corporation 4 per cent. debenture stock, is merged in the general capital funds of the Institution, and is not distinguished in any way in the accounts. The income is applied, with the general funds, in providing pensions. Applications for the pensions are invited by advertisement, and the election is then made by the subscribers to the Institution, to whom voting papers are sent round. The object of the institution is stated in the rules to be “the relief of manu-
 “ facturers, merchants, tradesmen, professional men, and others, resident in Bradford
 “ (also their widows and unmarried daughters), who, having sustained a respectable
 “ position in society, and attained the age of sixty years, have through force of
 “ circumstances been reduced to comparative poverty, and are incapable, by reason of
 “ their infirmities and old age, of providing for themselves; and that the benefits
 “ of this society shall also extend to other unmarried females.”

About forty pensioners are maintained, and the amount of the pensions is limited to 24*l.* in the case of males, and 18*l.* in the case of females. In the year ending 30th May, 1893, a sum of 828*l.* was expended in pensions.

(b.) *Nutter's Bequest.*—Joseph Nutter, by his will above-mentioned, directed as follows :—“ I give unto the Trustees of the Bradford (in Yorkshire) Tradesmen's
 “ Benevolent Society the clear sum of 500*l.* to be raised and paid out of such part of
 “ my personal estate as the law permits to be appropriated by will to charitable
 “ purposes and while I do not prohibit the appropriation of the said sum of 500*l.* to
 “ the purposes of the said society, it is my will and desire so far as I can by law in
 “ that behalf directs that the said Trustees shall invest the said sum of 500*l.* at interest

(b.) Nutter's
Bequest.

Bradford. " from time to time upon securities of such class and character as after my decease
County " shall from time to time be authorized for the investment of monies held in trust for
Borough. " charitable purposes and I direct that the interest dividends and annual proceeds
Tradesmen's " which shall from time to time arise from such invested monies shall be applied
Benevolent " towards the current annual expenses of the said society, and in order to preserve
Institution. " the separate identity of the said fund while invested and to promote its careful
(b.) Nutter's " oversight I direct that the said interest dividends and annual proceeds shall in the
Bequest— " annual account of the said society be stated and acknowledged as 'Income from
continued. " Joseph Nutter's Gift.' " The testator directed that all his charitable bequests should
be paid free of legacy duty within twelve months after his death.

Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 12th May 1885, the sum of 500*l.* was paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of 501*l.* 5*s.* 3 per cent. Consols which, under a further Order dated 19th May 1885, were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 21st of the same month. They now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for the Charity. The income of this sum is applied in the same way as that arising from Brown's bequest.

The Bradford Tradesmen's Home.

The (a.) *Brown's Bequest.*—Henry Brown, by his will above-mentioned (*see* page 59),
Bradford bequeathed out of his pure personalty and free of legacy duty the sum of 1,000*l.* to the
Tradesmen's Bradford Tradesmen's Home, and he directed that it should be invested in the securities
Home. mentioned above under the head of the same testator's bequest for the Mechanics'
(a.) Brown's Institute, and that it should be held upon trust "to pay and apply the interest, divi-
Bequest. dends, and annual income thereof in or towards the keeping in repair of the
" Almshouses erected or to be erected in Manningham in the parish of Bradford
" aforesaid connected with the said institution."

The legacy is invested on mortgage of house property and shops at Station Parade, Harrogate, belonging to Messrs. E. Standing and R. Birkenshaw, at 4 per cent. The interest is applied in the repair of the buildings of the Home.

The Tradesmen's Home was founded in order to extend the benefits of the Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution, by providing homes for such of the pensioners of that institution as were in need of them.

Donations were obtained with this object, and an excellent site was purchased on high ground at Lilycroft, Manningham. Plans were accepted for building 30 homes or almshouses to occupy three sides of a square, or oblong, and before the year 1870 sufficient funds had been collected for the erection of these houses, which were completed, with a large hall, or chapel, in the middle of the northern block of buildings, at a cost of 15,272*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* The principal contributors were Mr. Henry Brown (during his lifetime) and Sir Titus Salt.

During the years 1877 and 1878, another block of 13 houses was erected on the fourth side of the square by the late Mrs. Eliza Wright, at a cost of 5,209*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, in memory of her husband and son. Mrs. Wright and Mr. J. C. Wright, another of her sons, also gave endowments for the repair of these houses, particulars of which appear below.

In the chapel, which is capable of seating about 300 persons, service is held every Sunday afternoon, open to the public, and conducted in turn by the ministers of various denominations in the town. The chapel contains five stained glass windows commemorating various benefactors of the institution, and tablets inscribed with the names of the donors of funds.

The houses are almshouses of a superior kind, each containing two rooms on the ground floor, and two on the first floor; they are well built and in good repair. The houses built by Mrs. Wright are a little better than the rest.

There are only 42 inmates, one of the houses being occupied by the gardener. They are allowed and encouraged to have a relative or friend to live with them as companion or attendant, and about 20 avail themselves of this privilege.

No person is admitted who is not in receipt of at least 18*l.* a year. Of the 42 inmates, seven are pensioners of the Tradesmen's Benevolent Association, twelve are recipients of the Spinsters' Endowment Fund, herein-after mentioned, twelve have the necessary sum guaranteed by friends, and eleven have the required income in their own right.

A house has been built at the south-east corner of the quadrangle, in which the secretary of the institution, Mr. Frank Walker, resides.

(b.) *Endowments of Mrs. Wright and Mr. J. C. Wright.*—The will of Mrs. Eliza Wright, dated the 19th September 1879, and proved in London on the 8th June 1880, among the bequests to take effect on the death of her son John Cockshott Wright, contained the following:—

Bradford.
County
Borough.

“And to the Treasurer of the Bradford Tradesmen’s Home in Heaton Road in Bradford aforesaid, the sum of 1,000*l.* free from legacy duty to form a fund, of which the income shall be applied for the purposes of maintaining and repairing the houses forming part of the said homes which I have lately erected, and in case I shall in my lifetime, or in case my said son, John Cockshott Wright, shall in his lifetime pay over to the said institution or invest any sum of money for the purposes aforesaid, the said last-mentioned legacy shall cease to be payable, and the said legacy shall also cease to be payable in case my said son shall by his last will and testament bequeath any sum for the same purpose.”

The
Bradford
Tradesmen’s
Home—
continued.
(b.) Be-
quests of
Mrs. Wright
and Mr. J.
C. Wright.

This sum is also invested on mortgage, on the same security as the endowment of Brown’s bequest.

Mrs. Eliza Wright and her son, John Cockshott Wright, also gave jointly in their lifetime, before the date of Mrs. Wright’s will, a sum of 1,000*l.*, which was handed over to the trustees by cheque on the 15th March 1877, and is now on deposit with the Bradford Banking Company’s bank at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The trusts of this sum were not declared by any deed, but the following statement is contained in a paper held by the solicitors of the trustees relating to the wishes of the donors: “That the income arising from the 1,000*l.* shall be applied in the first place to repairs of the 13 houses, and any surplus income (if any) to be applied at the discretion of the Committee of the Tradesmen’s Home or to accumulate if not required, and at any subsequent time to be applied as income.”

The Bradford Spinsters’ Endowment Fund. Brown’s Bequest.

Henry Brown, by his will above-mentioned (*see* page 59), bequeathed the sum of 1,000*l.*, to be paid out of his pure personalty and free of legacy duty, to the Bradford Spinsters’ Endowment Fund, and he directed that it should be invested in securities similar to those prescribed for the investment of his bequest for the Mechanics’ Institute, and that it should be held upon trust “to pay and apply the interest, dividends, and annual income thereof for the purpose of providing a sufficient annuity for one or more of the spinsters who may be elected as inmates of the Bradford Tradesmen’s Home as the Trustees for the time being of the said fund may from time to time direct.”

The
Bradford
Spinsters’
Endowment
Fund.
Brown’s
Bequest.

The Spinsters’ Endowment Fund was established in 1869 by donations and subscriptions, chiefly for the purpose of providing persons who might be elected to the Tradesmen’s Home with the yearly pension necessary to qualify them for residence there. The benefits of the general fund, however, are not limited exclusively to those who obtain a nomination for the home, though a preference is given to those who are in that position. The directors have made rules for the regulation of the Fund, by which it is provided, among other things, that to be eligible for the charity the applicant must be 50 years old; must have resided for seven years within the borough of Bradford; must have occupied a respectable position in society; must make her application in her own handwriting, and give a reference to three respectable persons who can testify to the truth of her statements, and that she has not been reduced through dishonourable or unworthy conduct on her part.

It is also provided that all moneys given or bequeathed to the institution shall be invested, and the income only applied to the objects of the charity, and that no salaries shall be paid to any officers.

Mr. Brown’s legacy is invested on mortgage of the same block of buildings as the endowments of Brown and Wright for the Tradesmen’s Home (*see* page 68). 500*l.* of it is at 4 per cent. and 500*l.* at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The interest is applied in payments of 18*l.* a year to two pensioners. The direction in the will that they should be inmates of the home has not always been kept in view, but will be strictly adhered to in the future.

Bradford Association for the Blind.

(a.) *Harrison’s Bequest.* John Harrison, by his will, dated the 29th July 1879, and proved in the Principal Registry on the 5th November 1881, directed his executors and trustees to set aside such a sum of Three per cent. Reduced Annuities as would produce an annuity of 100*l.*, to be paid to Emma Wood, and after her decease to transfer such sum of Stock to any charity for the relief of poor blind, as his said trustees should think fit. The testator also bequeathed as follows:—

Bradford
Association
for the
Blind.
(a.)
Harrison’s
Bequest.

Bradford.
County
Borough.

Bradford
Association
for the Blind.
(a.) Harri-
son's
Bequest—
continued.

"I bequeath all the rest and residue of my pure personal estate to my said trustees upon trust to sell out and convert the same into money as soon as conveniently may be after my decease, and to pay the proceeds thereof to such charities for the relief of the poor blind, and in such proportions as they in their sole and absolute discretion may think fit." It was also directed that the legacy duty on his charitable bequests should be paid out of his pure personal estate.

The estate of John Harrison was administered by the Court in an action intitled "Re Harrison, Milligan v. Goodhart, 1882, H. 5023."

By the chief clerk's certificate in this action, dated 21st December 1883, it was certified that there was included in the personal estate of the testator a sum of 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Three per cent. Reduced Annuities standing to the credit of the said action, "The Account of Emma Wood for life with remainder over," and by a Scheme set out in the schedule to the said certificate it was declared that among other fit and proper charities among which to distribute the above sum of 3,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was "The Bradford Association for improving the social condition of the blind," and that three-tenths of the sum should be assigned to that charity.

By Order of Vice-Chancellor Bacon on further consideration of the same action, dated 26th January 1884, it was ordered that the Scheme set forth in the schedule to the chief clerk's certificate should be adopted and carried into effect, and that the residue of the money on deposit in court to the credit of the action, after payment thereof of costs as therein mentioned, should be divided into twenty-four thousand equal parts, and that (*inter alia*) three thousand of such parts should be paid to Mary Elizabeth Lythall, widow, as treasurer of the Bradford Association for improving the social condition of the blind.

On the 25th June 1884 the sum of 3,000*l.* was received by the association in respect of their share of the residuary sum, and on the 25th April 1890 the sum of 970*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* in respect of three-tenths, less costs, of the sum set aside to answer the annuity to Emma Wood. The latter amount was made up to 1,000*l.* out the funds of the association, and the whole sum of 4,000*l.* is invested on mortgage of the site and buildings of the institution, at 4 per cent., secured by deed, dated 1st May 1886, and made between the trustees of the institution and the trustees of the John Harrison Fund. The fund is treated as a separate charity and is applied for objects distinct from those of the Association. The following persons act as trustees of the fund :—

Mr. James Drummond.
Mr. Henry Ripley.
Mr. James E. Tuke.
Mr. William Henry Tate.

They were appointed or selected for that purpose by the committee of the institution, but the appointment does not appear to have been made by deed.

The income is supplemented by a payment of 60*l.* a year from the general funds, and is applied under the direction of the Ladies' Committee of the Association, in pensions to deserving blind persons. The actual administration is in the hands of four lady "administrators," who form a kind of sub-committee of the Ladies' Committee, for the purpose of election of pensioners and payment of pensions.

The following are the present administrators of the fund :—

Miss Holloway.
Mrs. Lythall.
Mrs. F. Priestman.
Mrs. Stapleton.

A list or roll is kept of the recipients, and before they can be elected to the roll applicants are required to fill up a printed form containing 12 questions, relating to the age, circumstances, position in life, duration of blindness, &c. of the applicant. These particulars are inquired into by the Ladies' Committee, in whom the election is vested. Pensioners are elected, subject to removal for misconduct, for a term of three years, at the close of which term a fresh application is necessary.

There are at present 32 persons on the roll, all of whom are old. Twelve of these receive 10*l.* a year each, and 20 receive 5*l.* 4*s.* a year each. The sums are paid at the institution by monthly instalments.

A complete list was furnished of all the pensioners from the establishment of the fund to the 30th December 1893, with the amounts received by each. There are in all 68, of whom 31 are now dead, and two have been taken off the roll. A total sum of 1,558*l.* 10*s.* has been expended in that period.

(b.) *Mrs. Harriet Wood's Bequest.*—By codicil, dated 12th October 1892, to her will, dated 9th December 1886, and proved at Wakefield on the 7th November 1892, Harriet Wood, after revoking a bequest contained in her said will of the residue of certain funds therein referred to as “the said Trust fund,” directed her trustees or trustee to stand possessed of the residue of the said trust fund, “in trust to pay the same to Sidney Waddington, one of the trustees of my said will, to be devoted by him to some charitable objects or institutions, as he in his sole discretion may think fit.”

The residue of the fund amounted to 1,437*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and Mr. Waddington gave out of this a sum of 100*l.* to the above Association, to be invested in aid of the permanent endowment. On the 11th July 1893, Mr. M. Priestley, the secretary of the Association, gave a receipt to Mr. Waddington for 100*l.*, “being a donation to be invested for the benefit of the blind.”

It was stated, however, at the Inquiry that the sum had been treated as income, and not invested. It appeared that this omission was due only to inadvertence, and the committee have, on the facts being brought to their notice, instructed their secretary to set aside 100*l.* from the ordinary income of the present year, and to place it to the credit of the trustees of the “John Harrison Fund,” and it is intended that it shall be invested on the same security as the endowment of that fund. It is probable that a sum of 2*l.* will also be voted by the committee to the same fund, by way of interest on the sum from July 1893 to January 1894.

The Bradford Technical College.

This college, which was at first called the Bradford Technical School, was founded by an indenture dated the 3rd May 1881, and enrolled in Chancery on the following day. By this deed, which was made between Angus Holden and Henry Mitchell, both of Bradford, of the first part; John Henry Wade, of Bradford, solicitor, of the second part; and Sir Henry William Ripley, Bart., and eleven others (of whom two were the said Angus Holden and the said Henry Mitchell), of the third part, after reciting the conveyance to the said Angus Holden and Henry Mitchell, by deed dated 30th September 1879, and in consideration of 3,500*l.*, of the plot of land thereafter described and intended to be thereby granted; that the said sum of 3,500*l.* had been raised by public subscription for the purpose of establishing an institution in Bradford to be called “The Bradford Technical School,” and that the parties thereto of the third part had been nominated to be a Council for governing and regulating the said institution, and had also agreed to act as trustees of the property of the said institution, *It was witnessed* that the said Angus Holden and Henry Mitchell, and each of them, thereby granted and conveyed to the said John Henry Wade and his heirs, “All that plot of land situate in the township of Horton, in the parish of Bradford aforesaid, formerly part of a close called ‘The Tumbling Hill Close,’ which said plot of land contains by admeasurement (including a moiety of a certain street 10 yards wide, lately called Smith Street, but now called Carlton Place, so far as the said street is co-extensive with the said plot of land), an area of 4,623 superficial square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less),” the plot of land being further defined in the deed by boundaries and by reference to a plan drawn thereon, *To hold* to the said John Henry Wade and his heirs to the use of the several persons parties thereto of the third part, their heirs and assigns for ever, but upon and for the trusts, intents, and purposes thereafter expressed and declared concerning the same.

The trusts were set out in the deed in fifteen numbered clauses, arranged under five heads. The most important of these clauses was in the following terms:—

“The Council shall stand seised of the said plot of land upon trust that a school building or buildings, with requisite outbuildings and appurtenances, may be erected thereupon, or upon some part thereof, by means of grants or contributions, obtained, or to be obtained, for that purpose, and to permit and suffer the school premises to be used and occupied under and according to the direction and control of the Council, for the purpose of imparting to youths, artizans, and others, technical, scientific, artistic, and general instruction in the various processes involved in the production of worsted, woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and other manufactured articles, and involved in the carrying on or conducting of any profession, trade, or industry which now is or may for the time being be practised or followed in Bradford aforesaid or its neighbourhood, or in any matters connected with the aforesaid processes, professions, trades or industries, or any of them.”

It was also provided that part of the building might be used as residences for the masters, teachers, and others; full powers were given to the Council to rebuild or alter, and to let, sell, or mortgage the school premises; they were directed to apply as

Bradford
County
Borough.

Bradford
Association
for the
Blind—
continued.
(b.) Mrs.
Harriet
Wood's
Bequest.

Bradford
Technical
College.

soon as conveniently might be to the Charity Commissioners for a certificate of incorporation under the Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872, and were empowered at any time, if the institution should fail in its objects, to settle, or concur in settling, with the sanction and approval of the Charity Commissioners, some scheme or schemes for the future conduct and management thereof.

A schedule was appended to the deed dealing fully with the constitution, procedure, and powers of the Council. By this schedule it was provided that the Council should consist of perpetual members, life members; nominated members, representative members, and coöptative members; that every person who had then already given, or should in the future give, either at one or at several times, the sum of 1,000*l.* or upwards to the funds of the school should be a perpetual member, and that his rights and privileges as such member should on his death be transmitted to such person as should be nominated for that purpose by his will, or in default of such nomination by his executors or administrators in writing, and that such nominee should have the same power and right of transmission as was possessed by the original donor, the privilege being treated in perpetuity as a right or privilege in the nature of personal estate; that the master for the time being of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers of the City of London, and all persons who had already given, or should thereafter give, at one or several times, the sum of 500*l.* to the funds of the school should be life members; that the nominated members should be 12 in number, six to be appointed by the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, and six by the Council of the Bradford Mechanics' Institution, and should hold office for three years, and be re-eligible; that the representative members should be six in number, to be appointed annually, one by the said Company of Clothworkers, and five at general meetings of the donors and subscribers to the funds of the school, to be held in the manner thereafter prescribed; and that the coöptative members should be six in number, to be appointed by the Council, each for the term of three years, and to be re-eligible.

It was further directed that the annual income of the school, after defraying expenses and necessary outgoings, should be employed under the direction of the Council in paying the fees, salaries, or stipends of professors, teachers, and lecturers, and in providing books, specimens, apparatus, tools, and appliances, or in providing exhibitions and prizes for scholars, and that any surplus income should be deposited by the Council with their bankers, and when the sums so deposited should amount to 500*l.* should be invested by the Council in their names, or in the names of four of their body, "in or upon any stocks, funds, or securities of, or guaranteed by the United Kingdom, or of India, or in the stock of the Bank of England, or upon real securities in England or Wales, or upon lands or securities of any municipal or other corporation or like public body, or with their bankers at such rate of interest as might be agreed upon;" with power for the Council to vary such investments and to treat the resulting income, and also the accumulations themselves, as ordinary annual income of the trust.

On the 2nd January 1882, the Council applied to the Charity Commissioners for a certificate of incorporation under the Charitable Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872, and by Order dated 13th April 1883 the Commissioners granted a certificate incorporating them under the title of "The Governors of the Bradford Industrial College, Registered," the name "College" having been substituted for that of school at the particular request of the Council.

It was made a condition of the grant that not less than 12 trustees of the Charity should be appointed by the Governing Body for the time being of the Charity.

By letter dated the 22nd October 1892 the Council informed the Charity Commissioners that, the Bradford County Council and the West Riding County Council having each made grants to the college under the Technical Instruction Act, 1890, and the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act 1890, it was proposed that both of those Councils should be represented on the Governing Body of the College, and inquired whether the Commissioners would sanction the necessary alteration in the clauses of the schedule to the deed of foundation dealing with the constitution of the Council.

By a communication from the Charity Commissioners made in the month of November 1892, the Council were informed that the Board was prepared on sufficient application to make a Scheme to alter the constitution of the body of trustees as settled by the above-mentioned deed. At the same time it was explained to the Council that it was in the opinion of the Commissioners very doubtful whether the representatives of the local bodies appointed under any such Scheme would become part of the incorporated Governing Body.

On the 17th March 1893, the Commissioners received an application under the common seal of the governors of the college for an Order establishing a Scheme for the administration of the Charity, and by Order dated the 3rd November 1893, a Scheme was established to the following effect:—

Bradford
County
Borough.

Bradford
Technical
College—
continued.
Scheme, 3rd
Nov. 1893.

SCHEME.

I. To clause 4 of the schedule referred to in the trust deed dated 3rd May 1881, of the above-mentioned charity, the following words shall be added:—

“In addition to the above number of twelve nominated members, the County Council of the borough of Bradford shall so long as they make an annual contribution to the funds of the college be entitled to appoint six additional members of the council of the college, and the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire shall so long as they make an annual contribution to the funds of the college, be entitled to appoint two additional members of the council of the college”

II. Clause 5 of the said schedule shall be read as follows:—

5. The representative members shall be six in number, of whom one shall be appointed annually by the said Company of Clothworkers, and the remaining five shall be appointed annually at general meetings of the constituents of the school in manner herein-after prescribed. Any representative member may be reappointed.

III. In clause 8 of the said schedule, the word “constituents” shall be substituted for the words “donors and subscribers.”

IV. In Parts II. and III. of the said schedule in each place where the words “donors and subscribers” or “donors and subscribers to the funds of the school” occur, there shall be substituted the word “constituents.”

V. To clause 11 of the said schedule the following sub-clause shall be added:—

(d.) Every member of the council for the time being, including retiring representative members.

Members were appointed accordingly from each County Council to the full number authorized by the Scheme.

The College has been very successful in providing the instruction for which it was established. The total number of students in attendance in the various departments in the year ending March 1894, was 1,206. This was a slight falling off from the previous year, but an accession of students is expected as the result of the recent opening of new class-rooms.

The financial position of the institution is, however, less satisfactory. The annual income appears regularly to fall short of the expenditure. In the past year the deficit was 437*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, making the total adverse balance 2,230*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The subscriptions are said to be falling off, and the principal source of revenue to which the Council have to look in the future is the grants under the Local Taxation Act, 1890. The present annual contribution of the Bradford County Council is 3,000*l.*; the total grant during the past year from the Department of Science and Art was 1,866*l.* 10*s.*, and from the West Riding County Council, 307*l.* 16*s.*

The College buildings are frequently let for public meetings and social entertainments. From this source there was obtained in 1893 a sum of 364*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Illingworth's Charity.

The will of Benjamin Illingworth, dated 30th September 1892, and proved at Wakefield 28th November 1892, contained a bequest in the following terms: “To the Firm of Daniel Illingworth and Sons the Legacy or Sum of Five hundred pounds such sum to be invested in the undertaking of the said Firm or in such manner as the said Firm shall think fit and together with the income arising therefrom to be applied in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the members for the time being constituting the said Firm in relief of cases of exceptional distress or affliction (otherwise than those caused by or arising from drunkenness misconduct or reckless unthrift) happening amongst the employees of the said Firm but I expressly declare that this direction shall not confer on any employee any legal right to such fund or any part thereof it being my intention that the said Fund and the application and appropriation thereof subject to the discretions aforesaid shall be in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the members for the time being of the said Firm Provided always that if and when the said Firm of Daniel Illingworth and Sons shall be dissolved determined or cease to exist then and in such cases the members who at the time of its determination shall constitute the said Firm shall at their absolute and uncontrolled discretion give the said Legacy or such part thereof as may not have been applied as aforesaid and the accumulations of Interest thereof to such Charitable Institution or Institutions in Bradford aforesaid and for such purposes of a charitable nature as they may select such power of selection to be exercised as soon as conveniently may be after the determination of the said Firm.”

Illing-
worth's
Charity.

Bradford
County
Borough.

The will directed that the legacy should be paid free of duty, and that the receipt of any member of the firm of Daniel Illingworth and Sons should be a sufficient discharge to the executors.

Illingworth's
Charity—
continued.

Mr. A. H. Stamford, solicitor, of the firm of Stamford and Metcalfe, who have acted for the executors, appeared at the Inquiry and stated that the legacy had not yet been paid over to Messrs. Illingworth, but that it would be paid about the 1st of February following.

NONCONFORMIST ENDOWMENTS IN BRADFORD.

Samuel Broadley's Charities and Mary Bacon's Augmentation.

Samuel
Broadley's
Charities,
and Mary
Bacon's
Augmenta-
tion.

Samuel Broadley, of Bradford, by his will, dated the 28th May 1825, and proved at York the 3rd October 1825, bequeathed the sum of 13,500*l.* out of his personal estate unto Elizabeth Broadley, William Tetley, William Maud, and James Greenwood, their executors, administrators, and assigns, upon trust in the first place to invest the said sum in their names in some parliamentary or sufficient real security or securities at interest, and (*inter alia*) to pay and apply the dividends and annual produce of the sum of 1,000*l.*, part of the said 13,500*l.*, towards the relief of the indigent members of the Baptist Society assembling at the Baptist Chapel at the top of Westgate in Bradford, at the discretion and with the approbation of the minister and deacons of such chapel for the time being, and also to pay and apply the dividends and annual proceeds of the sum of 500*l.*, other part of the said 13,500*l.*, towards the relief of the indigent members of the Baptist Society, assembling at Sion Chapel, in Goodmansend or Bridge Street in Bradford aforesaid, at the discretion and with the approbation of the minister and deacons for the time being of such chapel.

By indenture, dated 21st November 1831, and made between Mary Bacon, of Little Horton, of the first part, the said William Maud and James Greenwood of the second part, Samuel Outram Bacon, the said James Greenwood, William Tetley, James Fawcett, William Murgatroyd, George Goodman, Samuel Hope, William Greenwood the Younger, Robert Milligan, Thomas Aked and James Tetley of the third part, the said S. O. Bacon, J. Fawcett, J. Greenwood, and W. Tetley of the fourth part, the Reverend William Steadman, D.D. of the fifth part, the Reverend Benjamin Godwin of the sixth part, and the said W. Murgatroyd, John Fawcett, the Reverend Moses Saunders, and the Reverend Isaac Mann of the seventh part, after reciting the will of the said Samuel Broadley as above in part abstracted, and that the personal estate applicable to charitable purposes of the said testator was not sufficient to pay all the legacies given and bequeathed by him, in full, and that the abatement in respect of the said legacy of 13,500*l.* amounted to the sum of 3,318*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, and that the said William Maud and James Greenwood paid legacy duty upon the sum of 13,500*l.* instead of upon the sum of 10,181*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, so that an excess of duty to the amount of 331*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was paid by them, which being deducted from the 3,318*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* left the sum of 2,986*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* as the deficiency of the said legacy, which the said Mary Bacon, being desirous of carrying into effect the intention of the said Samuel Broadley, had determined to make up in manner therein-after mentioned, and also reciting the transfer by the said Mary Bacon into the names of the said S. O. Bacon, James Fawcett, J. Greenwood, and W. Tetley, of the sum of 3,040*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* new 3½ per Cent. Bank Annuities, being the value in stock of the said 2,986*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* *It was witnessed* that in pursuance of the said agreement the said S. O. Bacon, James Fawcett, J. Greenwood, and W. Tetley, and the survivors and survivor of them and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such survivor should stand possessed of and interested in the said sum of 3,040*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* 3½ per Cent. Bank Annuities upon trust (*inter alia*) to pay, apply and dispose of the dividends, interest, and annual produce of the sum of 225*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*, part of the said 3,040*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* bank annuities, in, for, and towards the relief and support of the indigent members of a church or society then formed and assembling and worshipping at the Baptist chapel or meeting-house, at the top of Westgate, in Bradford aforesaid, holding, maintaining, and inculcating the doctrines and tenets of the denomination known as Particular or Calvinistic Baptists, at such times and in such parts, shares, and proportions as the minister and deacons or if there should be no such minister, then as the deacons for the time being alone should direct and appoint, and in case there should be no such deacons, then to pay, apply, and dispose of the said last mentioned dividends, interest, and annual produce unto such indigent members of the said church or society and at such times and in such parts, shares, and proportions as the said parties of the third part, or their successors for the time being, should think proper and direct, and in case there should at any time be no

such church or society or the same should be dissolved or any doctrines and tenets should be maintained and inculcated by the said church or society inconsistent with or contrary to the aforesaid doctrines and tenets, then and in any of such cases the said stock trustees should pay, apply, and dispose of the said last-mentioned dividends, interest, and annual proceeds in, for, and towards the relief and support of such indigent members of any church or society of the said denomination assembling at any chapel or meeting-house in Bradford aforesaid, holding and maintaining the said doctrines and tenets of the said denomination, or to the deacons of any such church or society for that purpose as the said parties of the third part or their successors for the time being should think fit and direct, or in case there should be no such church or society in Bradford, then as therein directed; and upon further trust to apply and dispose of the dividends, interest, and annual produce of the sum of 112*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, other part of the said 3,040*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Bank Annuities for the relief and support of the indigent members of a church or society of the said denomination then assembling and worshipping in a chapel or meeting-house in Goodmansend, in Bradford, called Sion Chapel, holding, maintaining, and inculcating the doctrines and tenets of the said denomination, with similar directions and provisions to those which are set out above relating to the sum of 225*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* The deed also contained provisions constituting a board of management of the charities, and a body of trustees of the fund, with provisions for supplying vacancies in each of these bodies.

By an Order of the Court of Chancery, dated 1st May 1832, three persons were appointed trustees of the charities created by the will of Samuel Broadley, the survivor of whom, Mr. William Tetley, of Asenby Lodge, applied to the Charity Commissioners on the 26th May 1869, for the appointment of new trustees.

By Order, dated 23rd November 1869, the Charity Commissioners appointed as trustees of the said charities, jointly with William Tetley, the following persons :—

William Greenwood, of Oxenhope, Haworth, stuff manufacturer;

James Acworth, of Bradford, merchant; and

Robert Aked, of Shipley, woolstapler.

Of these four trustees Messrs. Acworth and Aked now survive. Mr. Acworth acts as treasurer. The total endowment of the charities now consists of the sum of 12,362*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* New Consols, being the above-mentioned sum of 3,040*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, and a sum of 9,322*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* purchased with the original endowment, less legacy duty.

The stock stands in the names of the four persons mentioned above. The interest of the shares apportioned to the two above-mentioned chapels respectively, being two twenty-sevenths of the whole to the Westgate Chapel, and one twenty-seventh to the Sion Chapel, is paid in each case to the treasurer of the poor fund in connection with the chapel, and is administered chiefly by the deacons. It is paid once a year, and is slightly increased in amount by interest allowed by the bank on the accumulating income.

The remaining endowment of the Charity is not restricted in its application to the County Borough of Bradford, or any part thereof, and is therefore outside the scope of the present Inquiry and Report.

Bradford Moor or Green Hill Old and New Wesleyan Chapels.

By indenture of lease, dated 30th October 1826, enrolled in Chancery 17th March 1827, a piece of land, part of the wastes of the manor of Bradford, containing 1,800 square yards, with the buildings erected thereon, was demised to certain persons as trustees for a term of 999 years, from the 29th September 1822, at a yearly rent of 2*l.* The mines and minerals under the land were reserved to the lord of the manor out of the grant.

By deed poll, dated 31st October 1826, declaring the trusts of the land and buildings demised by the deed of the previous day the premises were settled on the usual trusts of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel; the deed contained powers of mortgage, sale, and appointment of new trustees.

About the year 1838 a piece of land adjoining the chapel and containing 1766 square yards was, with the consent of the lord of the manor, enclosed from the common (known as Bradford Moor) for the purpose of a burial ground to be attached to the chapel.

By indentures of the 2nd and 3rd March 1855 new trustees were appointed. About the year 1865 a new chapel was built, and by indenture dated 27th May 1865 and enrolled in Chancery on the 8th June following, a piece of land 2,104 square yards in extent, part of the said moor and adjoining the old burial ground, was conveyed to a separate body of trustees for 999 years from the 21st December 1864, at a rent of 3*l.* a year and subject to a reservation in favour of the lord of the manor of all manorial rights, coal, minerals, &c., upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Samuel
Broadley's
Charities
and Mary
Bacon's
Augmenta-
tion—
continued.

Bradford
Moor or
Green Hill
Old and New
Wesleyan
Chapels.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Bradford
Moor or
Green Hill
Old and New
Wesleyan
Chapels—
continued.

After the erection of the new chapel the old one was used as a school and for other purposes in connection with the chapel.

By Order dated 20th September 1881, made in the matter of the old chapel and premises and also of the new chapel, the Charity Commissioners appointed 13 persons, two of whom were surviving trustees of the old chapel and premises, and six were surviving trustees of the new chapel, to be trustees of the whole property, which was vested in them and was directed to be held on the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

The chapel has, strictly speaking, no endowment. A sum of 25*l.* a year is paid to the trustees of the chapel by the Green Hill Sunday School authorities for the use of the old chapel as a Sunday School, but as the school is in connection with the chapel, this is really only a matter of account.

The burial ground is now closed, and no income is received from this source.

Primitive Methodist Chapel in Manchester Road.

No representative of this chapel was present at the Inquiry. So far as I can ascertain it is not possessed of any endowment exclusive of the site and buildings.

Salem Congregational Chapel.

Information respecting this chapel was given by Mr. J. H. Wade, solicitor, one of the trustees.

By an indenture, dated the 2nd January 1836 (enrolled in Chancery 31st July 1861), a parcel of land containing 3,031 superficial square yards, part of a field called Vicar's Closes and situate at a place then called Piper Grave, near Skinner Lane, in Bradford, with the chapel or meeting house and all other buildings thereon, was granted and released upon trust to permit the said erection or building to be used as a chapel or meeting house, and the rooms under the chapel as a Sunday School, and the land unbuilt upon to be used as a cemetery; and it was provided that the minister of the chapel should be a minister of the denomination of Protestant dissenters of the Congregational order, commonly called Independents. The deed also contained a full statement of the doctrines to be held by the minister, a power to sell the chapel if it should be shut up for 12 months through want of attendance, with a proviso that the burial ground should not be sold except upon the express condition that it should be used only as a cemetery or place of burial and for no other purpose, and a power for the appointment of new trustees.

New trustees of the property were appointed by deed dated 13th March 1877, the survivors of whom on the 23rd March 1887 signed an application to the Charity Commissioners in which it was stated that owing to the development of Bradford the majority of the persons who formerly attended the chapel had ceased to reside in its vicinity, and the congregation had greatly diminished in numbers; that a change of site had, therefore, become desirable, and that an offer had been received from the Bradford School Board to purchase the chapel and part of the adjoining ground as a site for their offices, at the price of 8,400*l.*

The applicants accordingly asked that a Scheme might be established authorizing the proposed sale, appointing new trustees, and making other provisions.

By Order dated 22nd November 1887, the Charity Commissioners, after discharging two of the existing trustees, appointed six more in addition to the eight then continuing in office, vested the property of the trust in the 14 trustees thus constituted, and directed by way of Scheme that the trustees should be at liberty within 12 months from the date of the Order to sell for the best price obtainable the land and buildings described in the schedule to the Order, and that out of the net purchase money a sum of 200*l.* should be invested in Government Stock in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the income thereof applied by the trustees in the maintenance and reparation of so much of the land comprised in the above-mentioned indenture of the 2nd January 1836 as had been or might thereafter be appropriated for the purposes of a burial ground; and that the residue should be applied by the trustees in or towards the cost of the purchase of a new site in the parish of Bradford, to be settled upon trusts substantially identical with those declared by the said indenture, and the erection thereon of a new chapel and Sunday school to be used instead of the chapel and school ordered to be sold.

The schedule to the Order was in the following terms:—"Two pieces or parcels of ground, containing 1,677 square yards and 421 square yards or thereabouts respectively, situate in Manor Row, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York, with the chapel and Sunday school and other buildings erected thereon, being part of a piece of land, buildings, and hereditaments, comprised in an indenture, dated the 2nd

Primitive
Methodist
Chapel in
Manchester
Road.
Salem
Congrega-
tional
Chapel.

" day of July 1836, and made between Daniel Salt and George Haigh of the one part, and Edward Ripley and 19 others of the other part, and known as the Salem Congregational Chapel, Sunday School, and Burial Ground."

Bradford
County
Borough.

A site for the new chapel was bought in St. Mary's Road, Manningham, and the conveyance was completed on the 20th December 1888. The deed of settlement of the chapel contained certain regulations and provisions for the management of the chapel, which were submitted, while in draft, to the Charity Commissioners for their approval. By minute of the Board, dated 27th January 1888, it was resolved that the Commissioners required an assurance from the Congregational Union of England that the regulations were in substantial conformity with the trusts of the deed of the 2nd January 1836. A certificate to that effect was given by the secretary of the Union on the 9th February 1888.

Salem
Congrega-
tional
Chapel—
continued.

The sum of 200*l.* was invested in the purchase of 202*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* New Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 14th February 1889, under an Order of the Board, dated the 12th of the same month.

The income arising from this sum, amounting to 5*l.* 11*s.* a year, is applied, when required, for the maintenance of the burial ground; when not required for that purpose it is applied to the general purposes of the chapel.

Mr. Wade stated that the building of the new chapel had been completed.

Kirkgate Wesleyan Chapel.

This chapel was founded by indentures of lease and release, dated respectively the 11th and 12th January 1811, followed by a deed poll, dated 23rd February 1813, declaring the trusts of the said indentures, which were the usual trusts of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel site and buildings, including a power to mortgage or sell any part of the trust premises, subject to certain trusts as to the money arising from such mortgage or sale, and a direction that new trustees should be appointed when the number should be reduced to five.

Kirkgate
Wesleyan
Chapel.

By indentures of lease and release, dated respectively the 12th and 13th July 1837, new trustees of the property were appointed, and on the 3rd November 1862 the five surviving trustees from this appointment applied to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees and the establishment of a Scheme settling the property on the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

By Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 6th February 1863, the benefits of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, and the subsequent Acts incorporated therewith, so far as regarded the provisions contained in the same Acts enabling the said Board to make Orders appointing new trustees and giving directions by way of Scheme for the future regulation of the chapel, were extended to the said chapel and hereditaments, with their appurtenances.

By a further Order, dated 20th March 1863, the Commissioners appointed eleven additional trustees in addition to the five then surviving, vested the property in them, and directed that it should be held by them discharged from the trusts of the above mentioned deed poll of the 23rd February 1818, and subject so far as was practicable to the trusts of the Wesleyan Model Deed.

The property now consists of the chapel and appurtenances, two houses occupied by ministers, and a disused burial ground, which is let to the Corporation by lease, dated 13th December 1890, at a rent of 150*l.* The Corporation also pay 17*l.* a year for various easements, and a sum of 5*l.* a year is paid by Mr. John Davis for the right to keep a ladder on part of the property. All the money derived from these sources is applied to the general purposes of the chapel.

James Bailey's Charity. Westgate Baptist Chapel.

By indenture, dated 17th January 1782, registered at Wakefield 22nd June following, and made between Abraham Marshall of the first part, Samuel Smith and John Ross of the second part, and Joshua Tetley and Thomas Phillip of the third part, after reciting that James Bailey by his will, dated 29th December 1762, had demised the premises therein mentioned to Joshua Bailey and the said A. Marshall for their lives, as tenants in common, subject to the payment of 10*s.* yearly, and after their decease to the minister officiating at the Baptist Meeting House at the West end of Bradford, and that Joshua Bailey was since dead, and that a new meeting house was about to be erected near unto the meeting house above mentioned. It was witnessed that the said Abraham Marshall for the consideration therein mentioned, granted and confirmed unto the said Joshua

James
Bailey's
Charity;
Westgate
Baptist
Chapel.

Bradford
County
Borough.

James
Bailey's
Charity ;
Westgate
Baptist
Chapel—
continued.

Tetley and Thomas Phillip, and their heirs, all that messuage or dwelling-house wherein the said A. Marshall then dwelt, with the coalhouse and gardenstead to the same belonging, situate in Farsley, in the parish of Calverley, in the county of York, with the appurtenances, to hold the same with the appurtenances, to the use and behoof of the said A. Marshall for his life, subject to the payment of 10s. yearly to the Protestant dissenting minister of the Baptist denomination who should officiate at the Baptist Meeting House then in course of erection, or thereafter to be erected in Bradford aforesaid. And after the decease of the said A. Marshall to the use and behoof of the aforesaid Joshua Tetley and Thomas Phillip, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon special trust and confidence that they and the survivor of them, his and their heirs and assigns, successors in the same trust for the time being, should after the decease of the said A. Marshall receive and take the yearly rents and profits of the said messuage or dwelling-house, coalhouse, gardenstead, and premises, and pay over the same, after deducting what might be expended in repairs in and about the said dwelling-house and premises, to the dissenting minister of the Baptist denomination who should officiate in the said meeting house, and his successors, who should from time to time officiate and preach there for the time being for ever, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. And for want or default of such minister so officiating or preaching in such meeting house as aforesaid, in Bradford aforesaid, for and during the space of 12 months successively, then to the use and behoof of the next and right heirs of the said James Bailey, his or their heirs and assigns for ever.

In July 1874, when the Charity Commissioners were first communicated with in reference to this charity, the cottage was let at a rent of 1s. 6d. a week, or 3*l.* 18s. a year, and was said to be in bad repair, and a source of constant expense to the trustees. An application was accordingly made to the Commissioners in that year for authority so sell it.

By Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 12th March 1875, the following persons, all resident in Bradford, were appointed trustees of the charity:—

John Henry Illingworth, builder ;
David Mellor, stone merchant ;
James Acworth, merchant ;
William Ollerenshaw, cashier ;
John Richard Birkenshaw, merchant.

The above, with the exception of Mr. J. H. Illingworth, since deceased, form the present trustees of the charity.

On the 18th February 1878 the trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to sell the cottage and site, an offer of 180*l.* having been received. This authority was given by Order, dated 31st January 1879, by which it was directed that the purchase money should be paid to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and invested in 3 per Cent. Consols.

The property was sold accordingly, and the purchase money invested in the purchase of 185*l.* 16s. 1*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 19th March 1879, under a further Order of the Commissioners, dated the previous day. The endowment is now represented by a similar sum of New Consols. The dividends, amounting to 5*l.* 2s. annually, are received by Mr. J. Acworth, and by him paid to the treasurer of the Westgate Church Funds, who pays the amount to the minister.

The endowment of this chapel derived from Samuel Broadley's Charities, has been already mentioned (*see* pages 74, 75).

Eastbrook Wesleyan Chapel.

Eastbrook
Wesleyan
Chapel.

This chapel was founded by indentures of lease and release, dated respectively the 30th and 31st August 1824, and enrolled in Chancery the 3rd November 1824, the release made between Charles Harris of the first part, George Mawson of the second part, and John Aked and 22 others of the third part, by which a piece of freehold land containing 1,600 square yards, part of Dead Lane Close, was, in consideration of a sum of 840*l.* 5s. 3*d.*, conveyed to the use of the parties of the second and third parts upon trust to erect a Wesleyan chapel, and power was given to them to mortgage, sell, or exchange the trust property or any part of it, and to apply the money arising therefrom, first in the discharge of incumbrances, and secondly in the purchase of other freehold lands in the West Riding, to be settled on the same trusts. It was further provided that new trustees should be appointed when the number should be reduced to five.

By a further indenture of the 31st August 1824, enrolled in Chancery the 3rd November 1824, a piece of land, containing 399½ square yards, part of Low Close, was conveyed to the same trustees in consideration of 209*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, for the residue then unexpired of a term of 500 years, created by indentures of the 24th and 25th November 1707, upon trusts similar to those declared by the above-mentioned indenture of release of the 31st August 1824.

By indentures of the 26th and 27th January 1841, new trustees of the property were appointed.

By indentures of the 28th and 29th January 1841, 1,525 square yards of freehold land, part of Dead Lane Close above mentioned, and 360 square yards of leasehold land included in the above-mentioned term of 500 years, part of Low Close aforesaid, were conveyed to the trustees in consideration of 917*l.* 10*s.* upon trust for the purposes of a burial ground, and subject thereto upon the trusts, so far as they were applicable, of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

By indenture, dated 1st February 1841, and enrolled in Chancery on the 19th April 1841, a piece of land on the east side of Chapel Street, formerly part of Low Close, containing 4,862 square yards, and two messuages erected thereon, were conveyed to the trustees in consideration of 1,614*l.* for the residue of the above-mentioned term of 500 years, upon trust, to be used and occupied by the preachers for the time being belonging to the Bradford East Circuit, and for other purposes for the benefit of the same circuit, and subject thereto upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed so far as they were applicable thereto.

By indenture, dated 5th October 1870, a further piece of leasehold land in Chapel Street, with the school-room and other buildings erected thereon, was conveyed to the trustees upon the trusts of a deed dated the 14th June 1849, and known as the Wesleyan Methodists' Model School Deed, No. 2.

On the 17th March 1863 the Charity Commissioners made an Order extending the benefit of the Charitable Trusts Acts, so far as concerned the appointment of new trustees and establishment of Schemes, to this chapel; and on the 12th May 1863 a further Order was made, discharging five of the existing trustees, appointing 12 others, in addition to the four then continuing trustees, vesting all the property of the chapel in the 16 trustees thereby constituted, and directing that the property should be held on the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

By a further Order, dated the 8th August 1873, and made in the matter of the preachers' houses and other property comprised in the above-mentioned indenture of the 1st February 1841, after reciting that the said houses had become unsuitable and were no longer used for residential purposes, the Commissioners directed by way of Scheme that the trustees should be at liberty to sell all the property comprised in the said indenture, and that the purchase money, after payment of expenses, should be applied in discharge of the debts and liabilities of the Eastbrook Chapel Trust Estate.

The land and houses were sold, and the proceeds applied as directed by the Order.

The only income now derived from the property of the trust consists of a sum of 100*l.* a year for the rent of the old school, now leased to the School Board, 40*l.* a year for the use of the same school as a Sunday school, and 5*l.* 5*s.* for an easement of light. All these sums are applied to the general purposes of the chapel. The burial ground has long been closed.

Illingworth's Bequest.—Benjamin Illingworth, by his will mentioned above (*see* p. 73), bequeathed a sum of 500*l.* towards the erection of a minister's house for Eastbrook Chapel. The sum was paid over by the executors shortly before the Inquiry, and a house, No. 2, New Ashfield, Bradford, has now been bought for 1,000*l.*, and settled upon trustees by deed dated 19th June 1893. The trustees are empowered by the deed to let the house if it is not occupied by the minister.

CHAPELRY OF THORNTON. TOWNSHIP OF ALLERTON.

Sagar's Charity (see page 8).

Correspondence was begun by the trustees of this charity with the Charity Commissioners in January 1875. At that time the trustees still held the farm at Clayton West, obtained under the exchange mentioned in the Report of 1827, and it was let at the same rent, viz., 50*l.*, as at the date of that Report. The administration of the charity appears also to have continued without variation in accordance with the trusts of the founder's will.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Eastbrook
Wesleyan
Chapel—
continued.

Allerton.
Sagar's
Charity.

Bradford
County
Borough.
—
Allerton.

Sagar's
Charity—
continued.

Shortly before this time a sum of 250*l.* had been received by the trustees as compensation from the Corporation of Bradford, who, under their Parliamentary powers, had brought a conduit of water through the farm lands from one of their reservoirs.

In 1874 a further sum of 254*l.* was obtained by the sale of clay off part of the lands. 250*l.* of this sum, with the 250*l.* obtained as compensation, was invested in the purchase of 500*l.* Corporation Debenture Stock at 4½ per cent., and the trustees now hold the same amount of 4 per cent. Debenture Stock, standing in the names of Colonel Henry Sagar Hirst, C.B., Mr. John Overend Wood, and Mr. William Briggs (now deceased).

The communications with the Charity Commissioners were made with a view to selling a portion of the land, for which a favourable offer had been received, and under an Order of the Commissioners, dated the 9th November 1875, parts of Far Flat Pasture and Middle Flat Pasture, containing together 12,291 square yards, were sold for 1,843*l.* 13*s.* The money was invested in the purchase of 1,961*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 22nd December 1875 under an Order of the Commissioners, dated the previous day.

In August 1888, a sum of 4*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, being the investment of the bonus received upon the conversion of the above stock into New Consols, was transferred to the Official Trustees.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 3rd May 1889, the remaining land of the Charity, containing about twenty acres, was sold for 3,600*l.* This sum was invested in the purchase of 3,645*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* New Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in August 1889, making with the two above-mentioned sums of 1,961*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* and 4*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* a total of 5,611*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The trustees, however, had, with the sanction of the Commissioners, agreed to allow 50*l.* out of the purchase money to the tenant of the land, for improvements effected by him, and under an Order of the Commissioners, dated 15th August, a sum of 51*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* stock was sold on 6th September following, leaving a total in the names of the Official Trustees of 5,560*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, which they now hold in trust for the charity.

New trustees of the charity, 15 in number, were appointed by deed, dated 22nd March 1888. Of these the following now survive:—

Colonel Henry Sagar Hirst, C.B.
Joseph Wright.
John Overend Wood.
Jonas Whitley.
Joseph Wright.
John Foster.
Joseph Stocks Hirst.
Henry Edward Foster.
Isaac Wood.
Jonas Knowles.
William Foster.
Joseph Wood.

The net income from the endowments is 172*l.* 8*s.* being 152*l.* 18*s.*, from the New Consols, and 19*l.* 10*s.* (after deduction of income-tax) from the Corporation Stock. From this sum, 3*l.* is paid to Messrs. Ilumphreys and Hirst, clerks to the trustees, for professional services, 3*l.* is deducted for expenses of the trustees' meeting and distribution of funds, and out of the balance 1*l.* a year is paid to the minister of Thornton Chapel, 33*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* is allotted to each of the townships of Wilsden, Denholme Clayton, and Thornton; and 33*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* to Allerton.

The money is distributed in January, and the trustees hold a meeting on the third Wednesday in that month to consider the distribution, which is carried out by districts. In the township of Allerton, Mr. Jonas Whitley, Mayor of Bradford, and Mr. J. O. Wood distribute the money among deserving poor persons in sums varying from 3*s.* to 15*s.* in amount, but usually about 6*s.* or 7*s.*, the number of recipients being about 110. Particulars of the distribution are entered in account books, and the accounts are signed by all the trustees. They are assisted in their selection of the objects of charity by the clergy and other persons resident in the various districts. The question of the receipt of poor-law relief is not inquired into.

The British School Charity.

Bradford
County
Borough.
—
Allerton.

The British
School
Charity.

Information respecting this school was given by Mr. Lockwood Garth, trustee and secretary, and there were also present Messrs. B. C. Lund, Ambrose Wood, Dan Knight, and Wesley Knight, trustees.

The school was founded by deed, dated 9th December 1844, and enrolled in Chancery on the 25th February 1845, by which George Baron conveyed to William Hardcastle and 16 others under the School Sites Act 1842, for a nominal consideration, a piece of land in Allerton adjoining the road from Bradford to Denholme, and containing 467 square yards, with a reservation in favour of the grantor of all commonable rights, upon trust for the erection of a school for the education of children and adults, or children only, of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the township of Allerton, and as a residence for the school-master, the said school to be conducted on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, and to be managed by a committee, as therein mentioned. Power was given to the trustees, with the consent of the vendor, his heirs, devisees, executors, or administrators, and of the Home Secretary or the Government Inspector or Inspectors for the time being of the school, to sell or exchange the land, subject to the condition that the purchase money received by way of equality of exchange, or lands acquired by exchange, should be held on the same trusts.

A grant for building purposes having been received from the Committee of Council on Education, the usual declaration that the school should be conducted as a Public Elementary School until the repayment of the grant was endorsed on the deed, under date of the 18th October 1871.

By a further deed, dated 11th October 1860, and enrolled in Chancery on the 2nd February 1861, James Atkinson Jowett, successor in title of the above-mentioned George Baron, voluntarily conveyed under the authority of the School Sites Acts, to John Rawson and 13 others, a piece of land adjoining the school erected on the land conveyed by the last-mentioned deed, and containing 515 square yards, upon trust for the purposes of the said school, and generally upon the trusts of the deed of the 9th December 1844.

By deed of exchange, dated 31st December 1869, enrolled in Chancery the 17th June 1870, and made, under the authority of the School Sites Acts, between the said James Atkinson Jowett of the one part, and the trustees of the school of the other part, the said James Atkinson Jowett gave a piece of land adjoining the school, containing 417 square yards, in exchange for a piece containing 135 square yards, part of the land conveyed by the deed of the 11th October 1860, and the trustees, who conveyed with the consent of the Home Secretary, gave a sum of 14*l.* 2*s.* by way of equality of exchange.

The land conveyed by Mr. Jowett was subject to the payment of certain small annuities, and the deed, which recited that the annuities were charged also on other lands of great value, contained a clause indemnifying the trustees against them.

Upon this deed was endorsed a declaration similar to that which was endorsed on the deed of 9th December 1844, as mentioned above.

Under an agreement, dated the 3rd October 1875, the said piece of land containing 135 square yards was, in consideration of a sum of 33*l.* 15*s.*, reconveyed by Mr. Jowett to the trustees of the school.

The total extent of the land held by the trustees of the school under the various instruments mentioned above is 1,399 square yards.

In 1870 a School Board was formed, and the management of the school was handed over to them. In 1882 the township of Allerton was made part of the borough of Bradford, and the management of the school was then transferred to the Bradford School Board.

In the early part of 1892, the school being in very bad repair, and only two of the original trustees being then surviving, both of whom were old and infirm, a meeting of ratepayers was called to consider what course should be taken with respect to the school.

As the result of this meeting, 18 new trustees were appointed by deed, dated 2nd May 1892, enrolled in Chancery on the 19th May following.

The trustees agreed to allow the School Board to have the use of the school on every weekday up to 6 p.m., at the nominal rent of 5*s.* a year, on condition that they should bear the expense of warming the school on Sundays for the use of a class held there for instruction, partly in religious and partly in secular knowledge.

Bradford
County
Borough.
—
Allerton.

The British
School
Charity—
continued.

This the School Board declined to do, unless the trustees would pay for gas and water for the use of the school on week days, and the trustees being unable from want of funds to accept this condition, the parties failed to come to terms, and the School Board gave up possession of the buildings on the 9th September 1892.

Under these circumstances the trustees in the following November applied to the Charity Commissioners for assistance and advice, suggesting that the school and site should be sold, and the proceeds applied to the building of a reading room, or the founding of scholarships.

The only income derived from the property at that time was a sum of 4*s.* 6*d.* a week for rent of the house formerly used by the schoolmaster. The result of the application to the Charity Commissioners was the establishment of a Scheme by Order, dated 26th January 1894.

Scheme of
26th Jan.
1894.

By this Order, the Commissioners discharged nine of the existing trustees of the school, and provided by way of Scheme that the Charity should be administered, under the title of the "British School Charity," by a body of trustees, to consist ultimately of two representative trustees, to be appointed, each for the term of three years, by the School Board of Bradford, and three coöptative trustees, to be provisionally appointed, each for the term of five years, by a resolution passed at a special meeting of the trustees, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. It is provided, however, that the first coöptative trustees should be the following persons:—

Lockwood Garth, retired farmer;
Wesley Knight, wool merchant;
Benjamin Cooper Lund, auctioneer;
Simpson Cockcroft, master painter;
Frank Fairbank, manufacturer;
Herbert Foster, master joiner;
Ambrose Wood, manufacturer;
Joseph Robinson, farmer;
William Henry Cockcroft, grease manufacturer;
Albert Illingworth, commercial traveller; all of Allerton; and
Albert White, of Chellow Dean, Bradford, stuff merchant.

After the usual management clauses, the Scheme empowers the trustees to let the school buildings, master's house, and sites at the best rent obtainable, or with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and under the authority of a further Order of the Charity Commissioners, to sell the same.

The property is vested by the Scheme in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

Under the head of "Application of Income," the Scheme, after directing the payment of all costs and expenses as the first charge on the income, provides by clause 20 for the establishment of exhibitions in the following terms:—

20. Subject to the payments aforesaid the yearly income of the charity shall be applied by the trustees in the advancement of the education of children who are bonâ fide resident in the township of Allerton, who are and have, for not less than the period herein-after prescribed, been scholars in a public elementary school or schools, and who have received from the managers of the school or schools, such a certificate or certificates in writing of their good conduct, regularity in attendance, and proficiency, as shall be satisfactory to the trustees, in the maintenance of exhibitions, each of a yearly value not exceeding 10*l.*, tenable at any place of education higher than elementary, or of technical, professional, or industrial instruction approved by the trustees, and to be awarded to children qualified as aforesaid, who, in every case, have attended school for not less than six years, and have reached a standard higher than the standard for total exemption from school attendance fixed by the bye-laws in force for the time being in the school district in which such children are respectively resident.

Each exhibition shall be awarded for such period, not being more than two years from the date of the award, as the trustees think fit; but such period may, whenever the trustees think fit, be from time to time extended, provided that no exhibition shall in any event be tenable for a period exceeding four years.

The clause contains further regulations and conditions relating to the exhibitions, and directs that the trustees shall, at their discretion, apply every sum awarded under the provisions of the clause in or towards paying the tuition fees (if any) of the child, or otherwise for his or her maintenance or benefit, or to deposit the same in a savings bank, or otherwise accumulate the same for his or her benefit.

The trustees propose to sell the site and buildings of the school under the power contained in the Scheme, and the consent of the Home Secretary to the sale was given in the month of February 1894, but no offer had been definitely accepted at the date of this Report.

On the 1st January 1894 the trustees had in hand only a sum of 2*l.* 17*s.* 3½*d.*

TOWNSHIP OF BOWLING.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Bowling.

Dudley Hill
Wesleyan
Chapel.*Dudley Hill Wesleyan Chapel.*

By indentures of lease and release of the 16th and 17th May 1823, the release being enrolled in Chancery on the 7th June following, the above chapel and site, containing 900 square yards, were settled upon the usual trusts of a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, with reference to the deed poll of 28th February 1784.

By lease and release of the 19th and 20th May 1828, the release being enrolled in Chancery on the 7th June following, an additional piece of land adjoining the chapel and containing 1,210 square yards was in consideration of 65*l.* conveyed for the purpose of a burial ground.

By indenture, dated 11th June 1845, a further piece of ground containing 200 square yards with four messuages or cottages thereon was in consideration of 220*l.* conveyed upon certain trusts therein contained, for the support of the preacher or preachers for the time being appointed by the yearly conference of Methodists in the circuit in which the chapel is situated.

New trustees of the property were appointed by deed, dated 3rd August 1855.

On the 9th November 1880 an application was made to the Charity Commissioners by the trustees who were then surviving and acting in the administration, for an Order discharging certain of the existing trustees, appointing others, and establishing a Scheme.

By Order, dated 19th April 1882, the Charity Commissioners discharged five of the existing trustees and appointed nine others, in addition to six still remaining undischarged, vested the whole of the property in the 15 trustees thus constituted, and directed that the property comprised in the above-mentioned indentures of lease and release, dated the 16th and 17th May 1823, and the 19th and 20th May 1828 respectively, should be held upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed, and that the property comprised in the above-mentioned indenture of the 11th June 1845, should be held upon the subsisting trusts affecting the same.

The only property, exclusive of the chapel, from which any income is now derived, consists of six cottages, which are let at about 3*s.* a week each. The rent is applied to the general purposes of the chapel.

TOWNSHIP OF HORTON.

Ashton's Charity (see page 8).

The last appointment, by deed, of trustees of this Charity was made on the 15th August 1844. In 1873 all the trustees appointed by that deed were dead, and the charity was administered, so far as the distribution of the funds was concerned, by Mrs. Phœbe Cousen, the widow and executrix of the last surviving trustee.

Horton.
Ashton's
Charity.

At that date the aggregate income from the charity lands was 82*l.*, and this sum was distributed in money doles among about 120 recipients.

On the 20th December 1873 Mrs. Cousen applied to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees, and by Order, dated 5th May 1874, the Commissioners appointed the following persons as trustees:

Henry Bentley, of Elsie Craig, Colney Hatch Lane, Muswell Hill, Middlesex,
James Cousen, of Harrogate,
Caleb G. Dixon, of North Park, Horton; and
Henry Cockerham, of Bradford.

By the same Order the lands belonging to the charity were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

At the time of their appointment all the trustees were resident in Horton.

In January 1884, Messrs. Bentley and Cockerham having ceased to reside in the township, an application was made to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of two new trustees. The Commissioners suggested that the application should be extended to include the establishment of a Scheme for the better administration of the charity, but the trustees were unwilling to do this, and the matter was not proceeded with. The present trustees of the charity are the four persons appointed by the above-mentioned Order of the 5th May 1874, of whom Mr. C. S. Dixon, who represented the charity at the Inquiry, is now the only one resident in Horton or Bradford. It was stated that the non-resident trustees were willing to resign, and would be glad

Bradford
County
Borough.

Horton.

Ashton's
Charity—
continued.

to have resident trustees appointed, but that it was not desired that any change should be made in the administration of the charity.

On the 22nd July 1874 the trustees received notice from the Great Northern Railway Company that they required, for the purposes of the Bradford and Thornton Railway, two small pieces of the charity lands, respectively 1a. 0r. 21p. and 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. in extent, and containing together 9,119 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards. The purchase was not completed until the year 1877. The purchase money paid by the Company, at the rate of 2s. 6d. per square yard, was 1,009l. 2s. 6d., which was paid into Court and invested in the purchase of 1,056l. 13s. 6d. 3 per cent. Consols in the name of the Paymaster General.

The same amount of New Consols now stands in his name, to the credit of "Ex parte the Great Northern Railway Company In the matter of the Bradford and Thornton Railways Act, 1871, in respect of land belonging to Henry Bentley, James Cousin, Caleb Stansfield Dixon, and Henry Cockerham, as trustees without power of sale."

On the 6th January 1881 the whole of the residue of the charity lands was with the consent of the Charity Commissioners sold by auction in four separate lots. The aggregate reserve price for the four lots was 2,575l. but the lots realized a sum of 4,430l. The sales were approved by four Orders of the Commissioners, dated respectively the 21st January 1881, and the purchase money, amounting after deduction of expenses to 4,306l. 12s., was paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of 4,333l. 13s. 9d. 3 per cent. Consols. Under an Order of the Board, dated the 1st March 1881, this sum was on the 4th of the same month transferred to the Official Trustees, who now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for the charity.

The dividends on the two sums of Consols, amounting to 148l. 4s. 4d. yearly, are received by the trustees through the Bradford Commercial Bank. They meet twice a year, on the 21st June and 21st December, to distribute the money, and are assisted in their selection of recipients by persons living in the neighbourhood and acquainted with the circumstances of each case.

The amount of the gifts varies from 10s. to 30s., but it is usual for each person to receive 10s. half-yearly. In the first half-year of 1893 there were 118 recipients, and in the second half-year 123. The same persons usually remain on the list and receive the dole from year to year, subject to removal for misconduct. No preferences are made in the distribution on denominational or political grounds; the trustees are guided only by considerations of age, poverty, and the receipt of parochial relief. As a rule it is only persons of 60 years of age and upwards who receive the gifts, and the direction in the will excluding persons in receipt of relief is adhered to.

Mr. James Parker, who has written a short history of the charities of this township, containing much interesting information, said he had personal knowledge of the administration of this charity, and could say that the distribution was carefully and impartially made. Up to the year 1874 the distribution took place in a public-house, with the result that a considerable portion of the money was spent at the same time and place. Since that date it has been distributed in the Wesleyan School.

The only regular expenses incurred are a payment of one guinea a year to a firm of solicitors for preparing the annual accounts for transmission to the Charity Commissioners, and a payment of about 3s. to the chapel keeper.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rand's Charity for the Parish of St. John the Evangelist.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rand's
Charity for
the Parish
of St. John
the Evan-
gelist.

Elizabeth Rand, by her will, dated the 1st February 1879, and proved at Wakefield the 4th February 1884, left the following bequest, to be paid out of pure personalty and free of legacy duty:—

"I moreover bequeath the sum of 250l. to my trustees herein-after named upon trust from time to time to pay the interest and annual income of the same sum and of any investments as herein-after mentioned of the same sum to the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the Parish of St. John the Evangelist, Great Horton, in the Parish of Bradford in the County of York, to be by them, the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being, distributed year by year, at Christmas, among such poor inhabitants of the same Parish, as they shall select, the sick and aged to have the priority."

The will also contained directions for the investment of the charitable bequests "In the purchase of any of the parliamentary stocks or public funds of Great Britain

“ or of the stock of the East Indian Government or of the Governors and Company of the Bank of England or of the ordinary or preference or guaranteed or debenture or rentcharge stock of any incorporated English or Welsh Railway or Canal Company whose capital or any part thereof shall have been converted into transferable stock, or in the purchase of or at interest upon any British or East Indian Government securities or in the purchase of or at interest upon the debentures or bonds of any incorporated English or Welsh Railway or Canal Company to be respectively made or given under the powers which are or shall be usually given by Parliament to such companies to borrow money upon the security of their debentures or bonds or upon security of a mortgage or mortgages of any freehold or copyhold estates of inheritance or leasehold estates for years situate in England or Wales, and that in the case of such leasehold estates, although the lessor's title may not be produced and the estate may be liable to forfeiture for breach of the lessee's covenants, but so nevertheless that no more than one equal half part of the estimated nett market value of any estate consisting wholly or chiefly of messuage or other buildings shall be invested upon the security thereof, and so that none of the said monies be lent upon the mortgage of any leasehold estate held for a term of not less than 50 years from the time of the loan; and from time to time to alter, vary, and transfer, &c.”

Bradford
County
Borough.

Horton

Mrs.
Elizabeth
Rand's
Charity for
the Parish of
St. John the
Evangelist—
continued.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 27th March 1885, the sum of 250*l.* was paid by the executors of Mrs. Rand's will to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of 260*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* 3 per cent. Consols and which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 23rd April 1885 under a further Order, dated the 21st of the same month. The Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for the charity.

The income, amounting to 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* annually, is received by the vicar and churchwardens, and distributed by them in sums of from 5*s.* to 6*s.* to about 24 poor persons, selected by themselves. It was said that the recipients were for the most part members of the Church of England, though not necessarily in regular attendance at church.

Great Horton Wesleyan Chapel.

This chapel was founded by deed-poll, dated 1st May 1815, and enrolled in Chancery on the 3rd June following, by which Thomas Stocks and 16 others declared that they would thenceforth stand possessed of a plot of land in Horton, containing 1,380 square yards, or thereabouts, with the chapel and other buildings erected thereon, for the term of 999 years therein mentioned, but subject to the payment of a yearly rentcharge of 14*l.*, upon trust to permit such persons as should be appointed by the yearly conference of the people called Methodists, established by a deed-poll, dated 28th February 1784, under the hand of the Rev. John Wesley, to have the use of the chapel for Divine worship.

Great
Horton
Wesleyan
Chapel

By Indenture, dated 1st August 1821, and enrolled in Chancery 17th October 1821, three pieces of land adjoining the chapel, part of a close called Hare Croft, or Sheep Crofts, and containing together 594 square yards, were conveyed to the trustees of the chapel upon trust for the purposes of a burial ground, and to apply the income arising therefrom towards payment of the ground rent of the chapel, the repairs of the same, salaries of servants, and other purposes for the benefit of the chapel or of the society of Methodists.

By indentures of lease and release, dated respectively the 16th and 17th November 1830, the release being enrolled in Chancery the 16th May 1831, the chapel was released from the rentcharge of 14*l.*

By indenture of the 5th September 1834, enrolled in Chancery the 27th October 1834, a piece of land in Horton, adjoining the chapel, and containing 1,334 square yards (part of a close called Hunt Yard Croft), was conveyed to the trustees on the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

By indenture of the 25th November 1842, enrolled in Chancery the 24th December 1842, a further piece of land, part of the same close, containing 4,385 square yards, was conveyed to the trustees upon the same trusts.

New trustees of the chapel were appointed by deed, dated the 8th May 1851. In October 1886, only four of these trustees were survivors, of whom three desired to be discharged from the trust, and by Order, dated 25th January 1887, the Charity Commissioners discharged the three so desiring, and appointed 17 new trustees, in addition to the continuing trustee, vested the property in them, and directed that they should hold it upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Horton.

The chapel possesses no income beyond what is derived from pew rents and burial rents. The latter amounted in 1893 to 51*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, but the burial ground is no longer used, and the above sum represents only old rents for fixed terms, so that the amount is continually decreasing.

Great
Horton
Wesleyan
Chapel—
continued.

Jeremy Dixon's Charity. Chapel Lane Unitarian Chapel.

The will of Jeremy Dixon, dated 22nd February 1724, and proved on the 24th March 1724, contained a devise or bequest in the following terms:—

Jeremy
Dixon's
Charity.
Chapel Lane
Unitarian
Chapel.

"I hereby give devise and bequeath all that Farm in Denholme within the parish of Bradford aforesaid commonly called Birchen Lee now in the several tenures or occupations of Cornelius Jowett Richard Midgley and Thomas Booth or their assigns being of the yearly rent of ten pounds per annum unto the now Feoffees or Trustees for the Chappell Building or meeting house near Bradford in Little Horton now used for the worship of Almighty God by the people called Protestant dissenters dissenting from the established Church of England and to their successors during all such time and term of years as I the said Testator now have in the same, the Rents Issues and profitts thereof to be received by the said Feoffees or Trustees for the meeting-house near Bradford aforesaid and to be disposed of to such uses and behoofes as the said Feoffees or Trustees or their successors or the major part of them shall from time to time think fitt."

A certified copy of the above will was produced by Mr. F. R. Pesel, chairman of the trustees, at the Inquiry.

The chapel referred to in the will was founded by deed, dated 2nd September 1719, and is now known as the Chapel Lane Unitarian Chapel, in Little Horton.

Part of Birchen Lee Farm was taken by the Great Northern Railway Company in 1884, and the purchase-money, 1,044*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, was invested in the purchase of 1,024*l.* 17*s.* India 3½ per cent. Stock in the name of the Paymaster General to the credit of an account entitled "Ex parte the Great Northern Railway Company. In the matter of " the Great Northern Railway (Halifax, Thornton, and Keighley Railways) Act, 1873, " and the Great Northern Railway Act, 1876, in respect of land belonging to the " trustees of the Unitarian Chapel, Bradford, in the County of York, without power " of sale."

In 1891 the trustees spent a sum of about 150*l.* on repairs to the farm buildings, the tenant agreeing to pay an additional 10*l.* a year in consequence. At the same time it was found necessary to enlarge and improve the farmhouse, at an estimated cost of 250*l.*, and the trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to defray the cost of the repairs and enlargement out of the fund in court.

By certificate, dated 26th August 1892, the Charity Commissioners authorized an application to the Court by the trustees for the transfer to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the 1,024*l.* 17*s.* India 3½ per cent. Stock mentioned above, and by order of Mr. Justice North, made at Chambers on the 29th October 1892, it was directed that that sum should be transferred accordingly, and the transfer was completed on the 21st December 1892, under a further Order of the Commissioners, dated the 16th of the same month.

The Great Northern Railway had a short time previously paid a sum of 30*l.* in lieu of the costs of the reinvestment of the fund in land, and this sum had been invested in the purchase of 27*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* India 3½ per cent. Stock, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 31st August 1892.

The total amount of the stock held by the Official Trustees to the credit of the Charity was thus 1,052*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 3rd January 1893, a sum of 461*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* stock was sold on the 5th of the same month, in order to produce 500*l.*, the amount of the ultimate expenditure of the trustees on the alterations and repairs of the farmhouse and buildings. The money was sent accordingly to the trustees, and on the 25th July 1893 the Commissioners made an Order approving the expenditure of 500*l.* by the trustees, and directing that the sum of 461*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* 3½ per cent. India Stock should be replaced out of the income of the Charity within 20 years from the date of the Order, and that for that purpose the Official Trustees should forthwith transfer to an "Investment Account" the sum of 500*l.* like stock, part of the 590*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* then held by them in trust for the Charity, and should invest the dividends accruing on that sum at compound interest in the purchase in their name

of like stock, in trust for the Charity, until the said sum of 461*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* should have been replaced.

There remains, therefore, now on remittance account only a sum of 90*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* India 3½ per cent. Stock. The investment account amounted on the 22nd March 1894 to 508*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*

The following are the present trustees of the chapel and of Jeremy Dixon's Charity, the first three of whom were appointed by deed, dated 3rd October 1871, and the rest by deed, dated 9th May 1885.

H. R. Halsted, 45 Southfield Square.
 William Teale Kirk, 61 Tennyson Place.
 F. R. Pesel, Oak House (Chairman).
 J. A. Binns, 11 Oak Lane.
 B. Boothroyd, 37 Mannville Terrace.
 Thomas Clark, 1 Park Mount.
 Charles H. Ellis, 246 and 8 Manchester Road.
 John Pickles, 15 St. Andrew's Place.
 C. G. Starling, Bertram Road.
 William Jacob Thomas, 2 Woodville Terrace.

All resident in Bradford.

Mr. F. R. Pesel, who represented the charity at the Inquiry, usually acts on behalf of the trustees in all matters of business.

The farm is now let, on a yearly tenancy, to Mr. Rathmell, who took it at the beginning of the year 1892. The rent has been raised to 100*l.* since the enlargement and repairs. After payment of expenses and outgoings the money is paid over to the chapelwardens and by them applied to the general purposes of the chapel.

The only other income from endowment is a yearly sum of 10 guineas paid as an acknowledgment for the use of dam-stones for the purpose of a mill. For the last two years the amount has been reduced to five guineas in consideration of the mill not being let.

The Borough West School.

This charity was represented at the Inquiry by Mr. H. T. Wade, solicitor, and Mr. F. G. Byles.

By indenture, dated the 1st September 1843, and made between Joshua Lupton of the first part, Thomas Buck of the second part, and James Garnett and 17 others of the third part (enrolled in Chancery on the 13th January 1844), in consideration of 489*l.* a plot of land situate in the Township of Horton in the Parish of Bradford, bounded on the north by Stirling Street, and on the south by East Street, containing 1,477 square yards, was granted, upon trust to permit suitable buildings for a school or schools to be erected thereon and to be used for the education of children and adults or children only of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the Borough of Bradford, which said school or schools should always be conducted upon the principles of the British and Foreign School Society established in London, and should be under the general management and control of the committee of management for the time being to be appointed as therein-after mentioned and should be at all times open to the inspection of the Government Inspector or Inspectors for the time being. And it was declared that the Trustees for the time being should and might from time to time let from year to year the said school or schools to any sect, persuasion, or denomination of Christians whatever as or for a Sunday school or schools for the best rent that could be obtained for the same, as to them should seem reasonable. The deed also contained a proviso that the school might be freed from Government inspection upon repayment of a building grant of 240*l.* made by the Committee of Council on Education, and directed that the committee of management should consist of the treasurer and secretary for the time being ex-officio, and not less than eight others, to be elected at the annual general meeting of the trustees, subscribers, and donors of 5*l.* and upwards.

By indenture, dated the 5th December 1846, and made between Joshua Lupton of the first part, and James Garnett and 16 others of the second part (enrolled in Chancery on the 21st April 1847), in consideration of 37*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* a plot of ground situate in the township of Horton in the parish of Bradford adjoining the above-mentioned school, containing 109 square yards, and the dwelling-house and other

Bradford
County
Borough.

Horton.

Jeremy
Dixon's
Charity.
Chapel Lane
Unitarian
Chapel—
continued.

The
Borough
West
School.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Horton.

The
Borough
West School
—continued.

buildings erected thereon, were granted upon trust to let from year to year the said dwelling-house with appurtenances to the schoolmaster for the time being appointed for the school adjoining to the said piece of ground called the Borough West School at such rent as to the Trustees for the time being should seem expedient, or to such other person or persons as they might think fit, for the best rent that could be obtained for the same, and to pay the net rents to the treasurer for the time being of the said school to be by him appropriated towards the defraying of the expenses of the management and conduct of the same.

With the exception of the grant of 240*l.* made towards the building of the school by the Committee of Council, and subsequent grants of 160*l.* towards the purchase of the schoolmaster's house, and 58*l.* towards enlargements, the school buildings were erected or purchased entirely by voluntary contributions, given principally by members of the congregation of the Horton Lane Congregational Chapel. The trustees and manager of the school have also been for the most part members of the congregation of that chapel.

A formal application was made by the trustees to the Charity Commissioners for their advice and direction on the 29th February 1892. This application contained the following statements among others :—

“The trust deed authorizes the trustees to let the building for the purposes of a Sunday school, and ever since its erection a Sunday school connected with Horton Lane Chapel has been carried on in it. No rent has of late years been paid, but the chapel has paid for the coal and gas used throughout the week, and this has been considered to represent the rent.

“In the early days of the school, annual subscriptions were received from members of the Horton Lane Chapel congregation, and these subscriptions, together, with grants and the children's pence, have defrayed expenses. All the subscribers, however, died or discontinued their subscriptions many years ago, and for some years there has been an annual deficiency which has been made up by the late Mr. William Byles, a prominent member of the Horton Lane Chapel congregation, who acted as secretary and took a very great interest in the school. Mr. Byles died last year, and the present trustees do not see their way to find money to carry on the school, it being at present quite impracticable to obtain subscriptions for the purposes of elementary education in schools on the plan of the British and Foreign School Society.

“The building is in a bad condition, and the trustees consider that it will be imperatively necessary to have it rebuilt at an early date, but it will be impossible to obtain voluntary contributions for the purpose of erecting a new building if the school continues on its present basis.

“The trustees consider that there is now no real need for elementary schools such as the Borough West School, and they believe that the building will be most suitably used in the future by the Sunday school alone.

“The Trust Deed provides for the discontinuance of the school as a Public Elementary School on the repayment of the money granted by the Lords Committee of the Privy Council. The Trustees expect to be able to raise sufficient money to enable them to repay the money so granted and also to enable them to erect a new building and to maintain it in the future provided they are authorized to discontinue the day school and to use the building as a Sunday school alone.”

Upon reference to the Education Department it appeared that the trustees of the school had in the preceding January made similar representations to that Department, and a letter had been written in reply on the 13th February 1892, saying that the Education Department had no power to consent to the conditions mentioned in the Trust Deed being waived, and that having regard to the fact that there were 330 children on the school books at the last inspection, the Department was not prepared to accept the view that the school was no longer needed for the purposes of Elementary education. It was also suggested that the School Board should be approached with a view to the transfer of the school, under section 23 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

In view of the expression of opinion contained in that letter, the Charity Commissioners did not consider that they could properly concur in the suggestion of the trustees that the buildings should cease to be used as an Elementary School.

New trustees of the property were appointed by deed, dated 18th March 1892.

On the 15th February 1893 the trustees and managers addressed a letter to the Education Department, in which they stated that the buildings were in urgent need of entire renovation, and they had no funds for the purpose; that owing to the close proximity of the Board Schools the school had declined in numbers; that at the Carlton Street

Board School there was, as they were informed, ample accommodation for the scholars in attendance at the Borough West School; and that the head master, whose influence had tended to keep the school afloat, had handed in his resignation, to take effect at the end of the following March, and it was felt that they could not engage another master who would be likely to carry on the school successfully.

For the above reasons the trustees stated that they found themselves unable to continue the school.

To this letter, Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. T. G. Rooper, having meanwhile advised that the closing of the school should be agreed to, the following reply was sent by the Education Department, under date 20th February 1893:—

"SIR,

"ADVERTING to your letter, dated the 15th instant, I am directed to state that my Lords have noted your intention of closing the school after the next inspection, which Her Majesty's Inspector has arranged to hold in March next.

"I have, &c.,

"(Signed) G. MILLER."

The proportional amount of the annual grant and fee grant-up to the date of the closing of the school were allowed by the Department.

At the Inquiry I was informed that the school had been discontinued, but that the building was still used for a Sunday school in connection with the Horton Lane Chapel, and was also used for other purposes during the week, such as a gymnastic class, Band of Hope meetings, a boys' club, readings and musical entertainments, and a Penny Bank.

The School Board had been approached on the subject, but had declined to take over the school except on condition of becoming absolute owners of it, to which the trustees are unwilling to consent. It was also said that the buildings were in bad condition, but that it was believed that money could be raised for repairs if the affairs of the school were put on a more satisfactory footing.

TOWNSHIP OF MANNINGHAM.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rand's Charity.

Elizabeth Rand, by her will above-mentioned (*see* page 84) directed as follows:—

"I also bequeath the further sum of 250*l.* to my Trustees hereinafter named upon trust from time to time to pay the interest and annual income of the same sum and of any investments as hereinafter mentioned of the same sum to the vicars and churchwardens for the time being of the parishes of St. Paul and St. Mark, Manningham aforesaid, to be by them the said vicars and churchwardens of the same two parishes distributed year by year at Christmas amongst such poor inhabitants of the township of Manningham as they shall select, the sick and aged to have the priority." The bequest was to be paid out of pure personalty and free of legacy duty. The investment clause has been set out above under the head of Mrs. Rand's Charity for the township of Horton (*see* page 85).

The bequest is now represented by the sum of 260*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* New Consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, having been paid over, invested, and transferred at the same dates and in the same manner as the bequest of the same testatrix for the township of Horton. The income, amounting to 7*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* annually, is divided equally between the parishes of St. Paul and St. Mark. In the former parish Mr. Lord said that the income was applied in gifts of blankets, flannel, calico, &c., to poor people at Christmas, and that about 26 persons receive gifts.

In the parish of St. Mark the Rev. R. Ross said that the money was distributed by the vicar with the assistance of lady visitors in articles of food and fuel, and occasionally blankets, distributed by means of tickets on tradesmen. The accounts are audited and are published in the parish magazine.

In the case of both parishes it was said that no preference was shown to members of the Church of England.

PARISH OF CALVERLEY.

Queen Elizabeth's Dole (see page 9).

The rentcharges are still paid as at the date of the Report of 1827, a sum of 4*s.* for land tax being still deducted from the Thorp Arch portion. Both rentcharges are paid to the vicar, but by long custom the Hooton Pagnell portion of the charity only is distributed by him, and the Thorp Arch portion by the churchwardens.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Horton.

The
Borough
West School
—continued.

Manning-
ham.

Mrs.
Elizabeth
Rand's
Charity.

Calverley.

Queen
Elizabeth's
Dole

Bradford
County
Borough.

The vicar distributes the 2*l.* at or about Christmas among aged and needy persons, mostly widows, in small sums of money, usually 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* each, but occasionally 1*s.* or 5*s.*

Calverley.

The churchwardens add to the amount of the rentcharge a further sum of 1*l.* 2*s.*, making 2*l.* 18*s.* in all, and distribute it among poor persons in sums of 2*s.*

Queen Elizabeth's
Dole
—continued.

By Order in Council, dated 5th April 1878, a separate ecclesiastical district of Pudsey was constituted, since which date the new district has, owing to a misapprehension, received no share in the benefit of this charity. The ecclesiastical district of Idle, which has been constituted for many years, is also excluded in the distribution, which is now confined to the ecclesiastical district of Calverley, practically identical with the township of the same name.

A representation was made on this subject at the Inquiry by the incumbents of Pudsey and Idle. There can be no question that the whole of the ancient parish of Calverley is still entitled to share equally in the distribution.

TOWNSHIP OF CALVERLEY WITH FARSLEY.

The Ecclehill Dole (see page 9).

The Eccle-
hill Dole

In 1858 the then vicar of Calverley stated in a letter to the Charity Commissioners that the payments mentioned in the Report of 1827, which would appear to have been apportioned parts of a rentcharge of 30*s.* a year, founded by Walter Calverley by deed, dated 6th October 1686, had not been paid for two or three years past, and the payments do not appear to have been renewed since that date, so that the Charity must probably be regarded as now irretrievably lost. Inquiries will, however, be made as to the families by whom the payments were made in 1827.

Wadsworth's Charity.

Wadsworth's
Charity.

An account of the foundation of this charity has been given above (see page 51). The Official Trustees hold the sum of 193*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* New Consols as the share of the townships of Calverley and Idle. The annual dividends, amounting to 5*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, are received by the vicar in quarterly instalments, and the amount is distributed by him in the course of each quarter in small sums, usually of 2*s.* or 2*s.* 6*d.*, but occasionally 5*s.* or 10*s.*, among poor persons selected by himself.

TOWNSHIP OF PUDSEY.

Pudsey.

Lepton's Charity (see page 9).

Lepton's
Charity.

Mr. G. Womersley, one of the trustees, appeared as the representative of this charity. The date of the founder's will, which is given as the 6th November 1715 in the Report of 1827, was really the 26th of that month. The will contained a provision that in case there should fail to be a Protestant dissenting minister to preach at the meeting place at Pudsey, then his trustees and their heirs should pay to poor people of Pudsey, as defined in the early part of the same will, a sum of 2*l.* a year, and the residue to the testator's right heirs for ever.

By an award, dated the 5th October 1799, under the hand and seal of the Commissioner appointed in pursuance of the directions of an Act passed in the 29th George III., intituled "An Act for dividing and enclosing the commons and waste grounds within the manor or township of Bramley, in the parish of Leeds, in the county of York," the said Commissioner allotted unto the poor of Pudsey and the dissenting minister there an allotment containing 1 acre and 32 perches, situate in Swinnow in the said township of Bramley.

By another award, dated 11th August 1820, under the hand and seal of the Commissioner appointed in pursuance of an Act of the 51 Geo. III., intituled "An Act for inclosing lands in the manor of Pudsey, in the parish of Calverley, in the West Riding of the county of York," the said Commissioner allotted a parcel of ground situate at Little Moor, containing 1 rood and 29 perches, to the trustees of the Dissenters' Chapel, and the overseers of the poor of Pudsey, in trust for the said chapel and poor.

In the year 1835 a portion of Dickroyd Field was taken by the trustees of the Wortley and Pudsey turnpike road, on the formation of a road which passed across the said field. For this portion the sum of 100*l.* was paid to the only trustee at that

time acting under the will, but in consequence of his soon afterwards becoming insolvent, the said sum was never invested, and was wholly lost to the trust.

New trustees have been appointed by deed from time to time.

An application was made by the two acting trustees in February 1856 to the Charity Commissioners for their opinion and advice in the following circumstances. At the time of the testator's death the property brought in only 5*l.* a year; but owing to the addition of the two allotments, and the rise in the value of land, the rent had risen in 1836 to 18*l.* The question was then raised by the trustees whether they ought, following the actual words of the will, to give still only 3*l.* to the minister and the balance to the poor, or whether the will should be interpreted to mean that three-fifths of the whole income should go to the minister and two-fifths to the poor.

By a formal opinion, dated 17th June 1856, the Charity Commissioners held that the minister was entitled to the yearly sum of 3*l.* only, and that the overplus of the rents and profits ought to be distributed among the poor as directed by the will.

The last appointment of trustees was made by deed dated 15th March 1879, endorsed on a previous deed of appointment of 5th November 1853. Of the three trustees then appointed, Messrs. Philip Banks, George Womersley, and John Nevell, the first is dead and the third lives in Manchester, so that Mr. Womersley is the sole acting trustee. An application to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees is in contemplation.

The land is all in pasture, and is let to Mr. Halliday at a rent of 15*l.*, being 3*l.* less than the rent formerly received.

The sum of 3*l.* is still paid to the minister, and the remainder is distributed in blankets and warm clothing to about 140 persons, who are selected by the trustees, with the help of the assistant overseer. Occasionally persons are recommended by the guardians to receive the dole. A list is kept, and the same persons remain on it from year to year. In accordance with the directions of the will, persons in receipt of parochial relief are excluded from participation.

The allotment at Little Moor is bounded on one side by a road called Workhouse Lane or Valley Road, and in or about the year 1887 the Pudsey Local Board, in widening that road, pulled down the boundary wall between the field and the road, and took in a portion of the field. This was done without communication with the trustees; no acknowledgment was paid by the Local Board, and the trustees took no step in the matter until November 1892, on the 29th of which month a letter was written to the Board by their solicitor requiring an explanation of the action of the Board. Negotiations followed, and ultimately it was agreed that the matter should be settled by the trustees conveying the strip of land alleged to have been taken by the Local Board.

A draft conveyance was accordingly prepared, but the parties were not able to agree as to certain provisions of the deed, and while the correspondence was proceeding the Local Board consulted a firm of solicitors who advised them that they had no power to acquire land in the manner proposed, and also that the trustees had by their delay lost their right of action. The Local Board now decline to execute the conveyance, and the trustees have under consideration the question of taking legal proceedings against them.

Gibson's Charity (see page 9).

No overseer of the township of Pudsey was present, and information as to this charity was given by the vicar.

The 40*l.* is now deposited in the Leeds, Skyrack, and Morley Savings Bank in the name of the overseers of the poor and churchwardens of Pudsey for the time being. The interest at 3 per cent. is drawn out only once in three or four years, and is then distributed among the poor in flannel by the churchwardens and overseers.

Whitley's Charity (see page 9).

The rentcharges of 6*s.* 8*d.* and 3*s.* 4*d.* mentioned in the Report of 1827 appear to be now lost, and no information could be given respecting them at the Inquiry.

Gervas Neville's Charity (see page 9).

The will of Gervas Neville, dated the 13th May 1726, contains the following bequest:—
“I give to and for the use and sole benefit of the Poor of Pudsey the sum of Five Pounds to be also laid out in the purchase of some Lands for them and that till such

Bradford
County
Borough.

Pudsey.

Lepton's
Charity—
continued.

Gibson's
Charity.

Whitley's
Charity.

Gervas
Neville's
Charity.

Bradford
County
Borough
—
Pudsey.

Gervas
Neville's
Charity—
continued.

purchase can be made and had I give the interest of that sum which I appoint to be paid and distributed in Bread till the principal is paid in manner following (that is to say) one half to and amongst the poor of Pudsey upon every Christmas day and the other half upon every Trinity Sunday in the said Chapel of Pudsey for ever."

And the testator charged his messuages, lands, tenements, mills and hereditaments in Leeds with the payment of his charitable bequests. The 5*l.* was never laid out in the purchase of land, but remained charged on the testator's estate in Leeds, known as the King's Mills Estate.

Correspondence was begun with the Charity Commissioners in November 1889 with a view to the redemption of this and other similar rentcharges for the benefit of other parishes arising under the same will, amounting in the aggregate to 5*l.* 5*s.*

Ultimately, however, the redemption was carried out by means of an application to the Chancery Division of the High Court, and by an Order of Mr. Justice Kekewich dated the 24th October 1891, and made "in the matter of a contract dated the " 8th day of June 1889 between Henry Hudson of Leeds Esquire and Thomas Crossley " of the same place dry salter for sale of Mills Dwelling-houses and other " hereditaments situate at Leeds in the County of York And in the matter of the " Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1881," it was ordered that a sum of 210*l.* 2½ per Cent. Annuities should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and a sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* cash paid to the same persons, and that the said Official Trustees should out of the cash pay the arrears of the several rentcharges up to the 7th of May 1891, and out of the dividends of the sum of annuities should make (*inter alia*) the following payment: To the vicar for the time being of Pudsey, in the County of York, five shillings per annum.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 22nd January 1892, the said sum of 210*l.* 2½ per Cent. Annuities was, on the 29th January 1892, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. Of this sum, 10*l.* was apportioned as the share of the township of Pudsey, and the sum of 10*s.* out of the 10 guineas cash above-mentioned was also apportioned to this township.

The sum of 5*s.* is distributed by the vicar at his discretion among poor persons.

Simpson's Charity (see page 9).

Simpson's
Charity.

This charity, which is mentioned in the Report of 1827, has now become merged in that of Mrs. Mary Hey, next herein-after mentioned.

Mary Hey's Charity.

Mary Hey's
Charity.

By indenture dated the 21st December 1824, and made between Samuel Hey and two others of the first part, William Hey the younger and three others of the second part, and William Hey the elder and seven others of the third part, after reciting that Mary Hey, widow, by will, dated the 9th April 1767 (proved in the Exchequer Court at York, on the 7th June 1768) gave unto her seven children the sum of 100*l.* (in lieu and in full satisfaction of the like sum of 100*l.* intended to be given, or which was disposed of, by the last will of her late father, Jacob Simpson, deceased, to or in favour of the poor or some other charitable use at Pudsey in the county of York) upon trust to place out the same at interest and to pay and apply such interest for and in teaching of such poor children of or belonging to the township of Pudsey, to read as her said children should nominate or appoint; and in case there should be any surplus of the said interest, then to pay and apply such surplus to and amongst such poor housekeepers in the township of Pudsey aforesaid in such proportions, manner, and form, as her said children should direct or appoint.

And reciting that the interest of the said sum of 100*l.* had been paid and applied by the children of the said Mary Hey, or some of them, in the manner directed by her will;

And that the said sum of 100*l.* was then remaining in the hands of the said Samuel Hey, and of Richard Hey, as the surviving children of the said Mary Hey, and that they were desirous of investing the same in the public funds;

And that inasmuch as the said sum of 100*l.* at the then reduced rate of interest would not yield the clear annual sum of 5*l.*, therefore the said Samuel Hey, Richard Hey, and William Hey the elder, in order to raise and secure an annual sum of 5*l.* for the purposes aforesaid, had agreed and determined to contribute such a sum of money as would, with the said sum of 100*l.*, purchase the sum of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities;

And that the purchase in question had accordingly been effected in the names of the parties thereto of the second part;

It was thereby declared and agreed that the said sum of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consolidated Three per Cent. Annuities should be held by the parties thereto of the second part upon trust to apply the dividends thereof (in concurrence with the parties thereto of the third part and their successors) for the purposes mentioned in the will of the said Mary Hey concerning the interest of the said sum of 100*l.* thereby bequeathed. And that the parties thereto of the third part, and their successors in office, should be and were thereby nominated and appointed to be trustees for the said Charity, to act in conjunction with the parties thereto of the second part and their successors in all things relating to the management of the affairs of the said charitable fund, and the disposition of the dividends arising therefrom.

The deed also contains provisions for the nomination and appointment of new trustees, with a proviso that upon every such nomination or appointment the minister for the time being of the church then lately erected at Pudsey aforesaid, should always be continued or become one of such trustees, unless he should refuse or decline to act in the trusts.

The sum of 166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* New Consols now stands in the names of—

The Reverend John Hey, Clifton Lawn, York;
John Cecil Atkinson, 6, Butts Court, Leeds, solicitor; and
Charles Edward Milnes Hey, Clifton Lawn, York;

who are the present trustees of the fund.

The income, amounting to 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* annually, is distributed by the vicar of Pudsey among a large number of poor persons, in gifts of money from 1*s.* upwards. In the year 1893 the number of persons who received these gifts was 65.

Charities excluded from the Inquiry.

The following charities, which are mentioned in the extracts given above from the General and Supplementary Digests, have been treated as outside the scope of the present Inquiry and Report:—

The Dudley Hill Wesleyan School;
The Yorkshire United Independent College;
Christ Church Schools;
St. Luke's School;
Prospect Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School;
St. John's National School;
Charity for religious instruction in connection with Wesley Place Chapel;
Church School at Bolton.

Stott Hill School.—The sum of stock mentioned in the General Digest 1873–75 as the endowment of this school was sold under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 23rd March 1877, and the proceeds applied towards the completion of new schools in Captain Street.

22nd March 1894.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

Bradford
County
Borough.
—
Pudsey.

Mary Hey's
Charity—
continued.

TABULAR

Bradford
County
Borough.

Tabular
Summary.

NOTE.—All payments stated to be due to the "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of signify that the Stock is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.					
	Real Estate and its Income.					Personality and its Income.										
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.			Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personality.	Dividends and Interest.							
Bradford (County Borough).	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Grammar School - - -	{ Site and buildings 1 2 0 }	52 19 4	0 10 0	C.		3,849 7 8	O.T.	—	—	105 17 0	} 781 4 0					
						6,960 0 0	O.T.	—	—	278 8 0						
						1,700 0 0	—	—	—	55 5 0						
						Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. Mortgage Debenture.						7,200 0 0	288 0 0			
	Bradford Banking Company.					10 15 0	0 5 5									
Brown Scholarships - - -	Gateshead Corporation 3½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture.					6,000 0 0	225 0 0			235 12 6						
	{					250 0 0	—	—	—	10 12 6	} 241 4 0					
						—	—	—	—	—						
						—	—	—	—	—						
Salt Scholarships - - -	Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.					2,000 0 0	—	—	80 0 0							
	Bradford Banking Company.					4,030 0 0	161 4 0									
Lister Scholarships and Sports Endowment Fund.	Lister & Co. 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.					5,000 0 0	—	—	200 0 0	200 0 0						
Crosse's Scholarships - - -						512 2 10	O.T.	—	14 1 8	14 1 8						
Forster Prize Endowment - - -	Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock.					115 0 0	—	—	3 14 9	3 14 9						
Girls' Grammar School - - -	Site and buildings					—	—	—	—	—						
						—	—	—	—	—						
						—	—	—	—	—						
Brown Scholarships - - -	Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock.					5,000 0 0	—	—	175 0 0	175 0 0						
Salt Scholarships - - -						3,500 0 0	—	—	113 15 0	} 158 15 0						
	Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock.					—	—	—	—							
	Bradford Old Bank.					1,500 0 0	45 0 0									
Poor's Estate and Quit-rents - - -						Eight-seventeenth parts of income of real estate and stock producing 73 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>					34 12 11					
						—	—	—	—	—						
Pollard - - - - -						—	—	—	—	—						
Jowett - - - - -						499 17 5	O.T.	—	13 14 8	13 14 8						
Organist Fund - - - - -						Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Debenture.			1,215 0 0	39 9 9	39 9 9					
Stott - - - - -						382 9 5	O.T.	—	10 10 4	10 10 4						
						—	—	—	—	—						
Jobson - - - - -						400 0 0	O.T.	—	11 0 0	11 0 0						
Sunderland's Lectureship - - -						40 0 0	—	—	—	—	} 55 14 0					
Crosse's Augmentation - - -						571 6 2	—	—	15 14 0							
Wadsworth - - - - -						193 6 8	O.T.	—	5 6 4							
Appleyard - - - - -						One-tenth of income of 5,187 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> Consols producing 142 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>						14 5 4				
Lord Wharton - - - - -						—	—	—	—	—						
Field, or Black Abbey Dole - - -						30 12 8	C.	6,167 9 0	O.T.	169 12 0	200 4 8					
						—	—	—	—	—						
Farrand - - - - -						—	—	—	—	—						
Wilson - - - - -						Great Western Railway 5 per cent. Consolidated Guaranteed Stock.			456 0 0	O.T.	24 6 0	24 6 0				
						1,000 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0	40 0 0					
Mechanics' Institute.—Brown - - -						Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.			—	—	—					

SUMMARY.

management. The Table shows, as nearly as possible, the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full. The letters "O.T." C. = New Consols; I. 3½ = India 3½. 10s. per cent. Stock; M. = Mortgage.

Bradford
County
Borough.
Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.		
						In Money.	In Kind.			
£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
781 4 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Endowed Schools Commissioners 19th August 1871, as altered by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 29th May 1890.	
235 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme under Endowed Schools Acts 29th June 1882.	
241 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
200 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme under Endowed Schools Acts 9th September 1884.	
3 14 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250 <i>l.</i> per annum is payable to this school by the Governors of the Grammar School under Scheme of 19th August 1871. Regulated by Scheme under Endowed Schools Acts 5th August 1875, as altered by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 27th August 1890.	
175 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
168 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 12 11	—	—	The townships of Bradford, Horton, and Manningham each receive two-seventeenths of the income, and the townships of Allerton and Bowling one-seventeenth each.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Payment of rentcharge of 25 <i>s.</i> has not been made for many years, but its resumption is now expected.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	13 14 8	—	—	The income is divided equally between the townships of Bradford and Manningham.	
—	—	39 9 9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	5 5 2	—	—	—	5 5 2	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 1st February 1876. The income is applicable in equal shares to— The Medical Dispensary; The Lying-in Charity; The Female School of Industry; and The Orphan Girls' Home.	
11 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Applicable for the purchase of Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books.	
—	—	55 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 6 4	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	14 5 4	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 Bibles and also Prayer Books are distributed to the poor and provision is made for preaching a sermon. A General Charity.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	200 4 8	—	—	The income from real estate represents ground rents reserved by leases for 999 years.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 10 <i>l.</i> not paid for many years.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	24 6 0	—	—		
40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Income applicable in prizes.	

Bradford
County
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Tabular
Summary.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.				Personalty and its Income.				
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personality.	Dividends and Interest.			
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Bradford Infirmary and Dispen- sary:—									
(a.) Musgrave - - -	—	—	—	C.	9,716 15 0	O.T.	—	267 4 0	267 4 0
(b.) Semon - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c.) Brown - - -	—	Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.		500 0 0	—	—	—	20 0 0	20 0 0
(d.) Nutter - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e.) Leather - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodlands Convalescent Home	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nutter - - -	—	Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock.		495 0 0	O.T.	—	—	16 1 8	16 1 8
Fever Hospital - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nutter - - -	—	—	—	C.	501 5 0	O.T.	—	13 15 8	13 15 8
Eye and Ear Infirmary—Semen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nutter's Orphanage for Boys -	Site and buildings.	Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture.			10,000 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	350 0 0	
Bradford Orphan Home—Nutter -	—	—	—	C.	501 5 0	O.T.	—	13 15 8	13 15 8
Nutter for scholarship in connection with the Bradford School Board.	—	Bradford Corporation 3½ per cent. Mortgage Debenture.			966 3 1	31 8 0	31 8 0	31 8 0	
Tradesmen's Benevolent Institu- tion:—									
(a.) Brown - - -	—	Bradford Corporation 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.		1,000 0 0	—	—	—	40 0 0	40 0 0
(b.) Nutter - - -	—	—	—	C.	501 5 0	O.T.	—	13 15 8	13 15 8
Bradford Tradesmen's Home	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a.) Brown - - -	—	—	—	—	—	M.	1,000 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
(b.) Mrs. Wright - - -	—	—	—	—	—	M.	1,000 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
(c.) Mrs. Wright and J. C. Wright	—	Bradford Banking Company.				1,000 0 0	35 0 0	35 0 0	
Bradford Spinsters' Endowment Fund—Brown.	—	—	—	—	—	M. M.	500 0 0 500 0 0	20 0 0 22 10 0	42 10 0
Bradford Association for the Blind:—									
(a.) Harrison - - -	—	—	—	—	—	M.	4,000 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0
(b.) Wood - - -	—	—	—	—	—	M.	100 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Bradford Technical College -	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illingworth - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broadley and Bacon - - -	—	—	—	C. C.	915 14 8 457 17 4	— —	— —	25 3 4 12 11 8	25 3 4 12 11 8
Bradford Moor or Green Hill Old and New Wesleyan Chapels.	Sites, buildings, and burial ground.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manchester Road Primitive Metho- dist Chapel.	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem Congregational Chapel -	Site, buildings, and burial ground.	—	—	C.	202 0 4	O.T.	—	5 11 0	5 11 0

SUMMARY—continued.

Bradford
County
Borough.Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.		
						In Money.	In Kind.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	—	—	—	267 4 0	—	—	—	Bequest of 500 <i>l.</i> merged in the general capital funds of the Infirmary.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bequest of 1,000 <i>l.</i> , appropriated with consent of Charity Commissioners towards cost of additional buildings.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bequest of 10 <i>l.</i> probably merged in the general capital funds of the Infirmary.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 18th March 1881.	
—	—	—	—	—	16 1 8	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under the Bradford Corporation (Various Powers) Act, 1887, the hospital has been sold and the proceeds and endowments devoted to the establishment of medical charities in the borough and neighbourhood. About 7,450 <i>l.</i> now remains in the hands of the trustees.	
—	—	—	—	—	13 15 8	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	350 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bequest of 250 <i>l.</i> invested in Corporation Debenture Stock and merged in the general capital funds of the institution.	
—	13 15 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Site granted by Corporation by indenture 11th May 1885. Buildings erected by subscriptions and proceeds of sale of Broomfield's Ragged School.	
31 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scholarships are maintained at the Grammar School, Technical College, and Higher Grade Elementary Schools.	
—	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	Bequest merged in the general capital funds of the institution.	
—	—	—	—	13 15 8	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	} Applicable for repairs.	
—	—	—	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	35 0 0	—	—	—	—	No formal declaration of trust, but a written direction that income should be applied primarily in repairs, and subject thereto in aid of the general funds of the Institution.	
—	—	—	—	42 10 0	—	—	—	—	Applicable in providing annuities for the inmates of the Tradesmen's Home.	
—	—	—	—	160 0 0	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture 3rd May 1881. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 3rd November 1893.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Will, 30th September 1892. 500 <i>l.</i> for benefit of employees of firm of Daniel Illingworth and Sons. About to be paid over, January 1894.	
—	—	—	25 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	For poor of Westgate Baptist Chapel.	
—	—	—	12 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	For poor of Sign Baptist Chapel.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 20th September 1881.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	5 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	Stock arises from part of proceeds of sale of old chapel, &c. under Order of Charity Commissioners, 22nd November 1887. Income is applicable for maintenance of burial ground.	

TABULAR

Bradford
County
Borough.

Tabular
Summary.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.		Dividends and Interest.	
Kirkgate Wesleyan Chapel -	A. R. P. Site, buildings, burial ground, and two houses for ministers.	£ s. d. 172 0 0	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	—	—	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 172 0 0
Westgate Baptist Chapel -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bailey -	—	—	—	C.	185 16 1	O.T.	—	5 2 0	5 2 0
Eastbrook Wesleyan Chapel -	Site, buildings, burial ground, and school.	145 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	145 5 0
Illingworth -	Minister's house	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christ Church Schools -	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stott Hill School -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Luke's School of 1872 -	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire United Independent Col- lege.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									3,712 0 4
Township of Allerton.									
Sagar -	—	One-fifth of the income of Stock producing 172l. 18s.						34 11 8	34 11 8
British School Charity -	Site and buildings House.	11 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 14 0
									46 5 8
Township of Bowling.									
Dudley Hill Wesleyan Chapel -	Site, buildings, and burial ground. 6 cottages.	— 46 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	46 16 0
Dudley Hill Wesleyan School -	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prospect Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School.	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's National School -	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									46 16 0
Township of Horton.									
Ashton -	—	—	—	C. C.	1,056 13 6 4,333 13 9	O.T.	—	29 1 0 119 3 4	148 4 4
Rand for Parish of St. John the Evangelist.	—	—	—	C.	280 15 1	O.T.	—	7 3 4	7 3 4
Great Horton Wesleyan Chapel -	Site and buildings Burial ground.	51 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 2 3
Chapel Lane Unitarian Chapel -	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dixon -	Farm buildings and 75 0 0	100 0 0	—	L. 3½	90 18 5	O.T.	—	3 3 8	113 13 8
Borough West School -	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charity for religious instruction in connection with Wesley Place Chapel.	Buildings and site	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									320 3 7
Township of Manningham.									
Mrs. Elizabeth Rand -	—	—	—	C.	280 15 1	O.T.	—	7 3 4	7 3 4

SUMMARY—continued.

Bradford
County
Borough.
Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.		
						In Money.	In Kind.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 172 0 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners 20th March 1863. The disused burial ground is leased to Corporation at rent of 150 <i>l</i> . The remaining income arises from tenements.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	For the endowment of Broadley and Bacon, <i>see</i> above.	
—	—	—	5 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	Applicable to minister.	
—	—	—	145 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners 12th May 1863. The school is leased to the School Board at a rent of 100 <i>l</i> . and 40 <i>l</i> . a year is received for use of same build- ing as a Sunday school. 5 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>s</i> . received for an easement of light.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bequest of 500 <i>l</i> . towards cost of house settled upon trustees by deed 19th June 1893.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners 1889.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buildings sold and part of proceeds applied towards completion of Captain Street Schools.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deed 1872.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A general Charity.	
1,892 0 8	368 0 10	95 3 9	235 13 0	375 5 8	322 6 6	292 9 11	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 11 8	—	—	<i>See</i> also Bradford (Parish).	
11 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners 26th January 1894. Income is applicable for scholarships. It is proposed to sell the site and buildings under power contained in the Scheme.	
11 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	34 11 8	—	—		
—	—	—	46 16 0.	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners 19th April 1832.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deed 1816.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture 1830.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deeds 1837 and 1871. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 1872.	
—	—	—	46 16 0	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	148 4 4	—	—	The Stock arises from sale of lands formerly let for about 80 <i>l</i> . a year. The smaller sum is in Court.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	7 3 4	—	—		
—	—	—	51 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners 25th January 1887. The burial ground is no longer used; the income represents only old rents for fixed terms, and is continually decreasing.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	113 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	The Official Trustees also hold 508 <i>l</i> . 0 <i>s</i> . 11 <i>d</i> . India 3½ per cent. Stock upon an Invest- ment Account. The income includes 10 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> ., arising from use of dam-stones.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly a British School, now a Sunday School, in connection with Horton Lane Congregational Chapel.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture 1869.	
—	—	—	164 15 11	—	—	155 7 8	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	7 3 4	—	—		

Bradford
County
Borough.
Tabular
Summary.

[illegible]

SUMMARY—continued.

Bradford
County
Borough.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Certain portions of the County Borough are in the ancient parish of Calverley, and participate in the following Charities, but the small amount applicable in the borough cannot be shown in the Table. Two rentcharges of 2l. each.</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deed 1839.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 30s. not paid for many years.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Endowment consists of 193l. 6s. 8d. Consols, producing an income of 5l. 6s. 4d.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Endowment consists of land producing an income of 15l.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40l. deposited in savings bank producing 1l. 4s. annually.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 10s. not now paid.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10l. 2½ per cent. Annuities producing an income of 5s.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	166l. 13s. 4d. Consols producing an income of 4l. 11s. 8d.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES.
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BRADFORD.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
23 August 1894.

[*Under 11 oz. Price 10d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of ADWICK-LE-STREET.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of ADWICK-LE-STREET.

Adwick-le-Street.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 16th of March 1894.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 27th January 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III, c. 91, and 59 George III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 George IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 17, p. 781). This Report is herein after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1827.

PARISH OF ADWICK-LE-STREET.

DOLES.

Donors and Gifts.	Annual Amount.	Property charged.	Application.
	£ s. d.		
William Adams, by will, in 1593, for the poor - -	1 - -	{ Howfield Close in the parish of Owston, the property of P. D. Cooke, esq. - -	{ Distributed with the Communion-money.
Unknown, for the poor -	- 10 6	{ Farm at Pigburn, the property of the trustees of the late P. Thellusson, esq. - - - -	Ditto.
Unknown - - -	- 13 4	{ Hutton Pagnell Tithes, the property of St. Andrew Warde, esq. -	Given to a poor widow.
Thomas Cartwright <i>alias</i> Vicars, one of the payments mentioned in the account of this charity in the Report of General Charities - -	- 13 4	{ Land at Scawsby, the property of Mr. Thellusson's trustees. -	Ditto

Adwick-le-Street.

Doles.

HEDGES'S CHARITY.

The Reverend *William Hedges*, late vicar of Adwick, who died in 1811, by his Will bequeathed to the rector of Thirbergh and the vicar of Adwick-in-the-street, and their successors, 200*l.* three per cent. reduced annuities, upon trust, to apply the dividends thereof on Christmas-day, yearly, in moieties to and among such poor persons of the parishes of Adwick-le-Street and Thirbergh, as the rector and vicar, and churchwardens of the parishes, should consider proper objects: and he gave to the said rector and vicar, and their successors, 350*l.* like stock, in trust, to apply the dividends thereof in paying a teacher, to be appointed by the vicar and churchwardens of Adwick, for constantly teaching in reading and writing, in one course of annual schooling, ten poor children of that parish, boys and girls, of equal or unequal number, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens.

Hedgos's
Charity.

The stock was transferred in 1812 to the Rev. Henry Milner, LL.D., rector of Thirbergh, and vicar of Adwick, and the dividends are applied in due proportions for the purposes and in the manner directed by the will.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest 1873-5 :—

III.
General
Digest,
1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.			Observations.
	Real Estate.	Personalty.				Educa- tion.	Public Uses.	Distribu- tion of Money.	
	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.						
ADWICK-LE-STREET.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Adams and others - -	2 19 -	-	-	2 19 -	2 3 10	-	-	2 19 -	
Cartwright - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 13 4	-	See General Charities Re- turn for this county.
Hedges - - - -	-	R. 200 -	6 - -	6 - -	6 - -	-	-	3 - -	
Ditto - - -	-	R. 350 -	10 10 -	10 10 -	10 10 -	10 10 -	-	-	
				19 9 -	18 13 10	10 10 -	- 13 4	5 19 -	

NOTE.—R.=Reduced.

Adwick-le-Street. There are no references to the Charities of this Parish in the Supplementary Digest 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. Report of Assistant Commissioner. IV. The Inquiry was held in the National School. Among those who were present were Mr. J. H. Smith, churchwarden, Mr. Alfred Clark, overseer, Mr. William Willis, schoolmaster and assistant overseer, Mr. Amos Shaw and Mr. James Bolland, ex-churchwardens, Mr. James Peace, and Mr. J. Newsome. There has recently been a change of incumbents, and the new rector had not yet come into residence, although the former rector had left the parish some time previously.

Census 1891. The ancient parish of Adwick-le-Street comprises the townships of Adwick-le-Street and Hampole, the former having a population, according to the Census returns of 1891, of 290, and the latter of 150.

William Adams's Dole.

William Adams's Dole. The rentcharge of 1*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1827 is still paid regularly out of Howfield Close, the present owner of which is Mr. Philip Bryan Davies Cooke. The dole is administered with the other small charities of the same kind as herein-after mentioned.

The Pigburn Dole; Donor unknown.

The Pigburn Dole; Donor unknown. The rentcharge of 10*s.* 4*d.* on a farm at Pigburn, mentioned in the Report of 1827, has also been regularly kept up, and is now paid by Mr. M. T. Baines, agent of Mr. Thellusson, the owner of the farm. It is distributed with the other doles.

The Hooton Pagnell Dole; Donor unknown.

The Hooton Pagnell Dole; Donor unknown. This rentcharge, 13*s.* 4*d.* in amount, has also been paid regularly. Mr. Amos Shaw, who was formerly churchwarden for four years in succession, said that the charge was always paid to him while he was in office by the steward of Mrs. Warde-Aldam, the owner of the Hooton Pagnell tithes. Mr. Shaw ceased to hold office about two or three years ago, and since that time it has been paid to the rector. This dole is also distributed with the others, but is always given to one person, either a widow or widower, and usually one of the oldest persons in the parish.

Cartwright's Charity; Mann's Augmentation.

Cartwright's Charity; Mann's Augmentation. A full account of these charities is given in the Report on the parish of Brodsworth. The payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* mentioned in the Report of 1827 was increased by Mr. Mann's Augmentation in 1870 to 1*l.*, but has since, owing to the reduction of interest consequent on the conversion of Consols, in which the latter endowment is invested, been reduced to 19*s.* 6*d.*, which is paid by two half-yearly instalments of 9*s.* 9*d.*, to one of the poorest persons in the parish. The choice is in practice left to the rector, who usually selects a widow or widower. As the parish of Brodsworth is within easy distance, the recipient, unless too infirm, goes in person to receive the money, and attend church, according to the terms of the original donor's will.

The present recipient is Sarah Cutt, spinster, who, in accordance with the general custom in the case of this Charity, will continue to receive it during her life, subject to good behaviour and to continued residence in the parish.

The Rev. William Hedges's Charities.

The Reverend William Hedges's Charities. In December 1885 the sum of 550*l.* Reduced 3 per Cent. Annuities, representing the two sums mentioned in the Report of 1827, was standing in the names of the Rev. Arthur Fullerton, formerly rector of Thrybergh, and the Rev. Thomas Martin Symonds, formerly rector of Adwick, both of whom were then dead.

Mrs. Augusta Fullerton, the executrix of the survivor of the stockholders, having consented to the transfer of this sum to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, the transfer was effected on the 15th December 1886, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 7th of the same month. The Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols, of which sum 350*l.* represents the educational endowment for Adwick-le-Street and 100*l.* the endowment for the poor of the same parish, the remaining 100*l.* being held in trust for the poor of the parish of Thrybergh.

The dividends on the sum of 350*l.*, amounting to 9*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* annually, are remitted through Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., to the account of the Rector of Adwick-le-Street with Beckett's Bank at Doncaster, and are paid over by the rector to the schoolmaster of the national school. The dividends on the sum of 200*l.* are remitted through the same agency to the account of "The vicars and churchwardens of Thrybergh and Adwick-le-Street," with the same bank, and 2*l.* 15*s.*, being half the amount, is distributed in the parish of Adwick with the other dole Charities.

Adwick-le-Street.
—

Administration of Dole Charities.—Owing to the absence of the late rector it was not easy to obtain any particulars as to the method of distribution of the charities. It appears to have been left almost entirely in the rector's hands until last year, and the rough and informal accounts kept by him give no details of the administration, and only show that the total amount was given "to the sick and needy." It was said, however, that the money, or part of it, was sometimes given to the clothing club of the parish, and exception was taken to this on the ground that well-to-do persons subscribed to the club, and that as the distribution of the benefits of the club was made in proportion to the amount of the subscriptions, these persons would derive more advantage from the charitable donations than the poorer members.

Adminis-
tration of
Dole
Charities.

About a year previous to the Inquiry the rector's administration of the charities appears to have been called in question by certain residents in the parish. The charge of mal-administration was, it appears, afterwards admitted to have been founded on a misapprehension, but one result of the agitation was that the rector refused to have anything to do with the distribution for the year 1893, and insisted that it should be undertaken by the churchwardens. This was accordingly done, and for last year a detailed note appears in the account book showing the names of the persons who received a share of the doles and the amount given to each. From this list it appears that the money was divided among 17 persons, in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* It was stated that the churchwardens had selected the persons whom they thought most in need, and those who had the largest families, but Mr. Alfred Clark appeared to be giving expression to a view shared by other persons present at the Inquiry in protesting against one or two of the names on the list as being persons not really in need of assistance. The case to which attention was specially called was that of Mr. J. Newsome, the village blacksmith and postmaster, who was said to be in good circumstances, and had received a dole of 5*s.* Mr. Newsome, who was present at the Inquiry, spoke in his own behalf, and defended the action of the churchwardens on the ground of the largeness of his family.

None of the doles had yet been received or distributed for the current year at the date of the Inquiry, except that of Mrs. Brooks next herein-after mentioned, and it was said that nothing would be done until after the arrival of the new rector, as it was intended that in future the distribution should be carried out by the rector and churchwardens together.

Mary Brooks's Charity.

Mary Brooks, by her will dated the 23rd December 1871, and proved with one codicil, dated the 2nd May 1872, at Chester, on the 13th November 1873, bequeathed out of her pure personalty (*inter alia*) "The legacy of 100*l.* to the rector and churchwardens for the time being of Adwick-le-Street (*sic*) in the said county to be invested " and the income arising therefrom to be annually distributed on the 5th day of " January in every year amongst 20 poor persons to be selected by the rector and " churchwardens for the time being from the population for the time being of " Adwick-le-Street aforesaid and this gift to be held as in remembrance of my son " Walter Stovis Brooks deceased."

Mary
Brooks's
Charity.

By the codicil, of which the date has been mentioned above, the testatrix after reciting the above legacy, directed as follows: "Now I wish and direct the said rector " and churchwardens to distribute annually the income arising from the said legacy " amongst such and so many poor persons of Adwick-le-Street as they may in their " absolute discretion from year to year select without being limited to any number."

The legacy, amounting after deduction of duty to 90*l.*, was, on the 28th June 1876, invested in the purchase of 82*l.* 4½ per Cent. Dehenture Stock of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, in the names of the Rev. Thomas B. Hinde, rector of Adwick, Robert Atkinson, and Alexander Clark. On the 5th November 1888,

Adwick-le-
Street.

Mary
Brooks's
Charity—
continued.

Alexander Clark, the surviving holder, transferred the stock to the following persons:—

The Rev. Charles Ramsey Garnett-Botfield, rector of Adwick-le-Street;

Frederick Pierson Spalton, of Adwick, farmer;

John Henry Smith, of Adwick, farmer;

who are the present holders. The value of the 82*l.* stock at the mean market price of the 7th April 1894 was about 119*l.*

The annual interest of this fund, amounting, before deduction of income tax, to 3*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*, has by custom been distributed among poor widows, or occasionally widowers. It appears to have been formerly administered by the stock-holders. Mr. Alfred Clark said that he had for several years distributed the income of the fund with his father, the above-mentioned Alexander Clark, and it was then given to six or seven poor people, widows or widowers, in sums of about 10*s.* each.

It has been distributed in the present year by the two churchwardens, who have given sums of 8*s.* each to nine of the poorest widows in the parish.

TOWNSHIP OF HAMPOLE.

The Hooton Pagnell Dole.

The
Hooton
Pagnell
Dole.

A letter was received in the course of the Inquiry from Mr. J. Wightman, overseer of the poor for this township, in which he stated that the only charity belonging to the township was a payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year from the parish of Hooton Pagnell, but that they possessed no deed or document showing the origin of the benefaction.

From subsequent correspondence it appears that this sum is received from the agent of Mrs. Warde-Aldam, and is charged upon the Hooton Pagnell tithes. It is probably identical in origin with the payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* from the same source to the township of Adwick-le-Street.

The 6*s.* 8*d.* is given at the annual parish meeting to the poorest person or persons of the township.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

12th April 1894.

TABULAR

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.				Personalty and its Income.						
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Land.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.		Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.		Dividends and Interest.		
Adwick-le-Street.	A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adams - - - - -	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Pigburn Dole - - - - -	—	—	—	—	0 10 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 4
Hooton Pagnell Dole - - - - -	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4
Cartwright and Mann - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 6
Hedges - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	{ C. 350 0 0 C. 100 0 0	O.T. — O.T. —	—	—	9 12 4 2 15 0	9 12 4 2 15 0
Brooks - - - - -	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debenture Stock.					82 0 0	—	—	—	3 13 9	3 13 9
											19 4 3
<i>Township of Hampole.</i>											
Hooton Pagnell Dole - - - - -	—	—	—	—	0 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	0 6 8

NOTE.—The letters "O.T." signify that the Stock is held

SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	0 19 6	—	—	—	—	See General Charities of the West Riding.
9 12 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	—	See also Parish of Thry bergh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 13 9	—	—	
9 12 4	—	—	—	0 19 6	—	8 12 5	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6 8	—	—	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF ADWICK-LE-STREET.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 1 oz Price 1d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “ comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners' for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ”; and

“ (2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of ARNCLIFFE.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.

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COUNTY of YORK.

Parish of ARNCLIFFE.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 18th of August 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 15, p. 692). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1826."

PARISH OF ARNCLIFFE.

ATKINSON'S DOLE.

It appears by an entry in an old churchwarden's book, that *Thomas Atkinson* devised to three persons therein named, and their heirs, a yearly rent or sum of 3*l.*, to be distributed, at their discretion, among the poor of Arncliffe, Litton and Hawkeswick, to be paid out of the grassing upon certain pastures and land in Arncliffe, in the entry described, provided that all galds, lags and assessments, were first allowed out of the said rent for the same.

On the division of Arncliffe pastures, a piece of land was allotted in lieu of the above-mentioned grassing, and the rent-charge is paid by Mr. James Hammond, the proprietor of the land, to the overseer of the poor of Arncliffe, and divided, conformably to the usage which has prevailed, into two equal parts, one of them for the poor of the township of Arncliffe, and the other for the poor of the townships of Litton and Hawkeswick, in equal portions, and the shares are distributed among poor persons of the respective townships; but in consequence of the great increase of the assessments deducted from the rent-charge, the sum left for distribution is now of trifling amount.

POOR'S MONEY.

The sum of 10*l.* formerly given to the poor of Arncliffe, was laid out on the occasion of some land, called Nab End, being purchased for the use of the inhabitants of the township; and the sum of 9*s.* a year, the interest of the benefaction, is paid as a charge on the land, and is distributed with Atkinson's dole, given to poor persons of Arncliffe.

CHURCH LAND.

On an inclosure of part of the township of Arncliffe, two pieces of land, containing respectively 3*R.* 18*P.* and 2*R.* 2*P.*, were set out for the repairs of the church, and the winding-up of the church clock. The land is let by the churchwarden and overseer, at the rate of four guineas an acre, for a term of eleven years, and the rent is applied to the purposes above mentioned, the payment or allowance for winding-up the clock being 2*l.* 3*s.* a year.

CHAPELRY OF HALTON GILL.

HENRY FAWCETT'S CHARITY, AND WILLIAM FAWCETT'S CHARITY.

It appears from an entry in the table of benefactions, the only document we have met with relating to the charity, that *Henry Fawcett*, alderman of Norwich, in 1619, gave 10*l.* a year to the minister of Halton Gill, for teaching poor men's children, and reading service. The sum of 10*l.* a year is paid on account of this gift, as a rent-charge issuing out of an estate at Boughton, in the county of Norfolk, the property of Lord Suffield.

William Fawcett, by will, dated the 27th April 1630, reciting, that Marmaduke Fawcett, his nephew, stood indebted to him in the sum of 630*l.*, to be paid upon certain days, under an assignment of a lease for a long term of years, of an estate at Upper or Over Hesledon, therein mentioned, directed, that towards the enlarging of the gift of his brother, Henry Fawcett, deceased, to the chapel of Halton Gill, the said Marmaduke Fawcett should be discharged of the said debt, upon condition, that within two years after the testator's decease, he should make a sufficient assurance for the payment of 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year; that is to say, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum to a master of arts, or some other able and well qualified scholar, who should preach the word of God, and catechise and instruct the younger sort of people of the town of Halton Gill, on the Sabbath days, in the chapel of Halton Gill, and also instruct the children of the said parish on the week days, at the school-house which he, the testator, had built for the purpose, in the rudiments of grammar and other learning, as schoolmasters ought to do; 20*s.* a year for two sermons, one to be preached in the forenoon of the 5th November yearly, in the parish church of Arncliffe, and the other in the afternoon of the same day, in the

Arncliffe.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II.
Report of
1826.

Arncliffe.

Atkinson's
Dole.

Church
Land.

Halton Gill.

Henry
Fawcett's
Charity, and
William
Fawcett's
Charity.

Arncliffe.
 ———
 Halton Gill.
 ———
 Henry
 Fawcett's
 Charity, and
 William
 Fawcett's
 Charity—
continued.

chapel of Halton Gill, in remembrance of their deliverance from the Popish conspiracy of the Gunpowder Treason, and 4*l.* a year, the remainder of the 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor people of Litton Dale, in the parish of Arncliffe, to be distributed amongst them, at the discretion of the minister and vestrymen of the said parish, one moiety thereof at the church or chapel aforesaid, on the said 5th November, to such poor as should resort thither to hear the sermon; and the testator thereby desired, that the school-house which he had built at Halton Gill, should remain to the use of the minister that should serve at the chapel, to instruct the children and dwell in, for his more convenience and readiness to perform the duties of his place. And he desired, that any of his kindred who should be thought sufficient, and should have proceeded in some degree at the university, (for such he would have all them that supplied that place), should be preferred to the same, for their better maintenance, before any other.

Soon after the testator's death, the yearly sum of 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was charged, by deed, on an estate at Upper Hesledon, in the lordship of Litton; but for a long time past, an estate at Upper Hesledon has been held by the curate of Halton Gill for the time being, on account of the charity, in substitution for the rent-charge, though at what time, or under what circumstances, this substitution was made, our inquiries have not enabled us to discover.

The estate in the curate's possession consists of a farm-house, and some acres of inclosed land, together with 88 acres, or thereabouts, of waste land on Litton moor, and it is let to William Stockdale, as a yearly tenant, at the rent of 24*l.* per annum, which is represented to be its full annual value.

The payments for a sermon in Arncliffe church, and for the poor of Litton dale, have been advanced proportionably to the increase of income derived from the charity, 13*s.* a year being paid for the sermon, and 5*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* a year for the poor, and the latter sum is distributed among poor persons of Litton Dale, by the overseers of the poor, and some of the principal inhabitants of the several townships lying within the dale; a certain proportion of the money being assigned for each township.

The curate of Halton Gill receives the sum of 10*l.* a year, given by Henry Fawcett, and retains the surplus rent of the Over Hesledon estate, and he occupies the school-house mentioned in the will, and keeps school there for the instruction of children of inhabitants of the chapelry in grammar or the dead languages, and in English, the children being taught free, except that a moderate quarterage is charged for teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, to the children of such parents as can afford to pay it. The present curate has kept the school since 1776, and for some years had a considerable number of scholars, but at the time of this inquiry, there were ten children only attending the school, for four of whom the quarterage was paid.

An opinion has been entertained, that an additional tract of land on Litton moor, of considerable extent, which, in the time of the last curate, was occupied by the same person who held the farm at Upper Hesledon above mentioned, belongs of right to the charity. This tract of land is in the possession of the proprietor of an adjoining estate, and was taken possession of by him, on the occasion of his purchase of the estate, about 35 years ago, as a part of or belonging to the property which he purchased. Without further documentary evidence respecting the charity estate than we have been able to discover, we cannot form an opinion as to the validity of the claim, the only ground hitherto advanced in support of it being the circumstance of the land having been once occupied by the tenant of the farm now in the curate's possession.

TOPFIELD'S CHARITY.

Topfield's
 Charity.

A close of eight acres, or thereabouts, in the township of Settle, and a rent-charge of 50*s.* a year, issuing out of a field in Halton, called Stepton Field, the property of the Rev. Richard Dawson, are appropriated by the donation, as is understood, of Elizabeth Topfield, a daughter of the above-named William Fawcett, to the use of the curate of Halton Gill, and of poor persons of Halton Gill and Arncliffe, three-fifths of the rents and profits being payable to the curate for a sermon on the 29th March, yearly, and two-fifths for finding clothes for the poor people. The land is let by the curate to Thomas Brown, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 4*l.* 10*s.* per annum, which, as the tenant has laid out much money in improvements, may be considered not an improper rent, though somewhat less than the annual value.

The sum of 2*l.* 17*s.* a year, set apart for the poor as their share of the income, is applied, according to established custom, in the purchase of six gowns, which are given, two years in succession, to poor women of Halton Gill, and the third year to poor women of Arncliffe.

Halton Gill.

LITTON DALE POOR'S MONEY.

Litton Dale
 Poor's
 Money.

The sum of 30*l.*, a benefaction formerly given to the poor of Litton Dale, is secured by the promissory note of Mr. William Duckett, of Hawkswick, at interest of 1*l.* 8*s.* a year, and the interest is divided and distributed on St. Thomas's day, in the same manner as the money yearly paid for the poor of Litton Dale, under William Dawson's charity.

CHAPELRY OF HUBBERHOLME.

TOWNSHIP OF BUCKDEN.

Buckden.

CATTLE GATES.

Cattle Gates.

Seven beast gates, or 28 sheep gates, upon a pasture called Kirkgill, are appropriated to the relief of the poor of the chapelry of Hubberholme, subject to the payment of 6*s.* a year to the minister of the chapel, for a sermon on New Year's day.

The cattle gates are let yearly to the best bidder ; and at the time of this inquiry, were let for 9*l*. The rent, after payment of the sum of 6*s*. to the curate, is distributed by the chapelwardens among poor persons of the chapelry. Arncliffe.

TENNANT'S GIFT.

Thomas Tennant, by will, dated November 25th, 1734, bequeathed to the poor people within the township of Buckden-in-Dale, the sum of 10*l*., to be put forth to interest by his executors for the use of the poor. Tennant's Gift.

The sum of 10*s*. a year, the interest of the benefaction, is paid by Jeffery Tennant, esquire, in respect of an estate which formerly belonged to the donor, and is distributed with the rent of the cattle gates.

WADE'S GIFT.

The annual sum of 9*s*. is paid out of the church rate for the poor of this township, being probably the interest of a benefaction of 10*l*., formerly given by Elizabeth Wade, and is distributed among poor persons of Litton. Wade's Gift.

There is also a customary payment of 1*s*. 6*d*., made out of the tithes of Litton, which is added to the former charity.

TOWNSHIP OF HAWKSWICK.

SPARKE'S GIFT.

The sum of 20*s*. a year, understood to arise from a benefaction of Thomas Sparkes, in 1731, is paid by Mr. Joseph Tennant, in respect of land in Hawkswick, of which he is proprietor, and is duly distributed among poor persons of Hawkswick. Sparkes's Gift.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-5. General Digest, 1873-5.

There is no reference to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

Arnccliffe.

There is a reference to this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which will be given in dealing with the charity of Nanny Foster.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the schoolroom at Arnccliffe. There was a good attendance for so small a population as the Parish contains. The churchwardens or overseers of the various townships attended, and produced the accounts of the distribution of doles in their respective townships. Among those who were present were the Rev. W. A. Shuffrey, Curate of Halton Gill, and since the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Boyd, in July last, also Vicar of Arnccliffe; the Rev. R. F. R. Anderton, Vicar of Hubberholme; Mr. James Hammond, Churchwarden of Arnccliffe; Mr. Slinger, Overseer of Litton; Mr. Bowdin, Overseer of Hawkswick; and Mr. Simpson, Churchwarden of Buckden. Mr. Bygrave, representing Mr. Wm. Hartley, Solicitor, of Settle, was also present, and gave information respecting the Charity of Nanny Foster.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

The ancient Parish of Arnccliffe comprises the townships or civil parishes of Halton Gill, Arnccliffe, Litton, Hawkswick, and Buckden. The first four of these lie in the valley known as Litton Dale. Buckden is situated at some distance from the other townships, in the valley of the Upper Wharfe. The ancient chapelry of Hubberholme is identical in extent with the township of Buckden.

The population of the respective townships is as follows:—Arnccliffe, 137; Halton Gill, 77; Litton, 61; Hawkswick, 45; Buckden, 239. The chapelry of Halton Gill appears to be identical with the township of the same name.

Atkinson's Dole (see page 1).

The rent-charge is now paid by Mr. James Hammond, son of the gentleman of that name mentioned in the Report of 1826. The sum available for distribution is now 29s. 9d., which is divided between the three townships in the proportion mentioned in the Report of 1826, Arnccliffe receiving 14s. 11d., and Litton and Hawkswick 7s. 5d. each. The dole is administered in connection with the Fawcett Charities as herein-after mentioned.

Atkin-
son's Dole.

Poor's Money (see page 1).

This charity appears to be lost. There is a piece of rough land on the hills called "Nab End," containing 32 acres, which belongs in common to the owners of another piece called "Cow Close." There are about six or seven of these owners. It was thought, however, that this was not the "Nab End" referred to in the Report of 1826, and it is certain that no payment has been made in respect of it for the benefit of the poor within the memory of any of the persons present at the Inquiry.

Poor's
Money.

The Church Land (see page 1).

There are now four separate pieces of land belonging to the churchwardens, and held in trust for church purposes. They are known by the following names—

The
Church
Land.

	A.	R.	P.
1. Church Clouder, containing - - - - -	16	3	11
2. Part of a field, called "Short Butts," containing in the whole (the other part being township land).	2	3	12
3. Mill Holme, containing - - - - -	5	2	33
4. The Church Waste, containing - - - - -	31	0	30

These lands are let every year by the churchwardens and overseers about the middle of November. The rents received from them vary from year to year. Last year the first piece was let for 2l. 15s., the second for 7l. 1s., the third for 5l. 6s., and the fourth for 15s. The latter is very rough ground, of little or no value. The rents are applied to the general purposes of the church.

These lands do not appear capable of identification with certainty with those which are mentioned in the Report of 1826.

TOWNSHIP OF HALTON GILL.

Henry Fawcett's Charity; The School (see page 1).

The estate out of which the rentcharge issues is called Roughton, not Boughton, as it is given in the Report of 1826.

Henry
Fawcett's
Charity.

The 10l., less income tax, is paid by Lord Suffield's agent to Mr. Shuffrey, and by him paid to the mistress of the Halton Gill School, as part of her salary.

This school has been carried on for many years in a little room adjoining to and forming part of the same building as the chapel. The population of the township is very

Arncliffe.
 Halton Gill.
 Henry
 Fawcett's
 Charity;
 The School
 —continued.

small, being now only 73, and there have not been more than 10 or 12 scholars attending the school within the memory of persons now living.

Mr. Shuffrey states that the last curate of Halton Gill who lived in the old schoolhouse and taught the children himself was the Rev. T. Lindley, who died at the age of 94 in 1847. There had been no school carried on in his latter years. After his death the house was found to be unfit for human habitation, and was thereafter used for the purpose of a schoolroom alone; and as there was no suitable house for a parsonage, and the place was so small, Archdeacon Boyd, the patron, thought it best that the curate should live at Arncliffe, and that the school work should be done by deputy. Mr. Samuel Clarke was therefore appointed schoolmaster, and since that time the incumbent has not taught in person, but only superintended the instruction, and acted as manager, &c., and the 10*l.* paid by Lord Suffield has been handed over to the schoolmaster or mistress.

This school was not visited by an Assistant Commissioner under the Schools Inquiry Commission, but an account of its condition at some time in the years 1867–9 was given by the late Archdeacon Boyd, who was then Diocesan Inspector, in a letter written to Mr. J. G. Fitch, one of the Assistant Commissioners, and published, but without date, in the 18th volume of the Report of the Commissioners, p. 27, in the following terms:—"There are only seven pupils in the school. The master is a very "respectable man, though not, perhaps, up to a Government inspection, and yet more "than sufficient for his seven pupils, who are all young. The stipend is 10*l.* from a "piece of land in Norfolk. He ekes out a scanty income from this, the school-pence "of his pupils, a few subscriptions, and a small payment as clerk of the adjoining "chapel. The incumbent says that the instruction, though very humble, is satisfactory. "I wish that all unendowed schools were in as good a plight."

The number of children now on the register is 11, and the average attendance for last year was 8. The Annual grant for 1892 was 32*l.* 13*s.*; the fee grant for 1892 was 2*l.*, and for 1893 4*l.* 15*s.*

TOWNSHIPS OF LITTON DALE (HALTON GILL, LITTON, ARNCLIFFE, HAWKSWICK).

William Fawcett's Charity (see page 1).

William
 Fawcett's
 Charity.

The deed mentioned in the Report of 1826, by which the rentcharge of 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was secured, is dated 3rd February 1631–2, and is set out at length in Part IX. of the Journal of the Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society. It is not known under what circumstances, or at what date, the Upper Hesledon farm itself came into possession of the curate.

The farm is situated on the side of Penyghent Fell, and is still held by the curate of Halton Gill, and regarded as part of the glebe. It now contains 204 acres of land, with farmhouse and buildings, and is let to Mr. William Taylor on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 45*l.* This is nearly double the rent received at the date of the Report of 1826. The 88 acres of waste land mentioned in that Report have now been inclosed with stone walls, most of which were built in the time of Mr. Shuffrey's predecessor, but some in his own time. He informs me that during the last 50 years the farm has been much improved, and the house restored, which will account for the increase in the annual value.

One-fifth of the net rent of this farm, after deducting outgoings, and of the interest of the sum of 30*l.* hereafter mentioned, is paid by the curate on St. Thomas's Day to the overseers of the townships of Litton Dale for distribution among the poor. The proportions to be received by the various townships were ascertained in the year 1799 by reference to the land tax, and have been observed ever since. Last year the total amount divisible from these two sources was 10*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, of which Arncliffe received 2*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, Halton Gill 3*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, Hawkswick 1*l.* 19*s.*, and Litton 2*l.* 8*s.*

The Litton Dale Poor's Money (see page 2).

The
 Litton Dale
 Poor's
 Money.

When Mr. Shuffrey became curate of Halton Gill he found that the sum of 30*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1826 had been borrowed on the security of the Hesledon estate. He paid it off, and deposited the money in the Kettlewell branch of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, in the names of the overseers of the Litton Dale townships. The bank pays interest at 3 per cent.

Administration of doles in Litton Dale.—In Arncliffe the sum of 3*l.* 5*s.* derived from the charities of Atkinson, William Fawcett, and the Poors' Money, was last year divided among seven persons, six receiving 10*s.* each, and one 5*s.* The selection is made by the churchwardens and overseers, the poorest persons and those who have large families being preferred. The receipt of parish relief is considered a disqualification. In Hawkswick the average receipt from the Fawcett and poor's money doles

for the three years 1889-91 was 2*l.* 3*s.* There is also in each year 7*s.* 5*d.* from Arneliffe, Atkinson's Charity, and 1*l.* from Sparke's, hereafter mentioned. These sums are divided between six or seven persons, selected by the churchwardens and overseers, who receive usually about 10*s.* each. In 1891 seven persons received 9*s.* 8*d.* each; in 1889 four persons received 13*s.* 4*d.* each, and two persons 8*s.* 5½*d.* each. Litton Dale Poor's Money—*continued.*

In Litton the receipts from the charities of Fawcett and Atkinson, with 9*s.* from Wade's Charity hereafter mentioned, amount on an average to about 3*l.* 10*s.*, and it appears from the accounts of recent years that this amount is distributed by the churchwardens and overseers among from three to five persons, in sums varying from 9*s.* to 30*s.* In Halton Gill the doles are similarly distributed. The same persons often receive the money from year to year. The accounts are regularly kept by the overseers.

TOWNSHIPS OF ARNCLIFFE AND HALTON GILL.

Topsfield's Charity (see page 2).

The above appears to be the correct spelling of the name of this donor, rather than that given in the Report of 1826. The close of 8 acres, mentioned in that Report, which is called Ling's Close, and is situated at Lodge, in the township of Settle, is let by the Vicar at a rent of 6*l.* a year, which appears to be the best rent now obtainable, and is an advance upon that which was paid at the time of the Report of 1826. The name of the present tenant is Parker, who holds on a yearly tenancy. Topsfield's Charity.

The rentcharge of 50*s.* is now paid by Mr. M. P. Dawson, of Langcliffe Hall, Settle, the present owner of Stephen Field (called Stepton Field in the Report of 1826), in the township of Halton Gill.

There are also payable under this Charity five small rentcharges, amounting in all to 6*s.* 11*d.*, and issuing out of certain properties at Settle. These rentcharges are not mentioned in the Report of 1826, and were first brought to the notice of the Charity Commissioners in April 1869. They have not been received for the last four or five years. Mr. Shuffrey said his clerk used to go over and collect them, and he allowed him to keep them for his trouble, but since his resignation no one has cared to take the trouble of collecting them. The actual properties on which the sums are charged were not known to anyone present at the Inquiry, but it was said that they could be ascertained. Settle is 10 or 12 miles distant from Halton Gill even by the shortest road, over the tops of the hills, and unless an agreement can be come to with the owners of the various properties for the redemption of these small sums, they are likely to be lost, as not being worth the trouble of collection.

Correspondence was begun with the Charity Commissioners in 1866 with reference to a proposed sale of the field belonging to this Charity, and was continued at intervals until 1869. In April of the latter year, at the suggestion of the Commissioners, an application was made for the appointment of trustees and vesting of the legal estate of the land in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. An Order was drafted and was sent down, but then the matter appears to have been dropped, and the Order was never sealed. It is not now desired that the field should be sold.

The income is applied as at the date of the Report of 1826, three-fifths being taken by the curate of Halton Gill, and two-fifths, amounting to 3*l.* 8*s.*, expended on clothing for poor women of Arncliffe and Halton Gill. It is given in the form of flannel dress pieces, or calico to six of the poorest women.

The sermon is duly preached on the 29th March in each year.

TOWNSHIP OF BUCKDEN.

The Cattle Gates (see page 2).

The pasture called Kirkgill is now enclosed. The Charity property contains 16 acres. The Cattle Gates. It is let yearly, and usually realizes a rent of about 9*l.*, but for the present year the rent is only 7*l.* 10*s.* The 6*s.* is still paid to the Vicar of Hubberholme, and the sermon preached on New Year's Day. The remainder of the money is divided by the churchwardens on the same day among the poor of the parish, in doles of money. There are usually about seven or eight recipients, the poorest receiving more than the others.

In 1891 six persons received 1*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* each, and one person 1*l.* 3*s.* In 1890 three persons received 17*s.* each, five 7*s.* each, and one 1*l.* 8*s.*

Arncliffe.

Thomas Tennant's Charity (see page 3).

Thomas
Tennant's
Charity.

In an old minute-book produced by the Rev. R. F. R. Anderton, the following extract from the will of Thomas Tennant is given:—"Item I give to the poor people within the Township of Buckden, in Langstrothdale, the sum of 10*l.*, and I nominate and appoint my executors, James Tennant, of Yockenthwaite, and Martin Simpson, of Raisgill, feoffees in trust to see it carefully put forth for the use and benefit of the said poor people of Langstrothdale, and to see that the interest of the said 10*l.* be distributed amongst the poor people when it becomes due, and so to be continued annually."

Yockenthwaite is said to be the estate mentioned in the Report of 1826, out of which the rent-charge of 10*s.* was paid. From the entries in the churchwardens' account-book it appears that the payment was regularly made until the year 1836, when it ceased. No reason could be given for the cessation. The estate of Yockenthwaite now belongs to Edward Wilkinson, Esq., of Newall Hall, Otley. He has never, so far as Mr. Anderton knows, been approached on the subject, and Mr. Anderton thought it not improbable that when the circumstances were brought to his notice he might be willing to resume the payment.

TOWNSHIP OF LITTON.

Wade's Charity (see page 3).

Wade's
Charity.

The sum of 9*s.* mentioned in the Report of 1826, is now paid, and has probably been paid ever since the abolition of church rates, out of the township land, a piece of land (formerly called Bull Lea) belonging to the overseers, and let by them, the rent being applied in relief of the poor rate. The tenant pays the 9*s.* in addition to his rent.

Nothing is now known of the payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* mentioned in the Report of 1826.

The 9*s.* is distributed with the other dole charities of the township (*see page 6*).

TOWNSHIP OF HAWKSWICK.

Sparke's Charity (see page 3).

Sparke's
Charity.

The land in Hawkswick mentioned in the Report of 1826, a meadow of about 12 acres, is now the property of a Mrs. Wilkinson, and the sum of 1*l.* is regularly paid by Mr. Wilkinson, her nephew, to the overseers of the township, and by them distributed with the other dole charities in the manner mentioned above (*see page 6*).

TOWNSHIPS OF HALTON GILL AND LITTON.

Nanny Foster's Charity.

Nanny
Foster's
Charity.

The will of Nanny Foster, dated 2nd July 1838, and proved at York on the 18th March, 1857, and at Canterbury on the 13th April 1857, contained the following bequest:—"I also will and direct that as soon as conveniently may be after the decease of my sister Ann Foster the sum of 550*l.* stock part of my share in the sum of 1,500*l.* stock in the 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities now standing in the joint names of my said sister Ann and myself shall be transferred into the names of John Geldard of Cattleside, and John William Foster of Clapham, Esquires Upon trust that they their executors and administrators and their successors, to be appointed as herein-after mentioned, do and shall distribute three-fourth parts of the dividends of 350*l.* of the stock to be so transferred half yearly for ever thereafter, at or about midsummer and Christmas in every year at their own discretion amongst all or any such poor persons residing in and belonging to the township of Halton Gill, with Foxup, as shall not be receiving parochial relief, and the other fourth part of the dividends of the said 350*l.* stock in like manner amongst poor persons residing in and belonging to the township of Litton, and do and shall distribute the dividends of 200*l.* stock being the remainder of the said sum of 550*l.* stock in like manner, amongst poor persons residing in and belonging to the parish of Horton in Ribblesdale." The bequest is followed by provisos for the appointment of new trustees, and giving power of variation and transfer of securities.

Ann Foster, who was named sole executrix of the will, died in the lifetime of the testatrix, and letters of administration with the will annexed were granted to the next-of-kin. John Geldard, one of the trustees named in the above bequest, also predeceased the testatrix, and the securities representing the sum of £550. were transferred into the names of Messrs. J. W. Foster and Thomas Preston, of whom Mr. Preston was the survivor. New trustees were not appointed by him, and on his death the fund passed to his executors, Messrs. James Hammond, senior and junior; and a sum of £478. 13s. new Consols, now representing the whole bequest, stands at present in the name of Mr. James Hammond, the younger, who has survived his father, and is now sole trustee. Of this sum 300£. is treated as the share of Halton Gill and Litton. The dividends, amounting to 8£. 4s. 2d., are paid to Mr. Hammond's account at the Craven Bank, Settle, and are distributed by him, with the assistance of persons living in the townships, Mr. Hammond's own residence being in the village of Arncliffe. The proportions mentioned in the will, viz.:—three-fourths to Halton Gill, and one-fourth to Litton, are observed. In Halton Gill it is usual to give the whole amount to one person; the present recipient is a widow of the name of Allan. In Litton it was divided last year between two persons, and sometimes three or four share the benefit.

The direction in the will that the recipients should not be in receipt of parochial relief appears to be disregarded. Mr. Hammond said he thought the receipt of relief would rather be considered a reason for giving the dole, as being a proof of poverty. There are not many really poor persons in this valley, and it is felt that the effect of the restriction if observed might be to exclude the only persons who were in any real need of assistance.

Arncliffe.
 —
 Halton Gill
 and Litton.
 —
 Nanny
 Foster's
 Charity—
continued.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
 Assistant Commissioner.

19th September 1893.

TABULAR

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or CHAPELEY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.			
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personality.	Dividends and Interest.	
Arnccliffe.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Atkinson - - - -	—	—	1 9 9	—	—	—	1 9 9
Poor's Money - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Land - - -	56 2 6	15 17 0	—	—	—	—	15 17 0
							17 6 9
<i>Township of Halton Gill.</i>							
The School - - - -	Site and build- ings.	—	—	—	—	—	—
H. Fawcett - - - -	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0
<i>Townships of Halton Gill, Litton, Arnccliffe, and Hawkswick.</i>							
William Fawcett - - -	Buildings and 204 0 0	45 0 0	—	—	—	—	45 0 0
Litton Dale Poor's Money - -	—	—	—	—	S.B.	30 0 0	0 18 0
							45 18 0
<i>Townships of Arnccliffe and Halton Gill.</i>							
Topsfield - - - -	8 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0	—	—	—	8 10 0
<i>Township of Buckden.</i>							
The Cattle Gates - - -	16 0 0	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	7 10 0
Tennant - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Township of Litton.</i>							
Wade - - - -	—	—	0 9 0	—	—	—	0 9 0
<i>Township of Hawkswick.</i>							
Sparke - - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 0
<i>Townships of Halton Gill and Litton.</i>							
Foster - - - -	—	—	—	C.	300 0 0	—	8 5 0
						8 5 0	8 5 0

NOTE.—All payments shown under "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of management.

SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 9 9	—	—	The township of Arncliffe receives one-half of the money, and the townships of Linton and Hawkswick, one-fourth each. 9s. a year formerly paid, as interest of 10%.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	15 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	15 17 0	—	—	—	1 9 9	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	9 0 0	—	—	Divided among the poor of the four townships in certain proportions. Divided in the same proportions as William Fawcett's Charity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 18 0	—	—	
—	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	9 18 0	—	—	
—	—	5 2 0	—	—	—	—	3 8 0	—	There are also five small rent-charges, amounting together to 6s. 11d., which have not been collected for some years. Rentcharge of 10s. withheld since 1836.
—	—	0 6 0	—	—	—	7 4 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 9 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	8 5 0	—	—	

The Table shows the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full.

C. = New Consols.

S.B. = Savings Bank.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(West Riding of York).

PARISH OF ARNcliffe.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.

[Under 20s. Price 2d.]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(Mr. Francis Stevenson.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.

Aston-cum-Aughton.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 7th March 1894.

1.
Date of Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 91., as amended by the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 81, and continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58., to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 606). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1827.

II.
Report of 1827.

PARISH OF ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.

Aston-cum-Aughton.

CHARITY ESTATE (see page 2).

The sum of 280*l.*, the amount of sundry benefactions, given partly to supply a distribution of money and bread among the poor, and partly for the schooling of poor children, was laid out in the purchase of a copyhold estate at Ecclesfield, consisting of a house, homestead, and 17*A.* and 19*P.* of land. The estate is under the management of five trustees, and is let to John Lister, as yearly tenant, at 35*l.* a year, the full annual value, and the rent is thus applied :—

	£	s.	d.
Paid to a schoolmaster for teaching 15 poor children to read	-	5	0
Given in bread	-	6	10
Given in money and clothing to poor widows and indigent persons	-	13	10

The children are instructed in a school belonging to the parish, the master of which is appointed by the trustees, and which is attended also by a large number of pay scholars.

MASON'S GIFT (see page 3).

The sum of 2*l.* a year is also paid to the master of the school by the rector of Aston, in compliance with the will of the Rev. *William Mason*, late rector of the parish, who died in 1797, and as a compensation for the enjoyment of a piece of ground, which was purchased by Mr. Mason, and added to the glebe.

Charity Estate.

LOST CHARITY.

The sum of 100*l.* given in 1705, by the Honourable Mrs. *Darcy*, the interest to be applied for clothing poor widows, teaching poor children, and providing corn for the poor, has been for some time lost, through insolvency of an individual to whom it had been advanced at interest.

III.
Digests 1873-5 and 1891.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest (1873-75) and the Supplementary Digest, 1891 :—

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.			
	Real Estate.					Education.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribution of Money.	
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rent-charge and fixed annual Payments.						
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.									
Charity Estate -	16 3 26	41 0 0	—	41 0 0	35 0 0	13 0 0	Br.	13 0 0	15 0 0
Mason - -	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	—	—	—
				43 0 0	37 0 0	15 0 0	—	13 0 0	15 0 0

Note. Br. = Bread or any other food.

Aston-cum-
Aughton.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable. Education.	Observations.	
	Personalty and its Income.					
	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.				
Aston-with-Aughton.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Alderson, Rev. G. * -	I.3†	659 12 4	19 15 9	19 15 9	13 3 10	Declaration of trust, 1872. One-third to Sunday school; one-third to edu- cation at discretion of rector; and one-third to poor.†

* This is an error for Mrs. Harriett Alderson.

† India 3 per cent. Stock.

‡ [The amount of the one-third payable to the poor is not stated among the objects of the Foundation in this Digest.]

Register of
Unreported
Charities.

There is a reference in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities to the Charity of Harriett Alderson, which is incorporated in the following report.

Census
Returns,
1891.

The population of Aston-cum-Aughton, according to the Census Returns of 1891, is—

Township of Aston-cum-Aughton	-	-	-	2,927
Ecclesiastical parish of Aston All Saints with Aughton	-	-	-	2,927

A very small portion of the township of Ulley is also within the ancient parish of Aston, but its population cannot be accurately ascertained.

IV.
Assistant
Commis-
sioner's
Report.

IV. The Inquiry was held at the Old School, Aston. There were present the Rev. W. Dale, curate-in-charge of Aston; the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Rector of Whiston; S. Skinner, Esq., J.P., and Mr. F. J. Sorby, trustees of the Charity Estate; Messrs. J. Lister, T. M. Levick, W. Bramhall, F. Robinson, F. Boler, John Wells, S. Tym, senior, and a number of other parishioners.

PARISH OF ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.

The Charity Estate (including Mason's Charity for the schoolmaster). (See p. 1.)

The
Charity
Estate.

The following is copied from the benefaction boards in Aston Church:—

	£
1669. The Hon: Lady Darcy, afterwards wife of Sir Francis Fane, left 5 <i>l.</i> , the interest to be given in bread every Xmas Day to the poor widows - - - - -	5
1674. Mr. Eyre, of Hardwick, left 5 <i>l.</i> to the poor as above - - - - -	5
1693. The Reverend Mr. Barnham West, Rector of this Church, left 100 <i>l.</i> , the Int. to be given to the poor yearly - - - - -	100
1703. Mr. Wm. Skibbow left to the Sch: of Aston 40 <i>l.</i> for teaching 5 of the poor children yearly - - - - -	40
1705. The Hon: Mrs. Darcy, mother of the Right Hon: Robt Earl of Holderness, gave 100 <i>l.</i> , the Int. to be deposited, viz., 4 <i>l.</i> every 2 years for clothing 6 poor widows; 2 <i>l.</i> for teaching 5 poor children English yearly, and 1 <i>l.</i> given to the poor in corn every 24th day of Novr - - - - -	100
1720. Thos. Ball left 10 <i>l.</i> , the Int. to be given in bread to the poorest widows every Good Friday - - - - -	10
1729. John Hill left 10 <i>l.</i> to the poor abovesaid, the Int. to be given in bread the nearest Sunday to Lady Day for ever - - - - -	10
1753. The Rev ^d . Mr. Warrender, Rector of this Church, left 20 <i>l.</i> , the Int. to be given to the poor in the month of May for ever - - - - -	20
1754. Humphry Hewit left 20 <i>l.</i> , the Int. to be given in bread to the poor the first Sunday before S. Thos. Day for ever - - - - -	20

	£	Aston-cum-Aughton.
1780. Sam ^l Stones left 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., the Int. to be given in bread to the poorest inhab ^{ts} of Aston & Aughton on Shrove Tuesday for ever - - - - -	20	The Charity Estate— <i>continued.</i>
1790. Mr. W ^m Brown left 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. in trust to the Rector and Ch: Wardens for the time being, the Int: of which to be given in Bread to the poor on Xmas Day yearly - - - - -	20	
1794. Mr. W ^m Booth left 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., the Int: to be given to the poor in bread on Whit-Sunday yearly - - - - -	10	
1812. Jacob Ordoyno, late of Coddington, in the County of Nottingham, by his Will left the sum of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. to the Minister and Ch: wardens of Aston for the time being, the Int: of which to be by them distributed to the poor yearly - - - - -	20	

This list is also given in the Returns of Charitable Donations of 1786, with the addition of the Charity of William Clarke, who by his Will, it is supposed, in 1684, left 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. to the poor. It is stated there in a note that this Charity, together with Eyre of Hardwick's, and Lady Darcy's, were supposed to be lost. Another note states that the 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. left by the Rev. B. West was, together with Skibbow's and the Hon: Mrs. Darcy's bequests, laid out in land.

The Account Books of the Charity Estate contain a Survey of the land at Ecclesfield belonging to the Charity, dated 31st July 1778, so that the bequests employed in the purchase must be previous to that date. The sum of such bequests as recorded on the Benefaction Boards is 310 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The same account books show that a further sum of 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. was invested in 1817 in the purchase of additional land near to but not adjoining that already owned by the Charity. The sum of the bequests between 1778 and 1817 is 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., making, with the 310 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. already mentioned, 380 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. If from this we deduct Mrs. Darcy's Charity of 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., said by the Report of 1827 to be lost, there remains 280 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., which is the sum said in that Report to have been invested in the Ecclesfield Farm. All the Charities, therefore, recorded in the Returns of 1786, with the exception of Clarke's, are sufficiently accounted for.

Mason's Charity.—By an indenture (enrolled in Chancery, Close Roll 30 George III., 36., 13) made 1st June 1790, between the Rev. William Mason, of Aston, clerk, of the one part, and John Parker, of Woodthorpe, Esquire, the Rev. Christopher Alderson, of Eckington, clerk, and Samuel Tooker, of Moorgate, in the parish of Rotherham, Esquire, of the other part, in consideration of 10s. to him paid, the said William Mason did give, grant, bargain, sell, and confirm unto the said John Parker, Christopher Alderson, and Samuel Tooker, their heirs and assigns “all that piece or parcel of land “lying and being at Aston aforesaid called the Brick Kiln piece, being part of a close “called the Paddock, as the same was formerly staked, and containing by computation “one acre and a half (be the same more or less), bounded on the west by the glebe “land called the Cow Close, south of the aforesaid close called the Paddock, on the “North by three Closes formerly in the occupation of George Gill, John Needham, and “John Taylor, and East on another part of the Glebe Land called the Low Lane, “together with all ways, waters, water-courses, mines, quarries, commons, rights, “liberties, reversions, remainders, privileges, and appurtenants thereunto belonging,” upon trust to permit and suffer the present Rector of the said Church, and every succeeding and future Rector and Rectors of the said Church, so long as they should severally continue Rectors thereof, to hold, occupy, possess, and enjoy the premises, “subject nevertheless and chargeable with the payment of the Rent Charge or yearly “sum of two pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid and payable thereout “by every such Rector and Rectors successively, so long as they should severally continue to hold, possess, and enjoy the said piece or parcel of land unto the present “Schoolmaster and every succeeding and future Schoolmaster of the School at Aston “aforesaid, for the time being, on the 25th day of March and 29th day of September “in every year, by even and equal portions, without any deduction or abatement “whatsoever.” It was provided by the same indenture that if the rentcharge should happen at any time to be 20 days in arrear, and no sufficient distress should be found on the premises, the grantees and their heirs might enter upon and hold the said premises, and pay the rents to the Schoolmaster. And it was also provided that if any succeeding Rector of Aston aforesaid should not within six months after his becoming Rector agree to hold the premises subject to the said Rent or sum of two pounds yearly, then the grantees and their heirs should let the premises for the utmost rent that could be procured to such person or persons other than such Rector or Rectors, and under such

Aston-cum-Aughton.
The Charity Estate—
continued.

terms and conditions as they in their discretion should think proper, and pay the rents and profits to the Schoolmaster for the time being. And it was further provided that, in case a School at Aston aforesaid should be totally discontinued or come to an end, then, and in such case only, and from thenceforth, the said Rentcharge or yearly sum should cease and determine, and the Rector and Rectors successively should in such case hold and enjoy, and take the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises discharged of the said Rentcharge or yearly sum.

The land then given is described in one of the Church Terriers as "a plot of land containing 1 a., 3 r., 16 p., containing two ponds and a strip of land in pasture, and in garden ground containing 3 r., 29 p." The ponds are of no value. The remainder of the land has been let by successive rectors as part of the glebe.

There does not seem to have been any properly constituted body of trustees of the Charity Estate at any time. In 1786 Mrs. Darcy's Charity was vested in six trustees; West's, partly in the Rector, partly in an individual; and other charities were vested in the overseers.

The last surrender and admittance to the copyhold was on the 3rd June 1851. On that date, the Rev. William Alderson, Benjamin Headley, and John Waller, surviving trustees, surrendered to the use of themselves and Charles Morton, Edwin Sorby, John Unwin, Robert Cutforthay Hoyle, Joseph Johnson, and Samuel Lister, thereby appointed new trustees, the copyhold premises belonging to the Charity under the description of "all that messuage or tenement situate at Ecclesfield, with all out-houses, &c., known by the name of the Broughs, the Little Lound, and the Little Roods; also 1 acre in Loak Field, half an acre in Turnfield, 3 roods in Turnwell Ing, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Loak Field." And on the same day the said Rev. William Alderson and others conveyed to themselves and the said Charles Morton and others a plot of freehold land, containing 1 a., 2 r., called the Pinfold Shut,* near Ecclesfield Common. Charles Morton, Edwin Sorby, John Unwin, and Samuel Lister were admitted to the copyholds; Robert Hoyle and Joseph Johnson, although nominally trustees, were never admitted, and never acted in the execution of the trusts.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 12th March 1867, Joseph Johnson and Robert Cutforthay Hoyle were at their own request discharged from the trusts; the Rector and his successors were appointed to be trustees *ex-officio*, and Horatio Sorby and Valentine Radley were appointed new trustees in addition to Charles Morton, the continuing trustee; the real estate belonging to the Charity, excepting the copyholds, was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and it was ordered that the copyholds should remain as then vested, and that the new trustees should make surrenders and accept admittances when necessary.

A Schedule to the Order described the Charity Estate as follows:—

(1.) The farm at Ecclesfield:

	A.	R.	P.
Homestead	0	0	20
New piece	1	2	0
Acre and a half	1	2	32
Brookes	2	1	36
"	1	0	24
"	1	2	24
"	2	1	26
Lownd	2	0	12
High Greave	0	1	20
"	0	3	28
The Roods	1	0	20
Creswick Shut	0	3	28
Tunhill Ing	0	2	4
	16	3	34

(2.) An annual charge of 2*l.* on the glebe, arising from Mason's Charity. (See above, p. 3).

At this period the method of administering the Charity was as follows:—

The Bread Dole was distributed in the Old School monthly, about 15*s.* being given on each occasion.

* This is part of the Common Field of Ecclesfield.

On St. Thomas's Day 15*l.* was distributed among the poor in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* Aston-cum-Aughton.

The Schoolmaster received 13*l.* yearly for teaching 12 children free, and the 2*l.* from Mason's Charity above mentioned. The Charity Estate—
continued.

From the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners it appears that in 1867 the Schoolmaster, who was appointed by the Rector, was neither a graduate nor certificated; the School was not under inspection; the numbers of scholars under instruction were, boys, 23; girls, 26; who paid fees varying from 1*d.* to 4*d.* per week.—*Sch. Inq. Comrs. Rep.* XVIII., 380.

The School was at that date conducted in connection with the National Society.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 1st October 1868, Horatio Sorby was discharged from the trusts, and Harry William Verelst, Edward Newman, and Henry Chumbley were appointed new trustees.

In 1875 the Rev. R. J. Haynes agreed to transfer the School premises to the Aston School Board, and from that date the trustees paid 13*l.* to the School Board through the Schoolmaster, in consideration whereof about 12 children, appointed annually by the trustees, were taught free. The rector reserved the 2*l.* of Mason's Gift and paid it to the Sunday School Superintendent, who gave the children religious instruction, accompanied them to church, and sat with them there.

No formal agreement was made with the School Board until the 1st of May 1877, when by a memorandum of agreement of that date the trustees let the school premises, consisting of a house and school, to the School Board for use as a public elementary school only, at the yearly rent of 12*l.*, the lessors reserving to themselves the use of the school out of school hours for meetings and a Sunday school.

It may here be observed that the School was not theirs to let. In the Report of 1827 it is stated to belong to the parish, and it is not included in the property belonging to the Charity in the Schedule to the Order of 1868. But from that date to the present time the Charity has received the benefit of the rent, and the trustees are the reputed owners.

In 1883 the Rector discontinued the payment to the Sunday School Superintendent, and in the following year the trustees submitted a proposal to the Charity Commissioners with regard to the future application of this portion of the endowment.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 13th February 1885, Samuel Skinner, Thomas Curtis, Edward Girdler Morton, John Lister, and Frederick Leonard Sorby were appointed new trustees for the whole Charity jointly with the rector for the time being, William Valentine Radley, and Harry William Verelst, the continuing trustees; and it was ordered that the net income of Mason's Charity should be applied by the trustees in the purchase of suitable books with a view to the formation of a library for the benefit of children of the parish of Aston-cum-Aughton attending any school in the district conducted as a public elementary school. Mason's
Charity
Scheme,
1885.

At a meeting of the trustees held on the 7th March 1885 it was resolved to discontinue the Bread Dole, bread being then so cheap that the Dole was not appreciated, and the children sent to receive it had been found playing with it in the churchyard. The money was thereafter added to the general Dole.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 30th September 1885, the trustees were authorised to repair the buildings of the Ecclesfield Farm at a cost of 50*l.*, to be provided out of accumulations of income, which at the close of 1884 amounted to 183*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* The amount actually expended under this Order was 54*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

According to the latest survey the farm contains 16 a. 3 r. 38 p. of land, together with buildings. The land is valuable agricultural land, both arable and pasture; the buildings are in good condition. The whole is let to George Lister on a yearly tenancy at the rent of 41*l.*

The School Board are still tenants of the school at the same rent of 12*l.*, which, however, is no longer paid to the Schoolmaster, but has gone, since the Elementary Education Act, 1891, until last year, to swell the general Dole. It is now kept in a separate account, and last year's rent remains in the Bank untouched. The school building is now used only as a reading and recreation room. The Schoolmaster resides in the house.

The income from Mason's Charity has not yet been utilized owing to the refusal of the School Board to co-operate in carrying out the Scheme, on the ground that the money is insufficient for this purpose; they have, however, placed an empty cupboard in the Old School at the disposal of the trustees. The income has accordingly accumulated, and there is now in hand 22*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The available income has, therefore, been 53*l.* yearly until last year, and last year was 41*l.*, but in addition to this the trustees have in the Sheffield and Hallamshire

Aston-cum-
Aughton.
The Charity
Estate—
continued.

Bank, in the name of Mr. Sorby, who is the managing trustee and secretary, a sum which on the 31st December 1892 amounted to 136*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, and on the same date in 1893, to 119*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, being accumulations of income; and the trustees have drawn somewhat upon this in recent years.

The expenditure in 1893 was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Sheffield Infirmary - - - - -	3	3	0
(In return for which the trustees have the right of nominating eight out-patients, or two in-patients and two out-patients.)			
Sheffield Public Hospital and Dispensary - - - - -	2	2	0
(In return for which the trustees obtain the same benefit as above.)			
Repairs ordered by the Sanitary Inspector at Ecclesfield - - - - -	1	8	4
Doles - - - - -	52	0	0
Fire insurance (the farm buildings and school being insured in the Sun Office for 550 <i>l.</i>) - - - - -	0	11	9
Postage, stationery, bank commission, &c. - - - - -	1	7	10
Total - - - - -	£60	12	11

The Dole is administered in the following manner:—

A list is kept by the trustees of all the poor in the parish. The trustees meet on the first Saturday in each of the months of March, June, September, and December, and after consideration of the full list, make out a list of those most in need of assistance, which is posted on the Church door. A notice used to be posted also on the doors of Wesleyan Chapels, stating that a full list would be found on the Church door, but as the notices were immediately pulled down by mischievous boys, the practice has been discontinued.

All the widows on the list receive 5*s.* each at the Christmas distribution, when 20*l.* is divided. At the other quarterly distributions about 10*l.* is given, and to upwards of 60 persons in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* The recipients are of all denominations. No inquiry is made as to receipt of poor law relief; in fact many of the recipients are known to obtain such relief.

The distribution takes place at the Lodge Lane Board School, where the recipients attend in person on the last Saturday in the months above mentioned, and it is now invariably made in money, although in former times it was made in kind. The number of doles given in 1893 was 359.

An early application for a Scheme for the management of the whole Charity is strongly to be recommended.

An allegation was made at the Inquiry that the trustees were not sufficiently representative of the parish, nor familiar with the wants of the different parts thereof. On inquiry it appeared that Messrs. Curtis, Morton, Lister, and Verelst reside respectively at Swallownest, Aughton, Netherthorpe, and Aston Hall, which places are very fairly representative of all parts of the parish; Mr. Sorby resides at Todwick, in the neighbouring parish, but within two miles of Aston village; and Mr. Skinner at Throapham Manor, in the parish of Laughton-en-le-Morthen, about five miles from Aston village. The two last-mentioned gentlemen said they were perfectly familiar with the whole parish of Aston.

Mason's Charity in Support of the Parochial Club.

Mason's
Charity for
the Parochial
Club.

The Rev. William Mason, rector of Aston, by his will, dated 29th April 1794, and proved at London 3rd May 1797, by the Rev. Christopher Alderson, the sole executor, gave and bequeathed to his successor or successors the Rector of Aston, and to the Churchwardens of the said parish for the time being, all that principal and interest due or to become due of his money then vested in the Turnpike Road between Worksop and Attercliffe, in trust, and his will was that they should appropriate the same to the benefit of the Parochial Club then established at Aston, so long as the said Club continued, but if it should cease, then it should go towards advancing the salary of the Schoolmaster of Aston and his successors for ever.

There is now no record of the amount of the original bequest. The early Acts (4 Geo. III. c. 52. and 26 Geo. III. c. 152.) do not contain any lists of creditors, and the documents of the trust previous to 1825 are not now to be found.

In the schedule to the Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Act, 1825, the following item appears among the lists of mortgagees :—

—	Principal Sum secured.	Arrears of Interest to 1st May 1824.	Amount agreed to be accepted in lieu of Arrears of Interest.
Rector and churchwardens of Aston.	£ s. d. 167 14 0	£ s. d. 88 0 8½	£ s. d. 73 11 5

Aston-cum-
Aughton.

Mason's
Charity for
Parochial
Club—
continued.

	£ s. d.
Total sum to be paid or tendered by the trustees to the mortgagees in full discharge of principal and interest - - - - -	241 5 5

The Rector and Churchwardens did not withdraw this sum, but allowed it to remain on mortgage under the provisions of the new Act, secured by two bonds dated 16th February 1826, for 200*l.* and 50*l.* respectively, bearing interest payable to them and their successors at the rate of 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum. The difference between the sum then lent and the sum of 241*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* above mentioned, was due to interest accrued between 1st May 1824 and the date of the bonds.

Mr. Wake, senior, of the firm of Wake and Co., solicitors, Sheffield, in whose custody are these bonds and the other papers relating to the Turnpike Trust, thought there was a later Act reducing the interest payable on the bonds to 3 per cent. In any event the sum which they, as the solicitors to the Turnpike Trustees, paid as interest to the Rector and Churchwardens was 7*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* yearly. This was devoted by the latter to the Aston Charity Club.

On the 9th February 1880, 50*l.* on account of the principal secured by the bond for 200*l.*, and 12*l.* 10*s.* on account of the principal secured by the bond for 50*l.*, was paid to the Rev. G. W. Turner, the curate-in-charge of Aston, and Charles Inman and William McAllister, the then Churchwardens, by the Treasurer to the Turnpike Trustees; and Messrs. Wake and Co. possess Mr. Turner's receipt and a memorandum bearing his signature in the following terms: "This 11th day of February 1880 I handed over to Mr. H. Sorby, treasurer of the Aston Sick Club, 62*l.* 10*s.*, the payment of 5*s.* in the 1*l.* on the mortgage of 250*l.* on the Worksop and Attercliffe Turnpike Road."

On the 12th May 1882 a cheque for 44*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* drawn in favour of the Rector and Churchwardens of Aston was paid to the Rev. G. A. Poole, the curate-in-charge, and the bonds were delivered in exchange by Mr. T. M. Levick, one of the trustees of the Charity Club, to Mr. H. S. Hodding, of Worksop, solicitor and clerk to the Turnpike Trustees, the payment being expressed to be in full discharge of the remainder of the principal sum due on the bonds.

The Bank Book of the Club shows the receipt of these sums, which were treated as income and expended on the general purposes of the Club. At the end of 1893 the Club had a balance in hand of 74*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

This Charity is therefore now lost, unless the trustees of the Charity Club are compelled to refund the capital.

The Club is primarily a sick club, and possesses a building which is used as a school in the daytime and a village club at night. The present trustees are Samuel Skinner, H. W. Verelst, and T. M. Levick. The first of these is the treasurer; Thomas Spacie is the secretary.

Aughton Church School.

By an indenture dated 25th July 1863, Charles Morton let to the Rev. Andrew Ramsay Campbell, Rector of Aston, his executors, administrators, and assigns, a piece of land containing 189 square yards for the term of 50 years from the 29th September following, at the yearly rent of 1*l.*, in trust, to erect thereon a room or other building for the purposes of a School for the education of children of the parish of Aston and of divine service according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, or either of such purposes, as well as for any educational, religious, or charitable purpose for the benefit of the Inhabitants of the village of Aughton, but for no other purpose whatsoever, and it was declared that the performance of divine service, the management of such School, the election of Clerk and Officers, Scholars, Masters and Mistresses, and their respective salaries, and all

Aughton
Church
School.

Aston-cum-
Aughton.

Aughton
Church
School—
continued.

other arrangements thereof should be exercised, made, and carried out by the Rector for the time being of the said parish of Aston, in such manner as he in his discretion should think fit, so long as the same was or were strictly in accordance with the acts and ceremonies of the Church of England.

This building when erected was only used as a chapel of ease. It is now let to the School Board, who pay a yearly rent of 5s. to the rector, an application of the endowment which is hardly consistent with the trusts.

Harriett Alderson's Charity.

Harriett
Alderson's
Charity.

By an indenture dated 29th January 1872, and made between Harriett Alderson, the widow of the Rev. William Alderson, late Rector of Aston, of the first part, and the Rev. Andrew Ramsay Campbell, Rector of Aston, and the Honourable and Rev. William Howard, Rector of Whiston, of the second part, reciting that Harriett Alderson was desirous of giving the sum of 600*l.* for the benefit of the parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, and had, in pursuance of such desire, paid the said sum to the parties of the second part, it was declared that the said parties of the second part or other the trustees for the time being under this indenture, should at their discretion invest the said sum of 600*l.* in their names in the public stocks or funds or Government securities of the United Kingdom called the Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and not in any other mode of investment, and should stand possessed of the said sum and the stocks aforesaid upon trust to apply the annual income thereof as to one-third for and towards the maintenance of the Church Day Schools in the said parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, conducted under the superintendence and control of the Rector for the time being of such parish, in furtherance and according to the principles and designs of the Established Church of England, and the Catechism and Liturgy thereof. As to another one-third, for and towards the maintenance of the Church Sunday Schools in the same parish, under like superintendence and on the principles and designs aforesaid. And as to the remaining one-third for the relief of the sick and aged in the same parish, none under 60 years of age to receive relief, except in severe cases of sickness, and then age is not to be considered. Provided always that in the event of the said Day Schools becoming Schools maintained by local rates, then the said one-third intended for the maintenance of such Day Schools instead of being so applied should be paid to the Rector for the time being of the said parish of Aston-cum-Aughton, and be applied by him in such manner as he in his discretion should think best for promoting the religious and useful education and instruction of his parishioners on the principles and designs before mentioned. It was provided that the Rectors of Aston and Whiston should always be the two trustees of the indenture, and that the trustees should be answerable only for their own wilful default, and should be at liberty to reimburse themselves out of the premises.

The sum of 600*l.* was invested by the trustees in the purchase in their names of 647*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Bank Annuities. The Rev. A. R. Campbell died on the 4th November 1872, without having executed the indenture, and the Consols were transferred on the 10th June 1873 into the names of the said Hon. and Rev. William Howard and the Rev. Robert James Haynes, the Rector of Aston. They were again transferred, on the 10th January 1883, into the names of the said Rev. R. J. Haynes and the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, the Rector of Whiston. They were sold on the 4th June 1888 in consequence of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, and reinvested in 659*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* India Three per Cent. Stock.

The income of the Charity is 19*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* per annum, paid after deduction of income-tax.

Upon the Aston School Board taking a lease of the Church School in 1876 the proviso in Mrs. Alderson's will operated, and this third part of the income has been expended on the following or similar objects. No details of the expenditure exist prior to 1889, but the Rev. Thomas Atkinson, Rector of Whiston, stated that he had approved of the expenditure annually since his appointment as trustee, and there had been practically no variation. No details exist for the year 1893, the Rev. Mr. Haynes, who controlled the expenditure, not having made up the accounts, and being now in bad health. But in previous years the items have been: "Treats for the Sunday School; Part of the Church Army Captain's salary, paid for doing lay-helper's work in the parish; Rent of Mission room; Purchase of Confirmation books; Young Men's Library; Use of room for Mothers' Meeting; Rent of rooms for Young Men's Class; Churchwardens' expenses; Choir trip; a Bath chair."

The second third part of the income has been applied towards the expenses of the Church Sunday School, held in the Lodge Lane Board School, as follows:—In prizes, 2*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; excursion to Scarborough, 2*l.*; cleaning, &c., 1*l.* 10*s.* Aston-cun-Aughton.

It was said that this last amount was not sufficient for the proportion of the cleaning due in respect of the Sunday School, and that the School Board had to pay the balance of 2*s.* 2*d.* per week.

The remaining third part was expended in 1892 in the purchase of 78½ yards of flannel, costing 3*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.*, which was divided among 24 persons; relief paid in money to 28 persons, 1*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; milk for the sick, 1*l.* 1*s.* 9½*d.*

The Rector of Aston alone chose the recipients. He also received the whole income, and the only duty left to the Rector of Whiston was to approve the expenditure and call for the vouchers, which he alleged he had some difficulty in obtaining from Mr. Haynes.

A parishioner complained that Mr. Haynes had refused to assist duly qualified persons who he considered ought to have attended his church, but did not. In the absence of Mr. Haynes it was impossible to investigate this charge, or to obtain any more satisfactory information; but it is obvious that the association of a Rector of another parish with the Rector of Aston in the administration of the Charity is of no practical use.

April 11, 1894.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Aston-cum-
Aughton.

TABULAR

NOTE.—All payments stated to be due to "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of out-goings and expenses of management.

Tabular
Summary.

Parish, Township or Chapelry. — Donor or Title of Charity.		Endowments.										Total Gross Income.			
		Real Estate and its Income.				Personalty and its Income.									
		Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.		Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.						
Aston-cum-Aughton.	A.	E.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charity Estate	-	-	Old School and 16 3 38	53	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53 0 0
Mason	"	"	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0
Mason, for Parochial Club	-		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107 0 8	—	—	—
Aughton Church School	-		Site and building.	0	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harriett Alderson	"	-	—	—	—	—	I. 3	659	12	4	—	—	—	—	10 15 9

SUMMARY.

Aston-cum-Aughton.

The Table shows as nearly as possible the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full. . 3=India 5%, per cent. Stock.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12 0 0	—	—	—	—	5 5 0	35 15 0	—	—	12½. received as rent for the School is accumulating, pending a Scheme for its application.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Library for Elementary School children.	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 13th February 1885.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	At present lost.
—	—	0 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	13 3 10	—	—	—	2 6 11	4 5 0	—	One-third for Church Sunday School. One-third for the poor. The relative sums given in money and kind vary from year to year.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF ASTON-CUM-AUGHTON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 2 oz. Price 2d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of BINGLEY.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of BINGLEY.

I. The Inquiry in this parish was held on the 5th July 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this parish, dated 27th January 1827, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 91, as amended by the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 81, and continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 17, p. 735). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1827.

PARISH OF BINGLEY.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—WOOLER'S CHARITY AND SUNDERLAND'S CHARITY [see page 9.]

By an inquisition, bearing date the 2nd May 1623, taken under a Commission of Charitable Uses, dated the 3rd July 1622, it was found that a piece of land and certain closes in Greenhill, within the parish of Bingley, were assured in the year 1529 to trustees, in trust, for finding a schoolmaster to teach grammar within the town of Bingley; and that certain messuages, with some lands thereto belonging, within the township of Bingley, had time out of mind been assigned and employed for and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, teaching grammar within the town; and that three several yearly rentcharges of 13s. 4d., 13s. 4d., and 6s. 8d., had in the year 1570 been granted out of lands and premises in the parish of Bingley to trustees, upon the same trusts; and that by deed of feoffment, dated the 19th October 1602, a house, with the appurtenances, in Bingley, were conveyed to trustees, in trust, that the yearly rent and profit should be employed for the maintenance of a schoolmaster teaching grammar within the town of Bingley, or to such other godly uses as should be thought most meet for the good and common profit of the town and parish of Bingley; and that by indenture, dated the 27th October 1605, a messuage, lands, and premises in Bingley were conveyed to trustees, to the intent that the rents and profits thereof should yearly be for the maintenance of a schoolmaster teaching grammar within the town of Bingley, or to such other good and godly uses as should be thought most for the good and common profit of the town and parish of Bingley, at the discretion of the feoffees, and that by deed of feoffment, dated the 9th September 1605, a messuage called the Lady House or Roodford, with the houses, lands and hereditaments therunto belonging, were conveyed to trustees, in trust, for the maintenance of a schoolmaster teaching grammar in the town of Bingley, and that Abraham Bynnes and Sybill his wife, by indenture bearing date the 13th day of June, in the 14th year of the reign of King James I., and by other good and sufficient assurances in law, in performance of a decree made between the parties to that indenture in the Court of Chancery in Trinity Term in the 13th year of the said king, conveyed and assured unto William Currer and nine others and their heirs, four closes called the Moiety of the Stackflatt, containing by estimation 9 acres and 10 perches, and a close called Thompsons Wife Ing, containing by estimation 2 acres and 3 roods; and three other closes lying together, one called Buredge Close, containing by estimation 1 rood and 30 perches; one other called Lightfoot Close, containing by estimation 1½ acre; and one other close called Hanging Acre, containing by estimation 3 roods and 30½ perches; and one other close called Mastall, containing by estimation 3 acres, with their appurtenances in Bingley and Micklethwaite, to the intent that the rent, issues, and profits of the said land and premises should be employed by the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, to the use of the poor people at Bingley, and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster in the town of Bingley, according to the last will and testament of *William Wooler*, deceased, and of his intent and meaning therein declared; and that all the said lands, or the rent or profit, had been used and employed to the said several and respective uses for which they were given, or had otherwise been limited or appointed; and that *Michael Broadley*, by will dated in 1613, gave to the school at Bingley 40*l.*, to be disposed at the discretion of his executors, Nicholas Walker and Thomas Howgill; and further, by his said will gave unto the poor of the parish of Bingley 40*l.* And it was further found that for 18 years then past, or thereabouts, there had been a schoolmaster for teaching grammar unto the children of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Bingley, kept and maintained according to the intent of the several trusts aforesaid; and that the said Thomas Howgill had been schoolmaster there nine or ten years; and that having then lately obtained the vicarage of the church of Bingley, and being incumbent there, he had, in respect of his charge in that function, and for other causes and reasons, relinquished his place of schoolmaster, whereupon the feoffees for the said school had proceeded in making choice upon their liking of a schoolmaster for the said school for the time present.

By the decree of the Commissioners made upon the above inquisition, and dated the 2nd May 1623, it was decreed, that Richard Sunderland, esq., and twelve others therein named, inhabitants, freeholders, or farmers within the parish of Bingley, should thenceforth be sole committees for the said charitable uses, and that they and such others as should succeed them, or the greater number of them, should have power to receive the rents and profits of the said lands and hereditaments, together with the sums of money, debts, and chattels given as therein mentioned, and to dispose the same unto and for the several and respective uses for which they were limited

Bingley.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II.
Report of
1827.

Bingley.

The Gram-
mar School,
&c.

Report of
1827.

Bingley.

The Gram-
mar School,
&c.—cont.

or given; and that all persons seised or interested of or in the said lands and hereditaments should, upon the request of the said committees, or any four of them, grant and assign the estate and interest therein to the said committees or such persons as should be elected committees in their room, and to their heirs, for the respective charitable uses aforesaid, and that the committees should in no case be enabled to make any leases of any of the said lands for any greater term than 21 years, or in reversion, or without impeachment of waste, and that upon every lease so much rent and yearly profit at the least should be reserved as would *bond fide* be given for the same, with sufficient securities and caution for the payment thereof, and that the said stock of money should be preserved entire without diminution, and the profit, and yearly advantage thereof, should be employed to the uses for which the same were given: And it was further decreed, that the 13 committees, or the greater number of them, should once every year in the month of October, elect four of their number to be their stewards or bailiffs to receive the rents and profits, and sums of money limited to the said charitable uses for one year who should cause the same to be distributed and disposed to and for the said respective charitable uses, and at the end of their year give a true account thereof to the other committees, which account so taken should be entered in a great book to be provided for that purpose, and kept in some safe and convenient place in the parish church of Bingley, and have two locks and keys, whereof at the least one key should remain with such one of the committees as the rest, or the greater number of them, should nominate, and the other with the vicar of the church of Bingley for the time being, and that if any of the 13 committees should die, or depart out of the country, or give over his place, or appear unfaithful, unfit, or unworthy of the said place, that then the residue of the committees for the time being, or the greater number of them, first removing the said unfit and unworthy persons, should elect some other fit person or persons in their rooms to make up the full number of 13 committees, and that the inheritance and estate of the said lands should be always so ordered and disposed of by renewing of feoffment thereof unto the said uses, as that the same might always be in all the committees, or in eight of them at the least: And forasmuch as by the inquisition it appeared that all, or the greater part of the said lands and premises were given and limited for the finding of a schoolmaster to teach grammar in the town of Bingley, and that there were no discretions given by any of the founders, either for the election of a schoolmaster, or for the ordering and government of the said schoolmaster and school, it was therefore decreed that the 13 committees, taking to them some two or more learned and sufficient teachers within the West Riding, should, so often as need should require, have power to elect, nominate, and place a fit and sufficient person to be schoolmaster of the said school, and such one only should be sufficient and fitting for the place as should be found, first, to be soundly and substantially instructed and grounded in the Christian religion, and able and willing to instruct his scholars in the same, free from all points and tenets of Popery; secondly, of a virtuous and reformed course of conversation, no light or disordered person, and industrious and diligent in teaching, and moderate and discreet in his corrections; and that if, after he should be placed in the said place and room of schoolmaster, he should prove to be idle or negligent, or any ways unfit and unworthy of the place, then the 13 committees, together with two such preachers as aforesaid, assisting them, should have power to remove and put him out from the said place, and to choose another in his room, and that whatsoever the said 13 committees, or the greater number of them, together with the said two or more preachers should determine and do, either in the election or placing, or in the removing or displacing of the schoolmaster, should stand good and firm as if the same had been done with their unanimous consent and agreement: And it was further decreed, that the 13 committees assisting themselves with two such preachers as aforesaid, should for the better education, order, and government of the said schoolmaster and scholars, cause and procure to be selected and gathered out of the laws of the school of Queen Elizabeth, at Wakefield, and of the school of Sedbergh, or any other schools where they should find any good laws established in that behalf, or such other directions as might best serve for the ordering and government of the said school of Bingley, which laws the said Commissioners appointed the said 13 committees to see duly performed and put in execution.

By Indenture of Feoffment, dated the 13th June 1671, Samuel Sunderland conveyed unto Abraham Bynns and eight other trustees, amongst other premises thereby conveyed for the benefit of the vicar of Bingley for the time being, certain lands and hereditaments in Heaton, Wilsden, and Manningham, within the parish of Bradford, to the use of the said Samuel Sunderland for life and after his decease as to the said hereditaments, and premises aforesaid in Heaton and Wilsden, to the use of the master of the Free Grammar School of Bingley for the time being, provided and upon condition that the said master should pay out of the rents and profits thereof the yearly rent of 4*l.* unto the usher-master of the same school, such usher-master to be nominated and elected by the upper master, and by the said feoffees or the major part of them; and as to the said hereditaments and premises in Manningham to the use and behoof of the most indigent and necessitous poor people of and within the township of Bingley, the yearly rents and profits thereof to be distributed and paid unto them upon the feast days of St. Thomas the Apostle, and the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, by equal portions, by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor within the township of Bingley, in the porch of the parish church of Bingley; and it was directed that when the said nine feoffees should by death be reduced to four, they should within three months afterwards (taking the advice and assistance of the vicar or minister of the said parish church for the time being) elect and appoint nine of the most able and discreet inhabitants within the parish of Bingley, and that the four surviving feoffees should afterwards, upon reasonable request and charges of the said vicar, schoolmaster, and churchwardens, convey the said

premises to the use of the said new and surviving trustees upon the trusts aforesaid, and that the feoffees for the time being should take effectual care that the houses and buildings, and the fences of the lands, be kept in good and sufficient repair.

Since the decree of 1623 the committees for the time being (whose number, however, has not always been kept complete) have had the superintendence of the school, and the property mentioned in the inquisition; and for a long time past the committees, or some of them, have also acted as the trustees of the estates settled by Samuel Sunderland. Those estates have been conveyed at different times to new trustees, the last conveyance being in 1815; but the legal interest in the different branches of property comprised in the inquisition has not been made the subject of conveyance to the successive committees, and it would now be extremely difficult, or perhaps impossible, to ascertain in what persons respectively such legal interest is vested.

The school is kept in a building which contains a large schoolroom and two chambers, and the master occupies a dwelling-house and garden in Bingley belonging to the institution; and on behalf of the trustees, or with their sanction, he lets the other property mentioned in the inquisition and the deed of 1671, and he receives and retains the clear rents and profits thereof, except the sum of 12*l.* a year which is appropriated to the poor in respect of Wooller's, and perhaps Broadley's Gifts mentioned in the inquisition, and the rents of the property in Manningham (now 23*l.* a year) belonging to the poor under Sunderland's Charity. Regular accounts are kept by the master of his receipts, &c., and the accounts are submitted to the committees at their meetings held from time to time.

PARTICULARS and RENTAL of ESTATES.

October 9th 1826.

Property.	Letting.	Occupier.	Rent.
			£ s. d.
A house and barn called Woodside, with 9a. 0r. 17p. of land, situate in Mickelthwaite.	Lease for 21 years, of which nearly two years are unexpired.	Joseph Whitley - - -	30 0 0
A house and barn called Lady House, with 9a. 2r. 23p. of land, situate in Mickelthwaite.	From year to year -	Jane Hudson - - -	30 0 0
Castle Fields, in Mickelthwaite, near to Bingley, containing 9a. 3r.	Ditto - -	Edward Whitley, who requires a decrease of rent, having taken this farm when land let much higher.	43 0 0
Binn's Ing, in Mickelthwaite, near to Bingley, containing 2a. 3r. 39p.	Ditto - -	Mr. Thomas Cooper - -	8 8 0
Three fields near to the town of Bingley, lying together, and called—	Ditto - -	Mrs. Whitaker, who has given notice to quit on the 2nd February next.	11 0 0
Croft, containing - - - - - 0 2 0			
Hanginghere - - - - - 1 2 12			
Louse pasture - - - - - 1 0 20			
Two closes, called Mastalls, near Bingley, containing together 4a. 0r. 27p.	Ditto - -	Thomas Farnell - - -	21 0 0
One field called Poticar Hills, near to Bingley, containing 1a. 3r. 31p.	Ditto - -	Thomas Farnell - - -	6 0 0
One meadow at Dubb, in Mickelthwaite, containing 1a. 2r. 30p.	Ditto - -	Mrs. Whitaker, who has given notice to quit on 2nd February next.	16 16 0
One field, near to Bingley, called Pinfold Acre, containing 1a. 1r.	Ditto - -	Mrs. Whitaker has given notice to quit.	4 14 0
A house and garden in Bingley, called New Hall.	Ditto - -	Samuel Atkinson, jun. - -	14 0 0
Two cottages adjoining - - - - -	Ditto - -	Abraham Nicholls - - -	10 0 0
Another cottage adjoining - - - - -	Ditto - -	John Newton - - -	4 0 0
A house at Beckstone, in Bingley, with a yard and outbuildings adjoining.	Ditto - -	John Wild - - -	14 0 0
<i>Sunderland's Gift.</i>			
A farm in Wilsden, in the parish of Bradford, consisting of a house and barn, with perhaps about 16 acres of land.	Ditto - -	John Pickles - - -	25 0 0
<i>Ditto.</i>			
Lands in Wilsden aforesaid, containing about 10 acres.	Ditto - -	Samuel Atkinson, sen. - -	10 0 0
<i>Ditto.</i>			
Lands in Heaton, in the parish of Bradford -	A rentcharge - -	Paid by Samuel Crabtree -	4 0 0
A house and garden in Bingley, called Rawson's House.	From year to year -	John Butler - - -	7 0 0
A cottage and small garden adjoining - -	Ditto - -	Robert Stephenson - -	4 4 0
<i>Sunderland's Gift.</i>			
A farm in Manningham, in the parish of Bradford, for the sole use of the poor of the township of Bingley.	Ditto - -	Mrs. Anderton - - -	23 0 0

Report of
1827.

Bingley.

The Grammar School,
&c.—cont.

Report of
1827.

Bingley.

The Grammar School,
&c.—*cont.*

Property.	Letting.	Occupier.	Rent.
A rentcharge on Currer's lands in Marley, in the parish of Bingley.		Paid by Robert Horner	£ s. d. 0 13 4
Rentcharge on lands in Micklethwaite, called Cross Butts.		Paid by Joseph Longbottom	0 8 0
Rentcharge on West Riddlesdon, in Morton, in the parish of Bingley.		Paid by Mr. Thomas Leach	0 6 8
Rentcharge on Greenhill in Micklethwaite		Paid by Mr. James Margatroyd	0 1 4
Rentcharge on farm in Micklethwaite		Paid by Mr. Rd. Hodgson	0 1 4
Rentcharge on farm in Micklethwaite, called Greenhill Gates.		Paid by Michael Booth	0 8 0
Rentcharge on Laythorpe in Micklethwaite		Ditto	0 2 8
A rent for land taken from the school estate, for the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.		Paid by the proprietors of the Canal.	5 5 6
A small ing near to the lime-kilns in Bingley, containing 2 roods.	From year to year	Thomas Collier	1 11 6
			£295 4 4

The school is maintained and kept up as a grammar school by the master and an usher. The usher does not receive the annuity of 4*l.* a year under Sunderland's Gift, but he has a salary from the master of 80*l.* a year.

The present master used to receive and educate boarders, but has lately discontinued so to do. In his time the school has been attended occasionally by between 20 and 30 free-scholars at a time, but there were 10 free-scholars only in the school at the time of this inquiry. The boys are taught reading, writing, and accounts, at a moderate charge, and they are instructed in English, and in the principles of religion.

In or about the year 1815 an information was filed in the Court of Chancery at the relation of some of the inhabitants of Bingley against the Rev. Dr. Hartley, the schoolmaster, and the committees, for the purpose of having the Charity regulated, and several complaints and grievances alleged and suggested in the information redressed. On the hearing of the cause on appeal before the Lord Chancellor in 1820, the subject matters of the suit were discussed, and a judgment of great weight and importance, with reference both to this and other similar cases, and a decree, were given and pronounced by his Lordship; but as a full report of the proceedings in court is in print, it is unnecessary, we think, to repeat the substance and result of them here.*

It may be proper, however, to state that no proceedings were had under the reference to the Master of the Court of Chancery, made by the decree, and that the costs of the suit have been paid, and no further steps taken in it.

Wooler's Gift.—William Wooler, by his will, dated the 25th March, 1597, gave 50*l.* for purchasing two closes near Bingley, to the end that the poor of Bingley might have their kine grassed in summer at half-rate, and he directed the money to be paid for the grassing, to go towards the maintenance of a school at Bingley, at the discretion of four of the honest men of the town.

It appears from the Indenture of the 13th June, 14th James I., mentioned in the inquisition stated above, another deed dated the 5th April, 18th James I., and the copy of an indenture of lease, dated the 2nd February 1653, remaining among the muniments in the possession of the committees, that the money bequeathed by William Wooler was laid out upon two closes, called Eight Acres and Rishforth Land, and that those closes were given in exchange to Abraham Bynnes for closes called the Moiety of the Stackflatt, Thompson Wife Ing, Burridge Close, Lightfoot Close, the Hanging Acre, and Mastall, which were conveyed to trustees upon the trusts of Wooler's will, as mentioned in the inquisition and that in February 1653 the then committees for the free grammar school and poor of Bingley demised the said last-mentioned lands to Abraham Bynnes for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 20*l.*, of which rent, as declared in the lease, one moiety was to be paid to a schoolmaster teaching grammar at Bingley, and the other moiety, 10*l.*, was to be paid and distributed on the 21st December to the poor of Bingley.

Part of the lands derived under Wooler's gift have long been let with other lands at no separate rent; but in the rental of the property, as stated above, Dr. Hartley has endeavoured to assign to the parcels of land derived under Wooler's gift what may fairly be considered their respective rents, and the aggregate rent of those parcels may be probably estimated at 80*l.* a year or thereabouts.

On examination of the old account books in the possession of the committees it appears that between the years 1692 and 1722 a sum of 10*l.* a year, or something less, was distributed, in respect of Wooler's Charity among poor persons of the parish of Bingley, in proportions which appear to be four-sevenths to the poor of Bingley, two-sevenths to the poor of Micklethwaite, and one-seventh to the poor of Harden, but the precise annual sums distributed cannot be clearly discovered, in consequence of the books being partly defaced and worn out. After 1722, for a long time, the sum of 10*l.* a year appears to have been distributed among the poor, but for many years past 12*l.* a year has been the sum distributed; that sum, however, is probably made up of 10*l.*, under Wooler's gift, and 2*l.* under Bradley's gift, mentioned in the inquisition.

* See the Report in 2*d.* Jacob and Walker's Reports, p. 358.

It appears to have been long considered by the committees and master of the school that Wooller's Charity to the poor was a payment of fixed amount in the nature of a rentcharge, and that, subject to such payment, the rents and profits of the land devised under Wooller's donation belonged to the master. We have examined the documents in the hands of the committees for the purpose of discovering on what basis that conclusion rested, and we have found no ground except that of long usage to justify or support it. The commencement of the payment of a sum of 10*l.* a year for the poor is indeed satisfactorily accounted for by the lease of February 1653, but the same instrument expressly reserves that yearly sum for the use of the poor as a moiety of the rent of the lands acquired in the manner above mentioned, under Wooller's gift. It appears, therefore, to us that the practice of appropriating a fixed annual sum for the poor exists by mistake, and that it will be incumbent on the committees, when Dr. Hartley ceases to be master of the school, to rectify the mistake, and to appropriate for and distribute among the poor one-half of the rent of Wooller's lands; but as Dr. Hartley accepted and has held his office of master of the school under the notion that he was entitled to the whole of the rents, subject only to such payments as are above mentioned, and has made a large expenditure in improvements of the school property, without knowing that any doubt existed on the subject of such his presumed rights, we apprehend that he would not in a court of inquiry be considered liable to be disturbed, while he holds the office of schoolmaster, in the enjoyment of those emoluments which he has been used to receive and now receives.

Report of
1827.

Bingley.

The Grammar School,
&c.—*cont.*

Sunderland's Charity.—An account is given above of the foundation of this Charity. The rent of the land and premises in Manningham, now 23*l.* a year, being the fair annual value, is distributed among poor persons by the vicar, churchwardens, and parish clerk, together with the annual sum of 12*l.* paid in respect of Wooller's, or Wooller's and Broadley's gift.

SMITH'S GIFT [see page 33].

The sum of 100*l.* given for the poor of the township of Bingley by *Mercy Smith* is secured upon the tolls of the turnpike-road from Bradford to Keighley, and the interest thereof, 5*l.* a year, is distributed in the same manner as *Sunderland's Charity*.

Smith's
Gift.

NEVILL'S GIFT [see page 34].

The yearly sum of 15*s.* charged on the corn-mills at Leeds, the property of Mr. Edward Hudson, is given in bread to poor persons of the parish of Bingley, on the 18th of May, according to the intention of the Rev. Mr. *Nevill*, the donor.

Nevill's
Gift.

RHODES'S CHARITY [see page 35].

Mrs. *Sarah Rhodes* appropriated five cottages at Priesthorpe, in the parish of Bingley, for the residence of five poor widows, and in 1784 endowed them with the yearly sum of 3*l.* for each widow.

The sum of 15*l.* a year is paid to the widows as a charge upon an estate, called the Vicarage, near Bingley, which belonged to Mrs. Rhodes, and of which one moiety now belongs to her granddaughter, Mrs. Wilson, of Dallam Tower, in the county of Westmorland. The widows are placed in the almshouse and their stipends are paid by Edward Ferrand, esquire, of St. Ives, near Bingley, by the direction and on behalf of Mrs. Wilson.

Rhodes's
Charity.

BUSFIELD'S CHARITY [see page 38].

Thomas Busfield, esquire, by his will in 1767, gave 800*l.* for providing clothes yearly for the poor of the parish of Bingley, and the Charity was confirmed by his niece, the late Mrs. Jane Stansfield, by deed, dated the 9th November 1790, by which trustees were appointed, of whom William Busfield, esquire, of Upwood, and Joshua Crompton, esquire, of Esholt Hall, are the survivors.

The sum of 550*l.* part of the fund, is secured on the tolls of the turnpike road through Bingley; the sum of 100*l.* has been advanced on loan to the parish of Bingley, and the interest is paid out of the poor's rates; and the remainder, 150*l.*, which was for some time placed out at interest, has been paid back, and remains in the hands of Mr. Crompton at interest of five per cent.

The interest of the Charity fund is laid out by or under the authority of Mr. Crompton, in providing clothes for poor people, the course of distribution being as follows: 32 shifts yearly to women above the age of 60 years, 32 gowns once in two years to the same women; and 28 suits of clothes once in two years to poor men above 60 years of age.

Busfield's
Charity.

CULLINGWORTH SCHOOL [see page 45].

A school was established in the village of Cullingworth and a school room built upon the waste by subscription of the inhabitants about 50 years ago, and about 15 years afterwards a piece of ground, part of the waste, was taken and appropriated, with the consent of the lord of the manor and the freeholders, for the support of the school, and the same has since, on the inclosure, been awarded for that purpose.

Cullingworth
School.

* This opinion is sanctioned by what has recently occurred in the Court of Chancery in the case of the School and Almshouses at Tadcaster.

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1827.

The school is under the direction of trustees chosen from among the freeholders of the manor, and the land is let to George Townsend, as yearly tenant, at 10*l.* a year, the full annual value.

Bingley.

The rent, subject to occasional small deductions for repairs, is paid to the master of the school.

Cullingworth
School—
cont.

The schoolmaster is not required to teach free-scholars, but he instructs the children of the inhabitants, having at present about 35 scholars, in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Lost
Charities.

LOST CHARITIES.

Mention is made in the Returns of Charitable Donations made to Parliament in 1786 of a sum of 12*s.* a year, given by *Grace Keighley*, and paid by John Ryshworth, for poor widows and others of Morton and Micklethwaite; and it appears by a deed dated the 24th February 1633, that *Isabella Hall* gave 10*l.*, in the hands of Matthew Rawson, for the payment of 10*s.* a year to poor people in Micklethwaite, and other villages in the parish of Bingley; but these payments are not now made, and no further account can be obtained of the Charities.

III.
Digests,
1873-5,
1891.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-75, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891:

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.					Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.				Education.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Support of Almshouses, Inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribution of Money.	
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.								
BINGLEY.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Grammar School -	Houses and 22 0 0	188 19 6	2 15 6	C. 1,687 11 11	50 12 6	242 7 6	Gr.	242 7 6	-	-	-	This School and the Charities of the three following donors are incor- porated by the Bingley School and Charity Estate Act, 1853. The sums of stock are held by official trustees, who also hold a further sum of Con- sols accumulating in respect of a building fund.
Wooller -	About 15 0 0	55 0 0	-	C. 1,415 12 4	42 9 4	97 9 4	Gr.	48 14 8	-	-	48 14 8	Included in the Gram- mar School.
Broadley -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sunderland -	House and 30 0 0	35 11 0	4 0 0	C. 1,470 0 0	54 2 0	93 13 0	-	M. 93 13 0	-	-	-	*For master of Gram- mar School.
Ditto -	21 1 14	43 8 0	-	C. 418 7 11	12 11 2	55 19 2	Gr.	*55 19 2	-	-	65 0 0	
Ditto -	21 1 24	65 0 0	-	-	-	65 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	Held by official trustees.
M. Smith -	-	-	-	C. 108 2 2	3 4 10	3 4 10	-	-	-	Br. 0 15 0	3 4 10	
Nevill -	-	-	1 10 0	-	-	1 10 0	-	S. 0 15 0	-	-	-	Held by official trustees.
*Rhodes -	-	-	15 0 0	-	15 0 0	15 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	
Busfield -	-	-	-	C. 853 6 11	25 12 0	25 12 0	-	-	-	Cl. 25 12 0	-	Held by official trustees.
Cullingworth School	Quantity not stated.	8 16 0	-	-	-	8 16 0	-	8 16 0	-	-	-	
						608 11 10	-	355 17 4	-	94 8 0	26 7 0	116 19 6

NOTE.—* The asterisk before the name of a Charity denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.
C.=Consols; Br.=Bread or any other food; Gr.=Grammar School; Cl.=Clothing; M.=Minister; S.=Sermon.

Bingley.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Supple-
mentary
Digest,
1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry.			Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or purposes to which the Income is applicable.		Observations.			
			Real Estate and its Income.		Personalty and its Income.			Educa- tion.	Purposes of Non-con- formist Bodies.				
			Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Stock.	Divi- dends and Interest.							
Donor or Title of Charity.			A.	R.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
BINGLEY :			10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inclosure award, 1861	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1890 ; under whose authority, in 1887, 349 square yards of the park were granted for purposes of im- provement.
*Prince of Wales' Park			8	1	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	Inden- ture, 1869	
			0	0	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pur- chased, 1863	
*Wesleyan Chapel			Chapel and appurten- ances.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1872. Erection aided by proceeds of sale of old Wesleyan Chapel autho- rised by Charity Commis- sioners, 1877.
Wesleyan School			—			—	C. 297 5 2	O.T. 8 3 4	8 3 4	8 3 4	—	—	Situated underneath Wesleyan Chapel. Stock arises from sale of old school, which took place at the same time and under the same Order as mentioned above.
*Independent Chapel			Chapel and houses.			49 0 0	—	—	—	49 0 0	—	49 0 0	Indenture, 1773. Rent (1868) paid to minister.
Hutton, M.			—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Idle-in-Calverley.
CULLINGWORTH :													
*Wesleyan Chapel			Chapel and appurten- ances.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1824 and 1853. Re- gulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1876.
MORTON :													
*Morton Banks Wes- leyan Chapel.			Chapel, school, and appur- tenances.			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1863.

NOTE.—* The asterisk denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.
C.=New Consols; O.T. signifies that the Stock is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

Register of
Unreported
Charities.

There are references in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities to the Grammar School, the Poor's Allotment, the Prince of Wales' Park, the Ferrand Lane Independent Chapel, and the Morton Banks Wesleyan Chapel, the substance of which, so far as is pertinent, is embodied in this Report.

Census
Returns,
1891.

The population of Bingley, according to the Census Returns of 1891, is:—

Townships:

Bingley (including Micklethwaite)	19,284
Morton	2,134

Ecclesiastical Divisions:

Bingley—All Saints	6,524
" Holy Trinity	5,663
Cottingley—St. Michael and All Angels	800
Ingrow—St. John with Hainworth (part of this parish is in Keighley)	7,504

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held at the Town Hall, Bingley.

There was a representative attendance, including the Rev. Francis Charles Kilner, Vicar of Bingley; the Rev. Emile Broughton Smith, Curate of Bingley; the Rev. Thomas Mellodey, Vicar of Cullingworth; the Rev. W. N. Milnes, Wesleyan Minister; Messrs. Dobson, Armistead and Bishop, churchwardens of Bingley; and Mr. W. Busfield Ferrand, of St. Ives. The Grammar School was represented by Mr. Alfred Sharp, the Chairman of the Governors, Mr. Alfred Platts, Clerk to the Governors, and by Messrs. Samuel Smith and W. Greenwood, Governors; the Corporation of the Bingley School and Charity Trustees by Mr. J. B. Sharp and Mr. H. W. Hardcastle, and the Clerk, Mr. R. E. Weatherhead; the Bingley Improvement Commissioners by their Clerk, Mr. R. Armistead, and Mr. J. Thompson. Mr. Hardcastle is also a trustee of the Sarah Rhodes Charity, and Mr. Greenwood is the overseer of Morton. Mr. Sidney Waddington represented the Charity of Mrs. Harriet Wood and the Bingley Independent

Chapel; Mr. Thomas Wild attended on behalf of a body of ratepayers. There were also present Messrs. J. Stephenson, J. Whitwham, and others.

Bingley.

The Grammar School.

The information filed in 1816 (*see* page 4), against the Rev. Dr. Hartley seems to have been inspired mainly by a desire to throw the school open to Dissenters. The judgment of Lord Chancellor Eldon declared that the school at Bingley, of which Dr. Hartley was the headmaster, was a Free Grammar School for teaching the children of the inhabitants of Bingley parish the learned languages, and that it appeared that so long as Dr. Hartley had been headmaster the revenues of the several lands and estates mentioned in the information, being the lands mentioned in the Report of 1827 (except so much of the lands belonging to the Sunderland Charity as were given for the benefit of the vicar and the poor) whether absolutely appropriated by the respective grants thereof to the maintenance of a grammar school or not, but which might consistently with these grants have been so appropriated, had in fact as far as appeared (except as to what had been enjoyed by the poor) always been applied for the benefit of the said Grammar School, and that therefore such application ought not to be disturbed while Dr. Hartley continued headmaster, but such declaration was to be without prejudice to what might be fit to be ordered for the maintenance of any other school in Bingley by competent authority, after Dr. Hartley should cease to be headmaster, out of such portions of the revenue of the said trust estates as might consistently be applied to the maintenance of any school, and not only of a grammar school. The judgment directed *inter alia* that one of the Masters of the Court should inquire and report in whom the legal estate in the premises comprised in the Decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses was vested, and also who were the Trustees of the Sunderland Charity Estates, and in whom the legal estate in those estates was then vested: and he was to state under whose management the several Charity Estates and the rents thereof respectively ought to be according to the several grants thereof.

The
Grammar
School.

Nothing followed upon this Order till 1836, when Dr. Hartley died, and the proceedings were revived.

The Master made his report on the 7th June 1838, stating that he was of opinion that the legal estate in the premises comprised in the Decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses had upon the death of the survivor of the Trustees named in an Indenture of 19th November 1635 descended to the heir-at-law of such survivor, who could not be ascertained; and that William Busfield, William Penny, William Ellis, and Thomas Leach (who were all defendants to the information) were at the date of the Order of Reference the Trustees of the Sunderland Charity Estates, and that the legal estate was in them: and the Master certified that the said four defendants, together with Walker Skirrow, another of the defendants, and eight new trustees then to be appointed, should have the management of the several Charity Estates and the rents thereof, and that four of the 13 persons who were for the time being the Trustees of the said estates ought to be appointed annually to receive the rents and profits of the said estates, and to apply the same with the concurrence of the other nine of such Trustees to the purposes directed by the grants.

The Master's Report was confirmed on the 14th June 1838.

By an Order of the Court dated 28th July 1838, made in the said cause on further directions, and on a petition presented by the then relators, it was ordered that—

- (1.) The said four defendants, the surviving Trustees of Sunderland's Charity Estates, taking advice of the vicar or minister of the parish church of Bingley, should forthwith elect five able and discreet inhabitants of the parish, who with the said four defendants should be the nine Trustees required by the Indenture of Feoffment of 13th June 1671;
- (2.) The said four defendants and the said Walker Skirrow should elect three other fit and proper inhabitants or freeholders in the parish, who together with the said five defendants and the said five new Trustees to be appointed for Sunderland's Charity should make up the number of 13 Trustees required by the Decree of 1623.

Such Trustees and all future Trustees of the said Charity Estates were to be members of the Church of England. It was referred to the Master to appoint a proper person

Bingley.
The Grammar School
—cont.

to execute a conveyance of the Charity Estates mentioned in the Decree of 1623 and the Indenture of 23rd April 1667* to the new Trustees, such conveyance to be executed by such person on behalf of the heir-at-law, if any, of the survivor of the Feoffees appointed by the deed of 13th November 1635.

The regulations approved of by the Master in his Report of 7th June 1838 as to the Trustees and the management were confirmed, and it was referred to the Master to report what were the revenues of such Charity Estates as were by the grant thereof absolutely appropriated for the maintenance of a Grammar School; and what was the amount applicable for the purposes of education of the revenues of those not so appropriated; and to inquire and report whether it would be for the advantage of the town and parish that such last-mentioned revenue should be applied for the purpose of a general education school, and if so to approve of a scheme for such application and rules for the management of such school; and to ascertain what portion of the revenues of the Wooller Charity Estate was applicable for the purpose of education.

In pursuance of the last-recited Order, new Trustees were appointed for Sunderland's Charity, and by indentures of lease and release, dated 12th and 13th November 1838, the legal estate in the Sunderland Charity Estates was conveyed to and vested in William Busfeld, of Upwood, William Penny, William Ellis, Thomas Leach, Frederick Greenwood, William Busfeld Ferrand (then William Busfeld), William Ellis, the younger, Thomas Horner, and Mathew Walker, as such Trustees.

New Trustees were appointed also for the other Charity Estates, as directed by the Order, namely, W. R. Crompton Stansfield, the Rev. James Cheadle, Vicar of Bingley, and Thomas Chapman, to make up with those last above-mentioned, and Walker Skirrow, the number of 13.

By a Statutory Indenture of Release, dated 9th November 1842, Richard Tolson, the party appointed by the master to execute the conveyance (he being the heir of Dr. Hartley), conveyed the said Charity Estates to the new trustees (excepting Thomas Leach, who had died, and Walker Skirrow, who had resigned).

The Master made his Report on the 10th November 1842, and found as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue of estate absolutely appropriated by the grants to			
the Grammar School - - - - -	134	1	6
Schoolmaster's house (annual value about) - - - - -	50	0	0
Revenue of estate not absolutely appropriated as above - - - - -	72	5	3

He found that it would be advantageous to apply the last-mentioned revenue for the purpose of general education, but that it would be better to apply the whole revenue to one school; and he found that one moiety of Wooller's Gift was applicable for educational purposes, and he set forth a Scheme and rules as by the Order directed.

The new Trustees were brought before the Court by a supplemental information.

By an Order, dated the 26th April 1843, made on the hearing of the original and supplemental causes on further directions and on a petition presented by Joseph Longbottom and John Beanland, intituled in the matter of Wooller's Gift, &c., the Master's Report was adopted and referred back to him to approve of a Scheme for the appropriation of a moiety of Wooller's Gift to the best advantage of the poor of the parish, and to state whether it would be for the advantage of the poor if any and what part of the said moiety were applied to purposes of education, and if any and what part were applied in the giving of alms.

The Master, by his Report dated 16th December 1844, answered both these questions in the negative; and he approved of the following Scheme, namely, that 12*l.* part of the revenues of the said moiety, should be set apart and applied by way of subscription to some medical person or to some dispensary or infirmary in, or in the neighbourhood of the parish of Bingley as should be selected by the Trustees, with a view to secure to the poor people of the parish medical attendance, medicine, and relief in case of disease, sickness, or accident; and that the residue of the revenues of the said moiety should be

Order of
1845.
(Wooller's
Gift.)

* The Indenture, which is not mentioned in the Report of 1827, was a Feoffment with Livery of Seizin by Abraham Bynnes to Samuel Sunderland and 11 others of the school building and the site thereof and one rood of ground on the north-east side thereof in trust for the use of a schoolmaster in accordance with the terms of the Decree of 1623.

applied in sums of not more than 12*l.* to any one individual in apprenticing children of the poor of the parish, educated at the school to which the other moiety was directed to be applied, for the purpose of teaching them any trade or other employment, and that the surplus, if any, in any one year should be accumulated to meet the like purpose in any subsequent year.

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—
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—cont.

This Report and Scheme were confirmed by an Order of the Court, dated the 13th January 1845.

William Penny, one of the Trustees of the Sunderland Charity, having died, George Lane Fox, the Rev. William Busfeild, and Francis Butterfield were appointed to fill the places of him, Thomas Leach and Walker Skirrow, and by a Statutory Indenture of Release, dated 17th August 1847, the estate of the Sunderland Charity was conveyed to and vested in the said new Trustees together with the six continuing Trustees.

William Busfeild, of Upwood, George Lane Fox and Thomas Chapman having died, George Dryden, and Johnson Atkinson Busfeild, of Rishworth Hall, gentlemen, and Francis Sharp Powell, of Horton, Esquire (now Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart.) were appointed Trustees in their place, but no deed was executed vesting the Sunderland estate in them jointly with the surviving Trustees.

That portion of the Sunderland Charity Estate, which was appropriated to the use of the vicar, came very early to be considered as glebe land, and was actually described as such in the Terrier of the Church Lands of 1714. Misled by this error, the vicar, the Rev. James Cheadle, with the consent and approbation of the Bishop of Ripon, the Ordinary, and the Lord Chancellor, the patron of the vicarage of Bingley, and the Archbishop of York, sold in the year 1839, under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Vic. c. 23, for 1,500*l.* the messuage described in the Sunderland Indenture of Feoffment of 1667 as then occupied in two dwellings by Anthony Whitley and John Thompson or their assigns. The purchaser happened to be Frederick Greenwood, one of the Sunderland Trustees, but he purchased in complete ignorance that the land belonged to the Charity. Of the money so obtained 1,100*l.* was expended in building a new vicarage on a site purchased by public subscription, and the remaining 400*l.* was invested as directed by the said Act by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in the purchase of 42*l.* 10*s.* Bank Three Pounds per Centum Annuities.

This was not the only case in which the error was made. An adjoining owner was working coal in the time of Mr. Cheadle, and the latter sold him a quarter to half an acre for 75*l.*, for the purpose of extending his mine. It was admitted by Mr. Cheadle that he paid none of this money to the Trustees, but he alleged that the expense of the conveyance had been over 30*l.*, and that he had gained little more than 40*l.* by the transaction.

In 1846 the Leeds and Bradford Railway Company under the authority of their Acts purchased 1*a.* 1*r.* 17*p.* of land, a portion of Wooller's Gift, for the purpose of their railway, for sums amounting together to 1,247*l.* 10*s.*, which was paid by the said Company into the Bank of England under the provisions of their Acts.

Owing to the inconveniences caused by there being two sets of Trustees for the different Charity Estates a petition was presented in Chancery by three of the Trustees praying for an amalgamation, and for permission, in view of the scattered and, in their then condition, unprofitable state of the lands belonging to the Charities, to sell and exchange parts of the estates.

The Court of Chancery made an Order on the 2nd July 1852, in the matter of the Bingley Free School and Charity Estates, ordering that the 13 Trustees of the estates mentioned in the Decree of 1623 should also be Trustees of the Sunderland Charity Estate, and that the said Trustees should be at liberty to apply in the next session of Parliament for the Act next hereinafter set forth; and it was referred to the master to approve of a Bill for such Act, and to make a schedule to the Bill showing the particulars of the Charity Estates, and it was ordered that the sale of 1839 should continue undisturbed; and that the Trustees might expend 900*l.* in the building of a new schoolhouse on a part of the land belonging to Wooller's Gift and appropriate a sufficient portion of the remainder for a playground; and by way of compensation for the moiety

Order of
1852.

Bingley.
The Grammar School
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of the land so taken it was ordered that the sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* should be annually applied by the Trustees, to purposes other than education, out of the revenues of that moiety of Wooller's Gift which was appropriated to education; and it was ordered that the Trustees should obtain payment out of Court of that moiety of the sum of 1,247*l.* 10*s.* paid by the Leeds and Bradford Railway in 1846 for part of the lands belonging to Wooller's Gift, and that they should apply the same together with the residue of the sum of 206*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* then in their hands which should remain of the costs directed by the Order to be paid thereout, towards defraying the expense of building the said schoolhouse; and that the deficiency of such moneys to defray such expenses should be raised by sale or mortgage of the old schoolhouse and the site thereof, or of other parts of such of the Charity Estates as were appropriated to the purpose of education, as the Master should direct.

On the 4th May 1853 the Master reported that he had approved of a Draft Bill, and found the particulars of the estate, which he set out in the Schedule. The Report was confirmed by an Order of the Court of the 7th May 1853.

Bingley
School and
Charity
Estate Act,
1853.

On the 15th August 1853 the Bingley School and Charity Estate Act received the Royal assent. By this Act the two bodies of Trustees were amalgamated, and one body was formed consisting of the vicar of Bingley for the time being, and not more than 12 other persons, inhabitants or freeholders in the parish and members of the Church of England, who should be incorporated by the name of "the Bingley School and Charity Trustees," and be a body corporate with perpetual succession, having a common seal, provided that every Trustee should be responsible for the due execution of the trusts in the same manner as if no incorporation had taken place.

When the number of the Trustees, other than the vicar, should be reduced to six, the Court of Chancery was to appoint so many new Trustees as would make up the number to 12, besides the vicar.

The estates of the several Charities (which are set out in the Schedule to the Act) were vested in these Trustees, who were given power, with the approbation of the Court of Chancery, to sell the Charity Estates and exchange them for other estates within 30 miles of the parishes of Bingley and Bradford, and invest the proceeds of sales in freehold estates within the same limits, and until such investment to invest them in certain securities, but with the proviso that the Trustees might apply such proceeds before or after such temporary investment to the purposes for which they were permitted by the Act to raise money by mortgage of the Charity Estates, that is to say, to discharging the costs of the Act, of carrying out the directions of the Court in relation to the trusts of the Charities, of paying off prior incumbrances, of building the new school, and of repairing and draining the Charity Estate as directed by the Court. A sinking fund was in all such cases to be formed whereby the principal should be repaid in 25 years from the date of the mortgage. Where moneys should arise under such sales or mortgages from the estates of one Charity not exclusively for the benefit of that Charity, such other Charities as benefited thereby were to be held liable to contribute their fair proportion, to be settled by the Court, towards such investment or expenses or repairs or sinking fund as aforesaid, and such proportion was to be charged upon such other Charities in aid of the Charity from whose estate such moneys arose.

Powers were given to the Trustees to grant mining leases, the rents thereof to be applied in the same manner as moneys arising from the sale of estates; to fell timber and apply the proceeds of sale in the same manner; to grant building and repairing leases; to pull down old buildings and erect new ones; to lease at a rack-rent; to purchase leases already or to be granted; to accept surrenders of contracts for leases; to relet premises recovered or released, to vary leases, and to confirm voidable leases.

The Trustees were to be at liberty to apply without special order to the Court for directions or for the appointment of new Trustees, giving notice to the Attorney-General, saving the Act of 52 George III. "to provide a summary remedy in cases of abuses of trusts created for charitable purposes."

The following Schedule of the Estates belonging to the Grammar School, Sunderland and Wooller Charities, was appended to the Act:

SCHEDULE.

PART I.—LANDS and HEREDITAMENTS given exclusively to the use of the Free Grammar School, Bingley.

Bingley
The Grammar School
—cont.

Description of Property.	Contents of Land.	Where situate.	Tenant's Name.	Yearly Rent.
	A. R. P.			£. s. d.
Farmhouse, outbuildings, garden, stackyard, and road.	0 1 14	Wood Bottom, in Bingley.	Francis Whitley	30 0 0
Croft	0 3 10	"		
Two days' work	0 3 33	"		
Four days' work	2 0 7	"		
Six days' work	2 1 10	"		
Three days' work	2 0 16	"	The Reverend Thomas Dixon, Head Master.	
Paddock	0 2 10	Green hill, in Bingley.		
House, outbuildings, garden, and orchard.	1 0 12	Bingley		
House, outbuildings, yard, and garden.	0 1 35	Lady House, in Bingley.		
Ing	2 0 11	Bingley		
Lathend Field	0 3 9	"	Thomas Wild	21 0 0
Middle Field	1 1 33	"		
Puzzle Field	2 0 26	"		
Paddock	0 1 38	"		
Low Field	1 1 25	"		
Far Field	1 0 17	"	William Smith and Edward Stephenson	7 15 0
Two cottages, outbuildings, yards, and garden.	0 1 1	Myrtle place, in Bingley		
Dubb Ing	1 2 24	Bingley		
Part of Dubb Ing, taken for Leeds and Liverpool canal.	-	-		
Coal wharf	0 0 27	-		
Three cottages, called Beckstone cottages.	0 0 17	-	Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company.	8 10 0
House, outbuildings, and stone yard.	-	High street		
House and outbuildings.	-	Bingley		
House and outbuildings, blacksmith's shop, shed, and yard.	0 0 30½	High street, Bingley.		
Lime Kiln Ing	0 2 11	Near the town of Bingley.		
Land, part of Lime Kiln Ing, covered by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal.	-	-	Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company.	1 0 0
Penfold acre and barn and outbuildings.	1 0 31	-		
Apothecary hills	1 3 21	-		
Old schoolhouse and buildings	0 0 6	Bingley		
Garden and premises adjoining old schoolhouse.	0 0 10	-		

Rentcharges.

Lands charged.	Contents of Land.	Where situate.	Names of Tenants or Owners.	Amount of Rent.
	A. R. P.			£. s. d.
Land at Greenhill	-	Bingley	Francis Whitley	0 8 0
Ditto	-	"	Dr. Carton	0 1 4
Ditto	-	"	Ditto	0 1 4
Land at Laythorne	-	"	Ditto	0 2 8
Ditto at Marley	-	Near Bingley	Mr. Roundell	0 13 4
Ditto at Riddesdale	-	"	Frederick Greenwood	0 6 8
Ditto at Mickelthwaite	-	"	John Tolson	0 2 8
Ditto at Cross Butts	-	Bingley	John Butterfield	0 8 0
	26 1 14½			153 0 6

Bingley.
The Grammar School
—cont.

PART II.—LANDS and HEREDITAMENTS comprised in Wooller's Gift, the revenues whereof are directed to be applied, one moiety thereof for the support of the general education, and the other moiety for the benefit of the poor of Bingley.

Description of Property.	Contents.	Where situate.	Tenant's Name.	Yearly Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
The Bank Field - - -	1 3 6	Castle Field, Bingley.	David W. Sharpe - -	30 0 0
Bank Top Field - - -	1 3 29			
Great Castle Field - - -	3 3 32			
Little Castle Field - - -	2 0 30			
Part of High Field - - -	0 0 31	Bingley.		
N.B.—Other part taken for site of new schoolhouse and playground, containing 31 perches.	—			
Croft - - - - -	0 1 3		The Reverend Thomas Dixon.	7 8 0
Binn's Ing - - - - -	1 3 35		{ Sundry occupiers of garden allotments. }	7 17 0
Louse Pasture - - - - -	1 0 3			
Hanging Acre - - - - -	0 3 4			
Croft - - - - -	0 1 36			
Mastalls - - - - -	4 0 31		Thos. Weatherhead - -	18 10 0
	18 3 0			63 15 0

PART III.—LANDS and HEREDITAMENTS comprised in Sunderland's Charity ; and, first, as to Lands and Hereditaments given to the Use of the Vicar of Bingley.

Description of Property.	Contents.	Where situate.	Tenant's Name.	Yearly Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
Dwelling houses, gardens, called the Ing.	0 0 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	Bingley - - -	Jeremiah Taylor and Thomas G. Lupton.	20 0 0
Sugden House Estate, consisting of farmhouse, homestead, cottages, and yards.	0 0 34	Cullingworth, in the parish of Bingley.	This estate is subject to a lease granted to one Thomas Hollingdrake for the residue of the term of 1,000 years. The present possessor of the lease is T. S. Powell, Esq. The estate is occupied by his tenants, Peter Wright and Thomas Sawley.	
Scaly Fir Field - - -	1 3 35	}		6 1 0
Near Scaly Fir Field - - -	1 1 3			
Further Oak Field - - -	1 2 8			
Little Oak Field - - -	1 0 19			
Near Oak Field - - -	1 2 25			
Park - - - - -	1 3 15			
Kiln Croft - - - - -	1 0 39			
Croft - - - - -	0 2 25			
Brow Field - - - - -	0 2 6			
Top Field - - - - -	1 0 30			
Dwelling-house and homestead -	0 0 20			
Scaly Fir Field - - -	2 1 27			
Woodhead Field - - -	0 2 34			
Park Field - - - - -	1 3 25			
Low Brow Field - - -	1 2 0			
Near Longfield - - -	2 1 15			
Far Longfield - - -	2 1 27			
Croft - - - - -	0 2 3	Heaton, in the parish of Bradford.	Abraham Hollings.	12 0 0
Calf Garth - - - - -	1 0 34			
Laith End Field - - -	1 0 17			
Estates called Snapes, consisting of house, buildings, yard, and road.	0 0 33			
Garden - - - - -	0 0 39	}		12 0 0
Low Field - - - - -	1 3 35			
Middle Field - - - - -	1 0 33			
Top Field - - - - -	2 0 12			

Rentcharge.

Bingley.

The Gram-
mar School
—cont.

Land charged.	Contents.	Where situate.	Tenant's or Owner's Names.	Amount of Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
Royd House lands - - -	—	Bingley - - -	Michael Heaton - - -	4 0 0
	33 2 12 $\frac{3}{4}$			42 1 0

2nd.—As to Lands and Hereditaments given to the Use of the Master of the Free Grammar School of Bingley.

Description of Property.	Contents.	Where situate.	Sub-Tenant's Name.	Yearly Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
Emm Lane Garden - -	1 2 9	Township of Heaton in the parish of Bradford.	Thomas Hudson - -	4 0 0
The Backsides - - -	1 0 0	"	} John Sugden - - -	
Ditto - - -	1 0 0	"		
Well Spring Croft - -	1 0 30	"	} John Binns - - -	
Well Spring Meadow - -	1 1 19	"		
Heaton Moor allotments - -	5 0 3	"	Sundry tenants - - -	
Emm Field - - -	1 3 21	"	Thomas Heaton - - -	
Middle Garth in two closes - -	2 2 15	"	} Abraham Hill and Co. - -	
Quarry Garth in two closes - -	2 0 11	"		
Well Spring - - -	3 0 3	"	} John Binns - - -	
Hatchett - - -	1 3 34	"		
Cottages and outbuildings - -	0 0 33	Heaton Moor - -	Sundry tenants - - -	25 0 0
Ditto - - -	0 0 17			
Homestead - - -	0 1 9	Wilsden Hill, in the parish of Bradford	John Pickles - - -	
Intake - - -	1 0 27	"	"	
Bess Croft - - -	0 2 27	"	"	
Kiln Croft - - -	1 0 29	"	"	
Croft - - -	0 3 16	"	"	
Hollings Head - - -	1 3 31	"	"	
Little Day Work - - -	0 2 16	"	"	
The Healds - - -	1 1 0	"	"	
The Hatchett - - -	0 2 35	"	"	
Coldwell - - -	1 1 35	"	"	
Top Field - - -	2 3 20	Ling Bob, in Wils- den aforesaid.	Thomas Frankland - -	17 7 0
Intake - - -	2 3 8			46 7 0
Near Field - - -	2 2 38			
Low Field - - -	2 3 3			
	44 1 9			

N.B.—This estate, at the date of the indenture of the 13th day of June 1671, was subject to a lease for a long term of years, the length of which cannot be ascertained, the rent reserved thereby being the same as that now paid, viz., 4*l.* per annum, the present tenant under such lease being Samuel Crabtree.

3rd.—As to Lands and Hereditaments given to the Use of the Poor at Bingley.

Description of Property.	Contents.	Where situate.	Tenant's Name.	Yearly Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
High Field - - -	3 1 3	Manningham, in the parish of Bradford.	} Samuel Crabtree - - -	28 0 0
Great Field - - -	5 0 0			
Deef Field - - -	4 3 21			
Far Intake - - -	4 0 10			
Near Intake - - -	3 3 38			
Plantation - - -	0 0 32			
	21 1 24			28 0 0

Bingley.
The Gram-
mar School
—cont.

The costs of obtaining the Act was charged, by Order of the Court of Chancery on the 21st July 1858 upon an application authorized by a certificate of the Charity Commissioners dated 24th November 1857, upon the several Charity Estates as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
Part 1 of the Schedule to the Act	-	-	447	2	4
" 2 " (moiety for educational purposes)	-	-	185	13	2
" 2 " (" charitable purposes)	-	-	261	2	3
" 3 " 1st Division	-	-	158	16	6
" 3 " 2nd "	-	-	115	14	9
" 3 " 3rd "	-	-	153	15	0
			£1,322	4	0

This sum was provided, as directed by the said Order, by sales of real estate as is set out in the Schedule following :

Date of Certificate of Charity Commissioners.	Date of Sale.	Property sold.	Purchaser.	Consideration.	How applied.	Amount of Consols purchased.
1854, May 29	1855, Dec. 27	A close of land called Apothecary Hills near the town of Bingley (Schedule Part I.)	Ingram Laphish	£ s. d. 900 0 0	£ s. d. 447 2 4 Costs. Schedule, Part I. 158 16 6 advanced to Schedule, Part III. (1), and repaid and invested in 3 per Cents. 115 14 9 advanced to Schedule, Part III. (2), repaid before April 1863.* 178 6 5 invested in 3 per Cent. Consols pursuant to the said Order of Court of 21st July 1858	£ s. d. 166 10 6 181 10 0
1854, May 29	1858, Nov.	Part of close called Mastalls at Bingley (Schedule Part II.)	Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company.	390 12 6	185 13 2 Costs. Schedule, Part II. (educational purposes). 69 11 2 paid towards erection of new schoolhouse. 135 8 2 in bank (Messrs. Harris's, Bradford). 390 12 6 261 2 3 Costs. Schedule, Part II. (charitable purposes). 95 9 8 advanced to Schedule Part III. (3).* 34 0 7 together with 496l. 2s. 8d. accumulations of income invested in 3 per Cents. pursuant to the said Order.	539 12 1
1858, July 6	1858, Nov. 15	Estate called Snapes in the township of Heaton in the parish of Bradford (Schedule Part III. (1)).	Robert Turner	2,500 0 0	Invested in 2,544l. 10s. 7d. 3 per Cent. Consols, of which there was sold 168l. 19s. 6d. for payment of 158l. 16s. 6d. costs (Schedule, Part III. (1)), and 143l. 9s. for payment of 136l. 16s. 4d. the costs of the sale to Mr. Turner, leaving	2,224 11 1
	1859, Sept. 21	Piece of land containing 3r. 2½p. being part of a close of land called Emm Field in the township of Heaton in the parish of Bradford (Schedule Part III. (2)).	The Corporation of Bradford.	78 15 0	In bank [1862] (Messrs. Harris's Bradford).	

* No interest was paid on these loans, as in each case the lending fund was of the same character as the borrowing fund.

It will be seen that of the proportions assessed upon Schedule, Part III., Division 3, viz., 153l. 15s., only 95l. 9s. 8d. was advanced to that Division by Schedule II. (moiety for charitable purposes): The balance of 58l. 5s. 4d. seems never to have been paid.

The New School was erected in the year 1853, and the cost of it defrayed in accordance with the Order of 2nd July 1852 as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
(1.) Moiety of purchase money paid by Leeds and Bradford Railway Company	623	15	0
(2.) Residue of sum in the hands of the Trustees transferred from moiety for charitable purposes of Wooller's Gift	206	13	10
(3.) Part of 390l. 12s. 6d. a moiety of the purchase money paid (1858) by Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company (Order of 21st July 1858)	69	11	2
(4.) Amount received from balance in Bank upon old account, for balance of outlay on New School House	7	10	11
(5.) Cash allowed by Trustees from Schedule Part I. for ditto	0	8	10
	£907	19	9

The Trustees had, in addition, stock to the amount of 619*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, being the moiety for charitable purposes of the Consols in which the purchase money paid by the Leeds and Bradford Railway in 1846 for land belonging to Wooller's Gift (Schedule, Part II.) was invested. The stock, therefore, belonging to the various Charities in 1862 was :

Bingley.
The Gram-
mar School
—cont.

Charity.	Schedule.	Stock.	In Bank.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grammar School -	Part I. -	348 0 6	—
	Part II. (Grammar School) -	—	135 8 2
Wooller's Gift -	£ s. d. " (Poor) - 619 17 6 539 12 1	1,159 9 7 2,234 11 1	—
Sunderland's Charity -	Part III. (Vicar) -	—	78 15 0
	" (Schoolmaster) -	—	—
	" (Poor) -	—	—

There was still owing a sum of 115*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* for law costs incurred annually up to the end of 1861, and independent of the taxed costs above-mentioned.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 30th January 1863, the number of Trustees having been reduced to six in addition to the vicar, the following new Trustees were appointed, viz., John Greenwood, John Hollings, James Hulbert, Abraham England, Edward Sharp, Joseph Hardcastle, and John Walker, Esquires, to administer the Charities together with the following surviving Trustees, viz., William Ferrand, F. S. Powell, G. Dryden, Matthew Walker, and Thomas Horner, Esquires.

At the end of the year 1862 the vicar, being desirous of purchasing a piece of land adjoining the Vicarage, containing 7,555 yards, for the improvement of the benefice, applied to the Commissioners for a certificate sanctioning an application to the Court for permission to apply part of the Sunderland Charity Stock towards the purchase. The certificate was granted on the 17th April 1863, but, before the matter was carried further, the Trustees became persuaded of the advantage of having the sums then in Court transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and upon application made to them for that purpose the Charity Commissioners on the 23rd May 1863 issued their certificate sanctioning an application to the Court for the transfer of the funds. On the 16th June the Judge made an Order for the transfer, after payment of the Attorney-General's costs yet unsatisfied, of the Consols above-mentioned (with the exception of the sum of 619*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, which had been paid into Court under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Act) together with three sums of 47*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, 78*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, and 32*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* in cash, being dividends accumulated on the three principal sums. Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 14th July, the capital sums were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, and the three sums of dividends paid in cash to the same persons. These sums of cash were remitted to the account of the Trustees with Messrs. Harris & Co., at Bradford, to be placed to the credit of the Master of the Grammar School, the Vicar of Bingley, and Wooller's Trust for Charitable Purposes respectively.

The purchase of the Vicarage land was then proceeded with. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 28th July 1863, 601*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Stock, part of the above-mentioned sum of 2,234*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, the vicar's endowment, was sold out to produce 557*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, being the required purchase money, leaving 1,632*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Stock to the credit of the said endowment.

On the 18th August 1862 an Order of the Charity Commissioners had been made sanctioning the sale to John Crabtree for 114*l.* 2*s.* of a Close called Well Springs, containing 2a. 1r. 38p., then held by John Crabtree under a subsisting lease for the unexpired term of 500 years from the 7th November 1654. The purchase money was invested in the sum of 121*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, which was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 30th September 1863, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 26th September 1863.

Another Order was made on the 17th April 1863, sanctioning the sale to the Earl of Rosse for 184*l.* of a portion of a close called Emm Field, containing 1a. 0r. 7p.; a

Bingley.

The Grammar School
—cont.

close called Well Springs, containing 0a. 3r. 16p.; Moor Close Allotment containing 1a.; and Moor Close Allotment, containing 4a. 3r. Op., held by the Earl of Rosse under the same lease. The purchase money was invested in 196*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Consols, which were transferred on the 15th September 1863 to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 12th September 1863.

Another portion of Emm Field, containing 2r. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. was taken under their compulsory powers by the Bradford Corporation for the purposes of their waterworks. The purchase money of 62*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* was invested in 66*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 29th September 1863, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 26th September.

The new school building was unfortunate. Erected in 1853 it immediately showed signs of sinking, having been built partly upon an unsuspected bog. In 1862 its condition had become dangerous, and the Trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for permission to raise money by the sale of part of the Charity Estates for the purpose of rebuilding. With this application a report by the schoolmaster, the Rev. T. Dixon, M.A., as to the educational state of the school was presented to the Commissioners, which may be conveniently set out here.

In this report Mr. Dixon stated he was provided with a house, that he had in the last two years received annually on an average 200*l.* in rents, and that out of that sum he had paid 10*l.* to an assistant teacher, who had been the senior boy the previous year and was continuing his studies free. The average attendance was, free boys, 20; boarders, 9; the average for the previous five years having been 31 and 5 respectively. The free boys were appointed by the master, but all boys belonging to the parish of Bingley who could read or write were admissible free under 14 years of age. When they left the school they were generally too young for trade: in special cases they were allowed to continue after 14. Mr. Dixon here makes a somewhat inexplicable statement, alleging that although the free boys were entitled to this benefit, "very few as yet have availed themselves of it." It seems much more probable that the directions of the Order were not generally known in Bingley, at any rate it is not easy otherwise to account for this reluctance to take advantage of the fund.

The education given was (1) commercial, including writing, recitation, English grammar and history, geography, arithmetic, mensuration, and drawing; (2) Latin, Greek, and mathematics. The "free" boys paid a yearly fee of 30*s.* for the "commercial education," in addition to a yearly fee of 3*s.* 6*d.* for cleaning and firing, and a half-yearly fee of 1*s.* for stationery. The Catechism of the Church of England was taught without exception, and the Bible read daily, no parent raising any objection.

Schools
Inquiry
Commission
Report,
1863.

Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report to the Schools Inquiry Commission of the following year forms an interesting commentary on the headmaster's statement. When he visited the school it had only recently been transferred to the new building, the circumstances of the erection of which are described below. Perhaps for that reason the school was not in so good working order and the numbers attending not so satisfactory as in the previous year. The lower class, left to the assistant-master who was too much occupied with his own studies to give time to it, proved on examination to be very ill taught. The Bible was the only reading book: in spelling, writing, and arithmetic, especially the latter, the boys were below the average. Latin was supposed to be taught, but not one of the boys was able to write out "musa" correctly.

In the upper class, which was under the care of the headmaster, things were not much better. No French or German was being taught; Latin was very unsatisfactory, and the answers to questions in geography and history were far less correct and intelligent than in an ordinary primary school. The headmaster's attention seemed to be confined to his own sons and those of the incumbent.

Day scholars coming from outside the parish paid 3*l.* instead of 1*l.* 10*s.*; boarders, of whom there were then nine, paid for board and tuition, under 11 years of age, 42*l.*, under 12, 47*l.* 5*s.*, under 13, 52*l.* 10*s.*, and under 14, 57*l.* 15*s.* These were lodged at the headmaster's house, and the profits he gained by them were 55*l.* annually. The school bills were at highest 71*l.*, at lowest 45*l.*, and averaged 56*l.*

Mr. Fitch reported that the prominence given to Latin and Greek had the practical effect of concentrating the whole teaching power of the master on two or three pupils

and of leaving the children of the manufacturing and professional classes in the town utterly destitute of the instruction which they needed. (Schools Inquiry Commission Report, Vol. XVIII., p. 43.)

Bingley.
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The Gram-
mar School
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In 1863 the condition of the old school building was so serious that the Trustees, who had been appointed at the beginning of that year, decided to take steps to rebuild the school on a new site belonging to Wooller's Charity, at a cost of 230*l.* 10*s.*, without waiting for the consent of the Charity Commissioners. The Commissioners afterwards, by an Order dated the 2nd April 1864, sanctioned the expenditure of the above-mentioned sum, together with 120*l.* which was estimated to be required for the levelling of the playground, out of the stock standing to the credit of the School Estate, provided that one-half of that expenditure should be replaced within 15 years out of the Educational Income of the Charities in yearly instalments of at least 12*l.* It was afterwards found that the Trustees had expended 85*l.* more than was estimated in completing the building, &c., and by a Supplemental Order, dated 28th February 1865, the Commissioners extended the Order of 2nd April 1864 so as to cover this expenditure. The last instalment under this Order was repaid in 1885.

The solicitor's bills of costs, which had been unpaid for several years, had meanwhile mounted to a serious sum, which it would have been impossible for the Trustees to pay out of income, even when the creditors (who had now retired from the management of the Charity Estates) offered to accept a greatly reduced sum. On application made to them the Charity Commissioners made an Order on the 15th April 1864, directing that payment should be made as follows:—

£	s.	d.	
63	4	0	out of stock standing in the name of the Official Trustees arising from sales of land given to the use of the school-master or for educational purposes.
7	6	8	out of the cash balance in the Bank to the credit of Wooller's Gift (Poor's Moiety).
37	13	6	out of stock belonging to the Vicar's Endowment.
4	19	0	out of proceeds of sales of land acquired under Bingley Inclosure Award (see <i>post</i>).
27	3	5	out of income applicable to education.
10	12	1	„ „ „ Wooller's Charity (Poor's Moiety).
13	7	3	„ „ „ Vicar's Endowment.
21	4	7	„ „ „ Sunderland Charity for the Poor.
£186 10 6			

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 29th April 1864, the Official Trustees were directed to sell out so much of the 732*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Consols belonging to the school as would produce the two sums above mentioned of 350*l.* 10*s.* (for rebuilding the school) and 63*l.* 4*s.* (costs). The sum of 458*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Consols was sold, leaving 274*l.* 11*s.* Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees to the credit of the school.

On the same date another Order of the Charity Commissioners was made directing the sale of so much of the 1,632*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Consols belonging to the Vicar's Endowment as would produce the above mentioned sum of 37*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and the sum of 41*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Consols was accordingly sold.

At this time the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty purchased for 3,326*l.* 10*s.* a rentcharge for the endowment of the benefice of Bingley, and the amount of the funds in their hands belonging to the benefice being short by 25*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* of the sum required, the vicar had to advance this balance and costs, amounting to 109*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, out of his own pocket. By their Order, dated 19th July 1864, the Charity Commissioners permitted the vicar to reimburse himself out of the stock belonging to the Sunderland Endowment, and directed that so much of the 1,591*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Consols remaining as would produce the above sums of 25*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* and 109*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* should be sold out; 121*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* Consols were therefore sold out, leaving 1,470*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* to the credit of the Vicar's Endowment standing in the name of the Official Trustees.

Bingley.

The following were the sales which took place between 1864 and 1873:—

The Gram-
mar School
—cont.

Date of Order of Board.	Land sold.	Area.	Purchaser.	Amount of Purchase Money.	To whom directed to be paid.	Amount of Consols purchased.	Date of transfer to Official Trustees.	—
29th January 1864.	Reversion expectant on determination of the term of 500 years in the Emm Field described in Schedule, Part III. (2), as Emm Lane Garden.	A. R. P. 0 3 28½	C. Charles- worth.	£ s. d. 130 0 0	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	£ s. d. 143 16 11	6 July 1864.	Schedule III. (2).
26th April 1864.	Allotments on Bingley Moor:— No. 45 on the plan or award. No. 36 on the plan or award. No. 97 on the plan or award. No. 97A on the plan or award.	1 0 23 2 0 24 7 3 81 7 0 5	Samuel Cor- dingley. Lupton - Thomas Gar- nett. " "	41 0 0 180 0 0 245 0 0 260 0 0	" " " " " " " "	(together with 722l. 5s. in) 1,260l. 10s. 9d. 275 16 3	16 Nov. 1864. " "	Schedule I. Wooller's Gift:— 187l. 18s. 1½d. edu- cational. 187l. 18s. 1½d. chari- table.
10th May 1864	Pinfold Acre, &c.	1 0 31½	John Horsfall	722 5 0	" "	(Above with Allotments).	" "	
10th February 1865.	Lower Pasture -	1 0 31½	" "	370 19 0	" "	416 4 3	5 Oct. 1865 -	Wooller's Gift:— 2082l. 2s. 1½d. edu- cational. 2082l. 2s. 1½d. chari- table.
11th Decem- ber 1868.	Mastalls (part of) -	700 sq. yds.	John Knowles	175 0 0	" "	183 19 9	16 June 1869	Wooller's Gift:— 917l. 19s. 10½d. edu- cational. 917l. 19s. 10½d. chari- table.
4th May 1869	Limekiln Ing -	0 2 8	J. A. Busfield	399 6 0	" "	427 1 2	14 Oct. 1869.	Schedule I.

The condition of the school engaged the attention of the Endowed Schools Commission on their appointment in 1869, and after much negotiation a Scheme for the application of the income of the Charities was published in May 1871, whereby the benefit of the endowments was to be extended to the education of girls and the teaching of science, in connection with the Bingley Mechanics' Institute.

The Scheme was approved under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, by Her Majesty in Council on the 3rd March 1873.

Endowed
Schools
Commis-
sioners'
Scheme,
1873.

The principal provisions of the Scheme were as follows:—

It declared the object of the foundation to be—

- (1.) To supply a liberal and practical education to boys and girls in the parish of Bingley;
- (2.) To benefit the vicar of Bingley and to relieve poor persons of the parish;

and it repealed and abrogated all the particulars which, by the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, section 46, were capable of being repealed and abrogated. The property, rights, and powers vested in the Corporation of the Bingley School and Charity Trustees were transferred to and vested in the Governing Body constituted by the Scheme, save as to the property following, viz., the property comprised in the Schedule appended to the Act of 1853, Part III., divisions (1) and (3), and such property was to remain vested in the said Corporation in trust for the vicar of Bingley and his successors, and the poor of Bingley respectively.

Sunderland's
Charity.Wooller's
Gift.

As soon as practicable after the date of the Scheme the Governing Body were to transfer to the said Corporation the sum of 400l. 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities to be held in trust for securing medical attendance, medicine and relief, in cases of disease, sickness, or accident, to the poor people of the parish of Bingley, as provided by the Order of 1845, and confirmed by the Act of 1853. Until such transfer had been effected the annual sum of 12l., part of the income of the trust, was to be applied to the above purposes.

Provision was made for a governing body of 14 persons, to consist of four representative Governors appointed by the ratepayers in vestry of the township of Bingley, until a School Board should be formed for, or for a district comprising, the township of Bingley, and thereafter by such School Board; two representative Governors appointed by the ratepayers of Morton in the same manner, and with the same limitation,

substituting Morton for Bingley; and two representative Governors appointed by the Committee of the Bingley Mechanics' Institute, all the above to hold office for five years; except the two last who were to hold office for one year; and six co-optative Governors, of whom two at least should always be women, to be appointed by the other Governors with the approval of the Charity Commissioners. The Scheme provided, as required by section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, that religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship should not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor.

Bingley.

The Gram-
mar School.
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After the usual management clauses, the Scheme proceeded to direct that the then Headmaster, the Reverend Thomas Dixon, D.D., should cease to hold office, and that the Governors should thenceforth pay him the annual sum of 125*l.* for life. The Headmaster, who was not required to be in Holy Orders, was to be appointed and removed by the Governors, and was to have the sole power of appointing and dismissing all assistant masters; he was to receive a fixed stipend of 120*l.* a year, and capitation payments of not less than 1*l.* 10*s.*, or more than 4*l.* yearly; he was to reside in the house provided for him, and to be at liberty to receive boarders there with the permission of the Governors, at a rate not exceeding 35*l.* yearly for each boy.

Boys'
School.

The Scheme then provided that no tuition fee should be less than 3*l.* or more than 6*l.* a year for boys under 13, or less than 4*l.* or more than 8*l.* a year for boys above 13; that no boy should be admitted into the school unless he had attained the age of eight years, nor remain in it beyond the term in which he attained the age of 17 years; that the Headmaster might make regulations for the withdrawal of boys from the school who through idleness or incapacity had fallen materially below the standard of their age; and that every applicant for admission to the school should pass an entrance examination.

The Scheme provided, as required by section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, for the exemption of day scholars from attending prayer and religious worship, and from lessons on religious subjects; and directed that the Governors and Headmaster should make proper regulations for the religious instruction to be given in the school; that the subjects of secular instruction should be those usual in a school of the second grade; that the school should be annually examined; and that a report of the examination should be made to the Governors.

The Governors were directed, to grant exemptions either wholly or partially from the payment of tuition fees, the boys so exempted being called Foundation Scholars, provided that not more than 10 per cent. of the boys should be altogether exempt, and not more than one in five boys should be exempt either totally or partially; and to provide every year two exhibitions of 6*l.* each, tenable for three years at the school, to be competed for by boys being educated at the Public Elementary Schools in the ancient parish of Bingley; and if the finances should permit, to establish exhibitions tenable at other places of liberal or scientific education or study, to be awarded by open competition among boys who had been educated at the school for such time previous to the grant of the exhibition as the Governors might prescribe.

As to the education of girls, the Scheme provided that the Governors should apply at least 100*l.* a year to the purpose, as follows:—

- (a.) So soon as a school for girls should be established by the Committee of the Bingley Mechanics' Institute, the Governors were thenceforth to pay quarterly to such committee a yearly sum, in the first year of 3*l.* for each girl in regular attendance, and thereafter at the rate of 2*l.* for each girl in regular attendance up to the number of 50 girls, on condition—(i.) That the school should be carried on in suitable premises under the charge of a qualified mistress and an adequate staff of assistants; (ii.) That there should be paid otherwise than out of the funds of the foundation, not less than 2*l.* a year for each girl under 10 years of age, and not less than 3*l.* a year for every girl above that age; (iii.) That the education should be higher than elementary, and include among other subjects, some one foreign language, some one branch of natural science, and drawing; (iv.) That the girls should be examined by an examiner appointed for the purpose and paid by the Governors, who should report to the Governors, and they to the said Committee.

Girls'
School.

Bingley.

The Grammar School
—cont.

Any surplus of income applicable in any year to the education of girls was to be applied in the form of exhibitions, to be awarded by open competition to girls within ages to be fixed by the Governors, and to be tenable at any place of education higher than elementary that the Governors might approve; or in some other way for the promotion of the education of girls.

- (b.) In default of the said committee establishing such school, the Governors were to apply the whole fund applicable to girls' education as in the last paragraph is directed; or they might apply to the Endowed Schools Commissioners, if in existence, or, failing them, to the Charity Commissioners for a scheme of management.

Science
Classes.

As to science classes, the Scheme provided that so soon as classes for instruction in science should be established by the committee of the Bingley Mechanics' Institute the Governors should pay quarterly to the said committee 20s. a year for every boy or girl who should have been for the previous quarter in regular attendance at such classes, up to the number of 40, together with an extra payment of 10s. a head for each boy or girl up to the number of 20, on condition that (a.) the classes should be in connection with the Science and Art Department and approved by that Department; (b.) suitable rooms and apparatus should be provided; (c.) the course of instruction should be that laid down in the minute of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education dated the 24th November 1871, with such modifications as might from time to time be introduced by their lordships; (d.) for the third year or later course due regard should be had to studies connected with local trades and industries; (e.) the classes should be examined, and the teachers qualified as required by the Science and Art Department; (f.) scholars who should have been attending the Grammar School for at least two years, and were above 13 years of age, should be admitted to the classes on the same terms as members of the Institute.

The Governors were empowered to accept any modifications which might be made in these conditions by the Science and Art Department, if not inconsistent with the objects of the Scheme or with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

The sum of 619*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Consols standing in the Court of Chancery to the credit of the Bingley School (Schedule, Part II., Moiety for the Poor), was transferred in pursuance of the direction of the Scheme to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, together with the sum of 262*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* cash, and dividends accrued to the amount of 9*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, by an Order of the Court dated 16th February 1874; and by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 26th June 1874, the said sum of Consols was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees on the 2nd July 1874. The sum of 262*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* cash was invested in the purchase of 283*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Consols, which, on the 6th August 1874, were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 4th August 1874. The expense of the transfer was borne by the Midland Railway Company, who had purchased the undertaking of the Leeds and Bradford Railway Company.

The following sales of land took place in 1874 and 1875 :—

Date of Order of Board.	Land sold.	Area.	Purchaser.	Amount of Purchase Money.	To whom directed to be paid.	Amount of Consols purchased.	Date of transfer to Official Trustees.	—
4th Aug. 1874.	Eight plots of land, being part of "Mastalls" in the township of Bingley.	11,697 sq. yds.	Samuel Jackson on behalf of the Midland Railway Company.	£ 8,297 7 0	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	£ s. d.		Schedule, Part II.
"	Part of the same close	1,384 sq. yds.	Bingley Co-operative Society.	934 4 0	" "	11,450 10 5	17 Feb. 1875	" "
"	Part of "Hanging Acre" in the township of Bingley.	1,727 sq. yds.	A. & H. Butler	481 15 0	" "			" "
"	Two cottages with out-buildings, gardens, and appurtenances in Myrtle Place, in the township of Bingley.	1,262 sq. yds.	Lund and Bradley.	1,000 0 0	" "			Schedule, Part I.
16th April 1875.	Three cottages called "Beckstone Cottages" in the township of Bingley.	17 p.	Midland Railway Company.	650 0 0	" "	687 16 7	27 Oct. 1875	" "

The solicitor's charges for effecting these sales amounted to 138*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, to satisfy which the sum of 145*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Consols was sold out of the sum of 16,292*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* Consols then standing to the credit of the Governors, leaving the sum of 16,147*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

The great increase of capital obtained by these sales induced the Governors to apply to the Charity Commissioners for permission to enlarge the buildings of the Boys' School or to erect a new school for the girls, to be under the sole management of the Governors, independently of the committee of the Mechanics' Institute. The Commissioners accordingly instructed Mr. D. R. Fearon, then one of their Assistant Commissioners, to visit Bingley, to confer with the Governors and the Committee, to inspect the Institute and the Boys' School, and to report upon the merits of the proposals.

Mr. Fearon made an exhaustive examination of the circumstances, and presented a Report, of which the following was the effect.

The income of the School Trust amounted to 324*l.* 19*s.* 0*d.* from rents, and 484*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* from dividends on Consols, an estimated sum of 150*l.* from school fees, and an estimated sum of 70*l.* as the dividend on the amount of Consols expected to arise from an uncompleted sale of part of the "Mastalls," hereafter mentioned, making an estimated total of 1,029*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* Leaving the school fees out of the estimate, the total available income was 879*l.*, against which was to be set an estimated expenditure of 657*l.*, leaving a surplus of 222*l.* The Governors had fixed the capitation payment to the headmaster at the maximum allowed by the Scheme, namely 4*l.*, and as there were only 49 boys in the school who paid fees, and of these 30 paid the 3*l.* fee and 19 the 4*l.* fee, making a total payment of 166*l.*, the Governors, by paying the headmaster 4*l.* for each of these 49 boys, were paying him 196*l.*, or 30*l.* more than they received. It was also the custom of the Governors to pay to the six holders of exhibitions the difference between the fee of 4*l.* and the exhibition of 6*l.*, namely, 2*l.* to each, or 12*l.* in all. The sum of 42*l.*, therefore, was to be deducted from the estimated surplus, leaving 180*l.* as the maximum surplus that could be anticipated. This sum capitalized would represent 6,000*l.* at most available for sinking in building improvements; and this was calculated on the assumption that the Governors would apply nothing towards exhibitions tenable at other places of education by boys educated at the school.

As to the Boys' School, such alterations as were necessary could, it was estimated, be effected at a cost of 1,200*l.*, and the interest payable on this sum, and the yearly instalments which the Governors would have to pay to a replacement fund would withdraw 80*l.* a year from the income of the trust. The existing schoolroom was a large one, measuring 64 feet by 24 feet, and capable of accommodating 175 boys, while there were only 55 boys in the school, but the room was inconvenient, and an increase in the number of boys was anticipated.

As to the Girls' School, it was estimated that the total cost of building a new one for 100 girls on a site to be purchased would be 2,500*l.*, which would withdraw about 160*l.* a year from the income of the trust in interest and instalments for replacement of capital. It would therefore be impossible to carry out both Schemes. The rooms available for the girls at the Mechanics' Institute were well adapted for school purposes, and only required refurnishing with desks in part, but in some other respects, the rooms not being exclusively devoted to the girls, but open to the members of the Institute, they were objectionable. The number of girls attending was 53 at the beginning of 1876, but the numbers had, owing it was said to bad trade, been reduced to 46 in the second term of that year. The headmistress, Miss Skirrow, had been appointed at Christmas 1875, and received a fixed salary of 120*l.* from the committee, who took all the fees. The second mistress, Miss Bowcock, had a salary of 52*l.*

There were other teachers for instrumental music, vocal music, drawing and science. A girl receiving the education prescribed by the Scheme, paid, if under 10 years of age, 2*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; if over 10 but under 13 years of age, 3*l.* 9*s.*; if over 13, 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and if she also took instrumental music, 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

The Examiner's Report at Christmas 1875 was unsatisfactory, but ascribed the disorganized state of the school to changes in the staff, and expressed satisfaction with their efforts.

The proposal of the Governors as to the Girls' School was resisted by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute, on the following grounds, viz., (1) that they had conducted the school at a considerable loss, and it had just begun to pay its way; (2) that they were willing to provide additional accommodation if necessary, conditionally on receiving a progressively increasing grant from the Governors; (3) that they

Bingley.

The Grammar School
—cont.

Bingley.
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The Gram-
mar School
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thought the amount necessary for building a new school would be more profitably employed in endowing scholarships for the girls.

In the result it was decided to leave it to the Governors to determine which of the two Schemes was the more urgent, and they expressed their preference for the enlargement of the Boys' School.

On the 11th January 1877 the Charity Commissioners approved the plan for the enlargement of the Boys' School at a cost not exceeding 1,500*l.*, but made no formal Order to that effect until the 24th July.

Under an Order of the Commissioners dated 7th August 1877, the sum of 1,576*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* Consols, part of the sum of 16,171*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Consols standing to the credit of the Charity was sold out on the following day to produce the required sum of 1,500*l.*, without any condition of replacement.

Pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners dated 16th August 1877, two adjoining pieces of land in Dubb Lane (being the part of Mastalls of which the purchase is above referred to as not having been completed in 1876), containing respectively 2,200 and 2,025 square yards, were sold to the Midland Railway Company for 2,332*l.* 10*s.* This sum together with 21*l.* 14*s.* for interest on unpaid purchase money amounting altogether to 2,354*l.* 4*s.*, was invested in the purchase of 2,461*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which were, on the 27th February 1878, transferred to the account of the Official Trustees pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners of the previous day.

By an Order of the Commissioners dated 14th March 1879, the Governors were authorized to lend to the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward the Sixth in Sedbergh the sum of 6,000*l.* for the purpose of assisting the latter body of Governors to provide the cost of new works in connection with Sedbergh School, upon the security of the estate of that foundation, but not so as to create any legal charge or mortgage thereon, or on any part thereof, and at a rate of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to the condition that the full amount so lent should be repaid within 25 years in five instalments of 1,200*l.* each.

In pursuance of this Order the sum of 6,138*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Consols was sold on the 9th of April 1879 to produce the sum of 6,000*l.*, and that sum was accordingly lent to the Governors of Sedbergh School. The last instalment of this loan was repaid in April 1891.

Boys' School
buildings
enlarged,
1877.

The Boys' School was enlarged in accordance with the plans approved by the Commissioners, the improvements consisting of the erection of a partition dividing the old schoolroom into two unequal parts, altering the window lights and ceiling the roof; the conversion of the old porch into a library; and the addition of an entire new wing, consisting of three class-rooms separated from the old schoolroom by a flagged corridor terminating in a porch which was to form the sole entrance to the School. Externally a new approach had been made, the ground laid out and planted, a new play shed erected, and new offices in a corner of the playground; and a room added to the caretaker's house in the basement of the old schoolroom where boys coming from a distance and bringing their dinner with them could eat it. The cost of these improvements amounted to 220*l.* more than was allowed by the Order of the Commissioners, and the Governors had endeavoured to provide this sum out of income, thereby incurring an overdraft at their bankers. The work done was, however, approved by Mr. Fearon at his visit next to be mentioned.

The overdraft was not limited to the above sum, but was found by Mr. Fearon to amount to 557*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, the Governors having rebuilt two houses next to the master's house, after an application to the Commissioners for permission to do so in 1873 had been refused. It was, however, imperative that the Governors should at once adopt one of two alternatives, either to sell the houses at a great sacrifice or rebuild them out of income, and they decided on the latter alternative. This overdraft was not finally discharged till 1887.

In spite of the improvements in the school buildings the number of boys did not appreciably increase, but the Governors described this not to any want of capacity in Mr. Sutcliffe, the headmaster, and the teaching staff, but to the greater attractions of the Saltaire Schools, which had been newly opened, and to the efficiency of the primary education given by the new Board Schools.

Girls' School
in Me-
chanics'
Institute
discontinued,
1879.

On the 31st January 1879, at a meeting of the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, it was resolved to discontinue the Girls' School after the term ending August 1879. On the 24th June 1879, a memorial was addressed to the Governors praying that the requisite steps should be taken to provide permanently a school for girls, and

accompanied by a request that the memorial should be forwarded to the Committee of Council on Education. A similar memorial was addressed to the Charity Commissioners by the Bingley Improvement Commissioners on the 23rd February 1880, and the resolution was forwarded to the Charity Commissioners by the Governors, who stated that the reason alleged by the committee was the diminished attendance of girls, rendering it impossible to carry on the school except at a financial loss, and they asked the Commissioners for directions. In answer to a question put to them by the Commissioners, the Governors stated that they had considered the practicability of applying the funds by way of exhibitions for girls in accordance with the 67th clause of the Scheme, but had found it impracticable as there was no superior girls' school in the neighbourhood.

In March 1880, Mr. Fearon again visited Bingley and conferred with the Governors as to (1) a proposal made by the Commissioners that the money applicable to the education of girls should be devoted to exhibitions for girls tenable at the Keighley or Bradford Girls' School; (2) a proposal by the Governors to expend 250*l.* out of the capital of the endowment in converting the old Grammar School building into cottages. Mr. Fearon had conferences with the Governors and others, and made certain recommendations in his Report to the Commissioners, which were in substance subsequently carried out.

On the 12th March 1880, the Governors resolved that the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds be authorized to transfer the sum of 600*l.* Consols, part of the Trust Funds, to a separate account to be called the "Repairs and Improvements Account," as required by clause 70 of the Scheme, and that sum was accordingly so transferred by the Official Trustees.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 23rd November 1880, permission was given to the Governors to convert into cottages the old school buildings in Bellman Row, in the township of Bingley, within 12 calendar months, at a cost not exceeding 325*l.* 5*s.*, and to provide that sum and also the amount of the architect's commission and other necessary and proper incidental expenses (to be approved by the Board) by the sale of Consols belonging to the Foundation. Nothing was done under this Order.

Meanwhile the question of the education of girls had been under consideration by the Governors, and on the Commissioners calling upon them to apply the money applicable for the purpose in accordance with the 67th section of the Scheme, they decided to convert the Boys' School buildings into a mixed school for boys and girls, making such alterations as should be necessary for keeping the two sexes apart. An Order of the Charity Commissioners was obtained, dated 28th June 1881, authorizing the Governors within 12 calendar months to effect the necessary alterations in accordance with the plans prepared by Messrs. Hargreaves and Bailey of Bradford (who had made the alterations to the Boys' School in 1877), at a cost not exceeding 183*l.* 10*s.*, and to provide that sum and other necessary incidental expenses (to be approved by the Commissioners) by the sale of Consols belonging to the Foundation, provided that if the total of the cost and expenses of all kinds should exceed 200*l.*, such excess should be provided by the Governors from other sources than the funds of the Foundation.

Pursuant to a further Order of the Commissioners, dated 2nd August 1881, the sum of 198*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* Consols was sold the following day to produce the above-mentioned sum of 200*l.*, and the latter sum was transmitted to the account of the Governors with the Bradford Old Bank, Bingley.

In the year 1884 the buildings on the Ladyhouse Farm (Schedule, Pt. I.) had become so ruinous that it was necessary to rebuild them at a cost that could not be satisfied out of the income of the Foundation. The Governors accordingly made application to the Charity Commissioners for permission to pay the cost out of the capital.

An Order of the Charity Commissioners was made on the 17th October 1884, authorizing the Governors to pull down the said buildings and reconstruct them within 12 calendar months in accordance with the plans of Mr. Wilson Bailey, of Bradford, architect, at a cost not exceeding 191*l.* 10*s.*, subject to the condition that the Governors should make a sufficient arrangement with the tenant for the payment of a yearly sum, in addition to the rent already paid by him, at the rate of at least 5 per cent. upon the amount actually expended under this Order; and to defray the cost of the said works by the sale of so much of the Consols belonging to the Foundation as would produce 200*l.* provided that the amount of Consols so sold should be replaced out of the income of the Foundation within 20 years from 1st January 1885, and that the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds should for this purpose transfer to a separate "Investment Account" the sum of 300*l.* Consols, and invest the dividends to accrue therefrom at compound

Bingley.

The Grammar School
—cont.

Girls' School
re-esta-
blished in
Boys' School
buildings,
1881.

Bingley.
The Grammar School
—cont.

interest in the purchase of Consols, until the sum of Consols directed to be sold should be fully replaced.

Pursuant to a further Order of the Commissioners dated 22nd May 1885, the sum of 202*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* Consols was on the following day sold out to produce the sum of 200*l.*, which sum was transmitted to the Bradford Old Bank, Bingley, for the credit of the Governors.

Pursuant to the Order of 17th October 1884, the Official Trustees transferred the sum of 300*l.* Consols to a separate "Investment Account."

The overdraft mentioned above as having been of the amount of 557*l.* in 1880 was still unpaid, and in 1887 the Governors applied to the Charity Commissioners for permission to discharge it out of capital. To this the Board gave its consent by an Order dated 25th May 1887, whereby the Governors were authorized to have so much stock belonging to the Foundation sold by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds as would produce the sum of 600*l.* (the then amount of the debt), and to pay that amount to their bankers, provided the amount of stock so sold should be replaced out of income within 20 years from the date of this Order, and that for that purpose the Official Trustees should transfer the sum of 750*l.* Consols to a separate account to be entitled "Investment Account (Improvements)," and invest the dividends to accrue thereon at compound interest in the purchase of Consols until the amount of stock directed to be sold should be fully replaced.

In pursuance of a further Order dated 24th June 1887, the sum of 592*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* stock was sold out and the proceeds remitted to the Bradford Old Bank, Bingley, to the credit of the Governors; and the Official Trustees in pursuance of the first Order transferred the sum of 750*l.* Consols as directed.

Pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners dated 11th October 1887, the Governors sold to the Bingley Improvement Commissioners for 20*l.* a strip of land containing 1,100 square yards, part of the Lady House Farm in the township of Bingley, for the purpose of widening Lady House Lane. This sum was invested in the purchase of 19*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* Consols, which on the 9th February 1888 were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, pursuant to an Order of the 7th of that month.

Permission having been given by the Charity Commissioners, the remainder of the close called Hanging Acre (Schedule, Part II.) belonging to the Foundation was put up for sale by auction, in lots, in April 1887. None of the lots were sold. The Bingley Improvement Commissioners subsequently offered to purchase 110 square yards of this land for 19*l.* 5*s.*, and this sale was sanctioned by an Order dated 11th May 1888. The said sum was invested in the sum of 19*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* New Consols, which on the 27th June 1888 were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners of the previous day. By a subsequent Order of the 14th December 1888, the Commissioners authorized the payment of the costs of the attempted sale by auction, amounting to 28*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* by the sale of so much Consols as would produce that sum, without any condition as to replacement; and in pursuance of a further Order of the 8th February 1889, the sum of 28*l.* 15*s.* was sold out the following day, and the proceeds, 28*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, remitted to the account of the Governors.

On the passing of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the Governors accepted the bonus of 5*s.* per cent. on the several sums of Consols standing to their credit in the name of the Official Trustees, and the several bonuses were invested in New Consols in 1888 and added to the several principal sums.

By another Order of the 14th December 1888, the Governors were authorized to enlarge the girls' playground at a cost not exceeding 85*l.*, to be raised by the sale of Consols belonging to the Foundation, subject to the condition that the amount of the Consols sold should be replaced within 15 years, and that for that purpose the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds should transfer to a separate account to be called "Investment Account, No. 3," the sum of 173*l.* New Consols, and invest the dividends accruing therefrom at compound interest in the like stock until the amount directed to be sold should be fully replaced.

The Official Trustees accordingly transferred the sum of 173*l.* New Consols as directed; and pursuant to a further Order of the 8th February 1889, the sum of 86*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Consols was sold and the proceeds, 85*l.*, remitted to the banking account of the Governors.

On the 6th September 1889 an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made authorizing the Governors, who had repaired the barn and cowhouse upon the Green

Hill Farm in the township of Bingley (Schedule, Part I.) at the cost of 120*l.*, to provide that sum by the sale of Consols belonging to the Foundation, conditionally on the amount being replaced within 20 years, and on the Official Trustees transferring 180*l.* New Consols to an Investment Account, and investing the dividends accruing thereon at compound interest in Consols until the amount directed to be sold should be fully replaced.

The sum of 180*l.* New Consols was accordingly so transferred by the Official Trustees, and in pursuance of a further Order of the 1st October 1889, the sum of 124*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* New Consols was sold out and the proceeds, 120*l.*, remitted to the banking account of the Governors.

In 1888 the Bingley Improvement Commissioners were lowering the level of Main Street in Bingley, and it became necessary for the Governors to effect alterations in consequence to some old shops belonging to the endowment which abutted on that street. The said Commissioners offered to pay 125*l.* towards the alterations, which were estimated by the architects consulted by the Governors to cost at least 140*l.*, and to involve the whole of the buildings in danger. The offer was therefore refused, and the Governors applied to the Charity Commissioners for permission to pull down and reconstruct the old buildings.

Pending the negotiations for this purpose the Bingley Improvement Commissioners, who were then widening Park Road, proposed to take part of the trust property for this object, giving in exchange a piece of land of equivalent value. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 29th October 1889, the Governors were authorized to exchange two pieces of land belonging to them, containing 330 square yards, having frontages to Park Road and Main Street, Bingley, together with the butcher's shop and other buildings upon part thereof, for a piece of land belonging to the Improvement Commissioners, containing 474 square yards adjoining the premises first mentioned, having a frontage to Main Street, together with the wooden paint shop and clogger's shop upon part thereof, subject to the conditions that the said Improvement Commissioners should construct a new street through the Charity property and erect fences and rebuild a shoeing-shed on the property, and pay all the costs incidental to the exchange. By a subsequent Order dated 31st October 1890, the freehold estate in the said 474 square yards was made to vest in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 1st April 1890, the Governors were authorized to rebuild the dilapidated messuages above-mentioned fronting Main Street, and erect additional shops and offices fronting the same street at a total cost of 2,700*l.*, to be provided by the sale of Consols belonging to the endowment, conditionally on a moiety of the stock so sold being replaced out of income within 30 years, and for that purpose the Official Trustees were directed after the expiration of two years to transfer to a separate account to be entitled the "Investment Account" the sum of 1,236*l.* New Consols, and to invest the dividends accruing thereon at compound interest in the purchase of like stock until the moiety aforesaid should be fully replaced.

Between the date of the above Order and September 1892 thirteen several sums of stock, amounting in the whole to 2,763*l.* 15*s.*, were sold out pursuant to so many Orders of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the receipt of the architects' certificates. And in September 1892 the sum of 1,236*l.* Consols was transferred by the Official Trustees to an Investment Account.

Mr. Alfred Platts, the clerk to the Governors, gave evidence as to the working of the Scheme.

Present
condition of
Schools.

So far as the educational part was concerned everything is very satisfactory. The examiner's reports have been uniformly good both as to the boys and as to the girls.

In the Boys' School the Headmaster is Mr. John Sutcliffe, B.A. of London University, who is allowed the use of a house free of rates and taxes, and receives a stipend which, including the capitation fee paid quarterly of 3*l.* 3*s.* a year for each boy, amounted in 1892 to 320*l.* This year it will be about 300*l.* He has appointed as assistant masters, Messrs. S. C. Hodgson, B.A. (London), Howgate, Dawson, and Messaien, at payments of 130*l.*, 30*l.*, 25*l.*, and 20*l.* respectively, and these, with the exception of the last, who is the French master, are old boys who have never lost touch with the school. The examiner's reports speak highly of the harmonious relations between masters and boys brought about by this system; and the Governors are quite satisfied with the results. Drawing is taught by one of the Grammar School staff at the Technical School, and for the use of the drawing-room and laboratory the Governors pay 10*l.* annually to the Committee of the Technical School.

Boys' School.

Bingley.
The Gram-
mar School
—cont.

The present number (in July 1893) of boys on the books was 64, and it had been 68 in the earlier part of the school year. The largest number had been 70 in 1892, so that there has never at any time been any necessity to refuse applicants on the ground of the numbers being too great. The Governors never reject a candidate for admission unless on account of age, and the entrance examination is used as a formality merely for the purpose of determining into what class the boy shall be put.

The school fees are—

	£	s.
For boys under 13	3	3
" " over	4	4
" " not resident in the ancient parish of Bingley	5	5

and the amount received in school fees in 1892 was 214*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

No exhibitions have been given under section 60 of the scheme (open exhibitions tenable at the school itself in the form of exemptions from fees), nor under section 62 (exhibitions to higher places of education), but the exhibitions prescribed by section 61 for boys educated at Public Elementary Schools are given, six in all, of the value of 6*l.* each, being in existence in each year, that being the sense in which the Governors have interpreted the section. It frequently happens that a boy resigns his exhibition and leaves the school before completing the full term of three years, and the vacancy is immediately filled by the Governors, though the Scheme only provides for two exhibitions in each year.

There are 14 holders of County Council Scholarships of 3*l.* each, all belonging to the parish of Bingley, who pay no fees to the Governors. It has indeed once happened that the Governors paid for the school-books of a very poor boy. These boys are said to improve the school. The County Council also makes a grant for technical subjects.

The subjects of instruction are those prescribed by the Scheme. Religious instruction is not given, but the Lord's Prayer and a portion of Scripture are read every morning at the opening of the school. Natural Science is taught in the following branches, viz., chemistry, plane and solid geometry, mechanics, sound, light and heat, and physiology.

A grant on the results of examination in drawing and science is made by the Science and Art Department, which in 1892 was 129*l.*, in 1891 170*l.*, and in 1890 124*l.*, but these sums include also the grants made for the girls.

The examiners required for the annual examination are obtained by advertisement in public newspapers, and are always taken from outside the ancient parish.

As regards the Girls' School, which was established in the Boys' School building upon the alterations being completed in 1882, Miss Beard, the headmistress, has been most successful and has received the warmest praises from the examiners for the efficiency of the instruction given by her and her assistants. Here too the system prevails of choosing as teachers old pupils who have never severed their connection with the school, so that of the three assistant teachers the first only has been drawn from outside the School. Miss Beard receives a fixed stipend of 120*l.* a year, and a capitation payment of 2*l.* for every girl on the books above the number of 20, which brought her income last year to above 240*l.* The first assistant receives a payment of 100*l.*, and two other assistants 20*l.* each. French is taught by the French Master of the Boys' School, whose remuneration is intended to cover his services in both schools. Visiting teachers give instruction in pianoforte playing and painting at special fees paid direct to them.

The number of girls in attendance is now 42; it has been down as low as 20 and up as high as 70, the reason alleged for the present comparatively small number being the small-pox epidemic in the town, which made the parents reluctant to send their children to school.

The fees paid are the same as in the Boys' School.

The subjects taught are the same as in the Boys' School, with the exception of Latin and Chemistry; and none of the girls go to the Technical School.

There are six Scholarships, consisting of remission of fees given to girls coming from Public Elementary Schools. Two of these are given each year, as in the case of the Boys' School, and they are tenable for three years.

There are eight girls holding County Council Scholarships, who pay no school fees to the Governors.

The school hours are from 9 to 12.30, and from 1.30 to 4, for boys and girls alike.

Girls'
School.

The full sum permitted by the Scheme is paid under section 68 to the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute, Grammar School boys being admitted at a reduced fee. (See further under "*Mechanics' Institute*," page 43).

The Governors meet once a month at the least. Five form a quorum, and there are generally between five and ten present. The clerk is always present.

Co-optative Governors have been from time to time appointed, and their appointments approved by the Charity Commissioners. The following are the present Governors:—

Representative:—Robert Clough	}	Appointed by Bingley School Board.
Abraham Smith		
Thomas Smith		
Frank Marlor		
Wilkinson Greenwood	}	Appointed by ratepayers of Morton.
Hartley Hartley		
Samuel Smith	}	Appointed by Bingley Mechanics' Institute.
Robert Conchar		

Co-optative:—Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P. Appointed 1891.

Alfred Sharp.	"	"
John Walker.	"	"
Rev. F. C. Kilner.	"	1892.
Mrs. Aked.	"	1893.
Mrs. Merrall.	"	1890.

An Order of the Charity Commissioners was made on the 28th November 1893, (1) repealing so much of the Scheme as relates to the approval by the Commissioners of appointments of Co-optative Governors; (2) permitting the Governors to let in allotments, subject to the provisions of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, any portions of the land belonging to the Trust other than buildings and their appurtenances; (3) directing, in the event of the Commissioners in any year directing by Order that an examiner or examiners should be appointed, that the examination for that year should be held by such examiner or examiners, and the cost thereof paid by the Governors out of the income of the Trust.

The financial condition of the school is not so satisfactory as the educational. Finances. The expenditure at present exceeds the income, and there is again an overdraft at the bank of over 100*l*. None of the farm buildings are in good condition, except such as have been reconstructed, as mentioned above, but with one exception it would cost very little to put them into good condition. The one exception is the Wilsden Hill Farm in the parish of Bradford (Schedule, Part III. (2)), the buildings of which swallow up in repairs yearly more than the rent of the farm. An effort to sell this estate by auction proved unsuccessful. The annual repairs amount to about 70*l*. on an average.

The farm rents are also falling steadily.

The real estate belonging to the school is now as follows:—

Rental of
Real
Estate.

Description of Property.	Contents.	Where situate.	Tenant's Name.	Yearly Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
[Schedule to Act of 1853, Part I.]:				
Land at Wood Bottom and Green Hill.	9 0 20	Bingley	James Whitley	36 0 0
Schoolmaster's house	—	"	Mr. Sutcliffe	—
House and land at Lady House	9 2 0	"	Joseph Holmes	32 0 0
Dubb Ing and Coal Wharf	1 3 11	"	William Taylor Wilson	15 0 0
Part of Dubb Ing, taken for Canal, and part of Lime Kiln Ing.	—	"	Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company.	5 3 0 (Less Income Tax, 2 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>)
House and Shop in Main Street	—	"	John Dobson	45 0 0
Ditto	—	"	Geo. Whitaker	47 0 0
Ditto	—	"	John Edwin Holmes	42 0 0
Shop in Park Road	—	"	James Heaton Whitwham	35 0 0
Ditto	—	"	Co-operative Society	25 0 0
Office in Park Road	—	"	Alfred Platts	35 0 0
Yard in Park Road	—	"	Improvement Commissioners.	15 0 0
Garden at Old School (school building in ruins.)	—	"	Thomas Barwick	0 10 0

Bingley.

The Grammar School
—cont.

Description of Property.	Contents.	Where situate.	Tenant's Name.	Yearly Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
[Schedule, Part II.]:				
Castle Fields and Binn's Ing -	12 1 0	Bingley - - - -	John Tillotson - - - -	35 0 0
Part of Hanging Acre and Croft.	0 3 20	„ - - - -	Wm. Walsh - - - -	5 5 0
[Schedule, Part III. (2)]:				
House and land at Wilsden Hill.	10 1 25	Wilsden, in parish of Bradford.	Hugh and Tom Brigg -	20 0 0 (Less rent-charge of 9s.)
Fields at Ling Bob - - - -	1 0 29	„ „ - - - -	Joseph Hanson - - -	25 0 0
[Acquired by exchange]:				
House in Main Street. - - -	—	Bingley - - - -	Henry Gill - - - -	12 10 0
Ditto - - - -	—	„ - - - -	Thomas Walker Goodall -	12 10 0
Land in Busfeild Street - -	—	„ - - - -	Charles Dawson - - -	5 0 0
				447 18 0
			Less - - -	0 11 7
			Total due - - -	£447 6 5

Rentcharges,
&c.

The Governors also receive the following rentcharges and payments in respect of easements:—

	Land at	Owner.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Rentcharge - - -	Greenhill - - -	Jas. Whitley - - -	0 8 0
„ - - -	Laythorpe - - -	Dr. Carter's Executors - - -	0 5 4
„ - - -	Marley - - -	Wm. Ferrand - - -	0 13 4
„ - - -	Crossbutts - - -	Henry Ogden - - -	0 8 0
„ - - -	Riddlesdale - - -	C. S. Greenwood's Executors -	0 6 8
„ - - -	Micklethwaite - - -	Francis Henry Butterfield -	0 2 8
Easement - - -	Dubb Ing - - -	Mrs. Lupton - - -	0 5 0
„ - - -	Old School - - -	Wm. Thornton - - -	0 2 6
„ - - -	Fern Hill - - -	Wm. Thompson - - -	0 2 6
„ - - -	Hanging Acre - - -	Robert Pollard - - -	0 1 0
„ - - -	Park Road - - -	Telephone Company - - -	0 2 0
			£2 17 0

Personal
Estate.

The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds hold the amounts of stock following on behalf of the Grammar School:—

	Amount of Stock.	Annual Dividends.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Remittance account - - - -	9,849 19 4	270 17 4
Repairs and improvements account - - - -	601 10 1	16 10 8
Investment account (December 1893):—		
(1.) Order of 17th October 1884 - - - -	386 14 0	No dividends remitted.
(2.) „ 25th May 1887 - - - -	899 4 0	„
(3.) „ 14th December 1888 - - - -	193 11 1	„
(4.) „ 6th September 1889 - - - -	201 8 2	„
(5.) „ 1st April 1890 - - - -	1,279 15 6	„

Other sources of income are—

	£ s. d.
School fees (1892) - - - -	405 1 7
Science and Art Department, grant (1892) - - - -	129 10 0
West Riding County Council, grant (1892) - - - -	144 11 3

It is estimated that this year (1893) the school fees will be little over 300*l.* and the grant of the Science and Art Department will be proportionately less.

The total income therefore for 1893 may be estimated at between 1,200*l.* and 1,300*l.*

The outgoings, omitting extraordinary expenses, were in 1892—

Bingley.

The Grammar School
—cont.

	£	s.	d.
Pension to the Rev. T. Dixon (less income tax)	-	121	17 6
[Mr. Dixon was born 19th November 1821.]			
Technical school science classes	-	46	2 6
Fuel and light	-	21	18 3
Postage, stationery, and advertisements	-	29	0 1
Clerk's salary	-	20	0 0
Bank commission	-	4	17 11
Rates, taxes, and insurance	-	52	7 1
Sundries	-	5	19 10
Repairs and improvements to buildings	-	109	1 0
Salaries to teachers of Boys' School (including capitation fees to headmaster)	-	575	12 6
Salaries to teachers of Girls' School (including capitation fees to headmistress, and including two teachers' salaries which are now discontinued)	-	413	10 0
Examination expenses	-	29	3 4
Prize day expenses and prizes	-	12	12 0
Furniture for Girls' School	-	5	5 10
Caretaking of school buildings	-	35	10 0
Exhibitions	-	36	0 0
		1,518	17 10

The payments to teachers will this year be less by nearly 130*l.* and other school expenses will be proportionately smaller, but after making every possible allowance, it will be seen that there must this year be a large balance on the debit side of the account.*

Sunderland Charity for the Vicar (see page 2 above).

The estates belonging to this endowment were left by the Scheme of 1873 under the control of the Trustees of the Bingley School and Charity Estates (see above page 20).

Sunderland
Charity
for Vicar.

The house and gardens called the Ing at Bingley, are let to Isaac Lund and Sarah Taylor for 19*l.* The lease for 1,000 years of the Sugden House Estate at Cullingworth is held by Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P., who pays the rent of 6*l.* 1*s.* The Snapes Estate was sold, as stated under the title of the Free Grammar School, in 1858 to Robert Turner for 2,500*l.* The remainder of the Consols in which this money was invested is 1,470*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, the yearly dividends on which amount to 40*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* The rentcharge of 4*l.* on Royd House lands is paid by Mr. John Sutcliffe. The remainder of the estate is the piece of land, containing 7,555 square yards, adjoining the Vicarage House, purchased in 1863, as is set out under the title of the Grammar School (see above page 17).

The gross income is 69*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

The vicar stated that the buildings on the estates are in good condition, and that he received the rents and the dividends regularly through the Bradford Old Bank, Bingley.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 6th April 1886, the following gentlemen were appointed as new Trustees for the management of the Sunderland Charities for the benefit of the vicar and the poor, and the Wooller Charity for the benefit of the poor:—

Charles Walter Dunlop, of Rishworth Hall;
David Binns England, of Priesthorpe Old Hall;
John Anderton, of Springfield, Esquire;
John Bairstow Sharp, of Park Field;
The Rev. Henry Lewis Williams, of Holy Trinity Vicarage;
Henry Watson Hardcastle, of Priesthorpe;
Alfred Butler, of Micklethwaite;
William White, of Fairmount; and
Henry England, of Crow Nest, all of Bingley;

* Since the date of the Report the School Accounts for 1893 have been rendered to the Charity Commissioners, and show the receipts to have been 1,346*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*, and the expenditure 1,489*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

Bingley. in addition to—

Sunderland
Charity—
cont.

The Vicar of Bingley for the time being;
Francis Sharp Powell, of Horton Old Hall, Bradford, Esquire, M.P.
(now Sir F. S. Powell, Bart., M.P.);
John Walker, of Oakfield House, Bingley, Esquire; and
Joseph Hardcastle, of Priesthorpe, Bingley, Esquire; who were the
survivors of the Trustees last before appointed.

Of these Joseph Hardcastle and John Anderton are dead, and the Rev. H. L. Williams has been disqualified by non-attendance.

Sunderland Charity for the Poor (see page 2).

Sunderland
Charity
for the Poor.

The estate belonging to this Charity was also left by the Scheme of 1873 in the hands of the Bingley School and Charity Trustees (see page 20).

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 6th December 1874, extended as to time by a Supplemental Order dated 16th March 1877, a piece of land containing 554 square yards (part of the Near Intake and Plantation, Schedule, Part III. (3)), in Manningham, Bradford, fronting the Bradford and Heaton Road, was sold to the Bradford Corporation for 69*l.* 5*s.* This sum was invested in the purchase of 71*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* Consols, which were on the 3rd December 1877 transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners dated 1st December 1877.

By an Order of the Commissioners dated 30th January 1880, a piece of land containing 301 square yards (part of High Field. Schedule, Part III. (3)), in Toller Lane, Manningham, Bradford, was sold to the Bradford Corporation for 37*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* This sum was invested in the purchase of 38*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* Consols, which on the 30th September 1880 were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners of the previous day.

Pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners dated 20th February 1885, extended by a further Order dated 14th July following, the Trustees sold to Cunliffe Lister, Esq., for 3,000*l.*, a piece of land, portion of a larger piece of land, containing 21*a.* 1*r.* 1*p.*, part of Heaton Farm in Manningham, together with all the interest of the Trustees in Scotchman Lane, containing in length 522 ft. 3 in., and varying in width from 10 ft. 6 in. to 13 ft. 8 in. The sale not having been completed within the time prescribed by the Orders, the time was extended by a further Order dated 6th April 1886. The purchase money was invested in the sum of 2,955*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees on the 7th July 1886, pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners dated the previous day.

The will of the founder limited the amount to be distributed to the poor to 60*l.* a year, so that the dividends on the greater part of the Consols accumulated until the Scheme next mentioned was framed.

In July 1890 the Trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for a Scheme transferring 3,000*l.* New Consols belonging to the Charity and standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to the credit of the Bingley Cottage Hospital, which had been founded by an indenture dated 15th August 1889, made between George Lane Fox of the first part, John Bairstow Sharp of the second part, and Charles Walter Dunlop and six others of the third part. The Charity being regulated by Act of Parliament, the Charity Commissioners were of opinion that they were unable to make the required Order under their ordinary jurisdiction. They therefore, adopted the procedure prescribed in such cases by the 54th to 60th sections of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Victoria, c. 137), and on the 22nd December 1891, issued a certificate under their seal, approving of a Scheme which transferred the sum of 3,000*l.* New Consols as proposed and declared that in spite of the Bingley School and Charity Estate Act, 1853, the Charity Commissioners might in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction establish Schemes for the application and management of the Charity.

The Scheme was confirmed by an Act of Parliament entitled the "Samuel Sunderland Charity Scheme Confirmation Act, 1892" (55 Vict. c. 34.).

The estate belonging to the Charity now consists of (1) what is left of the Heaton farm and buildings in the township of Manningham, in the parish of Bradford, containing 18*a.* 0*r.* 0*p.*, let on a yearly tenancy to James Drummond, at a rent of 55*l.* 10*s.*; (2) a sum of 65*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* New Consols, producing an annual income of 1*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

The total income of 57*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* is distributed in doles twice yearly, at Shrovetide and at "Bingleytide" (the first Sunday after the 22nd August), but it is not known why these dates have come into use instead of the Feasts of the Nativity of

St. John and of St. Thomas the Apostle, as prescribed by Sunderland's will. A book is kept in which the list of the half-yearly distribution is entered, called the Sunderland Dole Book: the present book was begun in 1852. Of the sum available each half-year, 3*l.* 10*s.* is assigned to Harden, which is within the township of Bingley, and 3*l.* 10*s.* to Cullingworth. The rest is divided among inhabitants of the remainder of the township of Bingley in sums fixed by tradition at 2*s.* 6*d.* each. The recipients are aged persons of all denominations, chosen by the vicar on the recommendation of district visitors, or on personal application. The distribution is made at the church door, and the money is sent to those on the list who do not come, if they are to be found. The vicar admitted that the list was not perfect, and that the Charity was liable to abuse, but being newly come to the parish he had not liked to interfere as yet. In one case, however, where he had discovered that in the family of one of the recipients there were four persons in employment and in receipt of wages, he had struck that person off the list.

Bingley
Sunderland
Charity—
cont.

Any balance undisposed of is either given to persons not on the list, or it is deposited in the bank and added to the next distribution.

The Trustees have recently made application to the Charity Commissioners for permission to devote the income to some other purpose than doles, *e.g.*, to establishing a parish nurse.

Wooller's Charity (see page 4).

By the Grammar School Scheme of 1873 it was directed that 400*l.* Consols should be transferred by the Governors of the Grammar School to the Bingley School and Charity Trustees, to be held in trust for securing medical attendance, medicine and relief in case of disease, sickness, or accident to the poor people of the parish of Bingley, according to the provisions of an Order of the Court of Chancery dated 13th January 1845, and confirmed by the Bingley School and Charity Act, 1853 (*see* page 20 above).

Wooller's
Charity.

In the first few years following the Scheme annual payments were made to the Bradford Infirmary, the Ilkley Charity Hospital, the Leeds Infirmary, and the Coatham Convalescent Home. In 1886 the payments to the two last-mentioned institutions were discontinued, and four guineas were paid to Bradford Infirmary, and five guineas to the Ilkley Convalescent Home or Charity Hospital. With the reduction of the interest on Consols these payments had to be proportionately reduced, but previous to that the surplus of 9*s.* went in defraying the travelling expenses of the poorest persons sent during the year. In return for these payments, the Ilkley Convalescent Home gave an admission order for one patient for each guinea subscribed, and the Bradford Infirmary rather more in proportion. The Ilkley Home was selected as being the nearest Home of the kind required.

The vicar has had the duty of selecting patients to send, and for that reason there was no payment made in 1892, the benefice being vacant. There will be a double amount distributed this year.

It is proposed in future to pay 5*l.* to Ilkley Convalescent Home, 4*l.* to Bradford Infirmary, and the remainder of the income (2*l.*) to the Bingley Cottage Hospital.

The recipients of the benefit of the Charity are the aged and suffering poor. Applicants are numerous, and the vicar was of opinion that the Charity was an admirable one. In the case of this Charity, as of all the others in Bingley except the Sunderland, the vicar stated that no search was made for applicants from outside the township of Bingley.

Mercy Smith's Charity (see page 5).

By her will dated 19th June 1752, and proved 6th December 1752, in the Exchequer Court of York by Christopher Smith, John Hird and Jeremiah Smith, the joint executors, *Mercy Smith* of Bingley, spinster, bequeathed as follows:—

Mercy
Smith's
Charity.

"And I do give and bequeath unto the Trustees for the Church and School of Bingley aforesaid the sum of 100*l.* to be paid them within six months next after my decease in trust for the several uses intents and purposes following (that is to say) upon trust that they the said Trustees and the survivors and survivor of them and the executors and administrators of such survivor shall and do from time to time for ever hereafter place out the said sum of 100*l.* at interest upon Government or other good security or securities and that they the said Trustees and the survivors and survivor of them shall and do from time to time pay apply and dispose of the yearly interests profits and produce of the said sum of 100*l.* to and amongst the indigent and poor families inhabitants of and whose settlement shall at that time be in the township of Bingley aforesaid and who never had or received relief from the poor assessments

Bingley.
 Mercy
 Smith's
 Charity—
cont.

thereof at such times in such manner and in such shares and proportions as to the said Trustees shall seem meet and convenient."

In 1868, when the Trustees of the Bradford and Keighley Turnpike (*see* Report of 1827 above, page 5) were desirous of paying off their liabilities, a difficulty arose as to the identity of the "Trustees for the Church and School of Bingley" but upon application for advice being made to them the Charity Commissioners declared their opinion that as the vicar and churchwardens had acted for many years as Trustees of the Charity, and were desirous of having the endowment transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, a formal application for an Order to that effect by the vicar and churchwardens would be sufficient.

Upon the application of the vicar, the Rev. A. P. Irwine, and three churchwardens, dated 23rd November 1868, an Order of the Commissioners was made directing that the sum of 100*l.*, then in the hands or under the control of the Trustees of the Bradford and Keighley Turnpike Road, and belonging to Mercy Smith's Charity, should be paid into the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be by them invested in Consolidated 3*l.* per centum Annuities. The said sum of 100*l.* was invested in the sum of 108*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which on the 16th December 1868 were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees pursuant to an Order of the previous day.

The income of the Charity is now 2*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, which is paid quarterly through Lloyd's Bank to the account of the acting Trustees with the Old Bank, Bradford.

The said Trustees are the vicar and churchwardens. No Order of the Charity Commissioners appointing them appears to exist.

The Charity is now administered in conjunction with the Busfeild Charity, and provides with calico the 10 aged men and 10 aged women, whose turn to receive the Busfeild Charity was in the preceding year, and who, therefore, would otherwise in the alternate years have nothing. To the interest of the Consols is added a considerable, but varying, sum from what is called the Church Poor Fund Account, and the total, which has varied from 3*l.* 5*s.* in 1886 to 5*l.* 2*s.* 4½*d.* in 1892, is expended in calico, purchased since 1885 from Mr. J. H. Dixon.

Gervas Nevile's Charity (see page 5).

Gervas
 Nevile's
 Charity.

By his will, dated 13th May 1726, the Rev. Gervas Nevile charged his messuages, lands, tenements, mills, and hereditaments in Leeds, with certain sums of money for the benefit of certain towns, villages, and hamlets, and among them as follows: to the then Vicar of Bingley and his successors for ever he gave the full yearly sum of fifteen shillings, to be paid to him and them upon every seventh day of May yearly, he and his successors on that day yearly preaching in the Parish Church there a sermon on Charity, and therein mentioning this and all and every other the Charities given to the Church, School and poor there, and by whom, and on such day yearly he gave the sum of three shillings in bread, to be by such vicar and his successors, after Divine Service within the said church, then distributed to and amongst the poor of the said town of Bingley, and to and amongst such poor of the said town of Bingley he gave upon every first Sunday in every calendar month for ever, one shilling in bread, to be distributed in the said Parish Church there by the vicar thereof, after Divine Service then performed therein, which said Charity last-mentioned he appointed his said Trustees, and William Busfeild, Esquire, Benjamin Ferrand, Esquire, and William Wigfall, Esquire, and their respective heirs, to see justly and truly performed according to these, his intentions. The "said Trustees" were his brothers, Cavendish and Sandford Nevile, and the said William Wigfall.

In 1889 the owner of the King's Mill Estate at Leeds, upon which the above payments were charged, was desirous of redeeming them and the other charges upon the estate created by the will. Negotiations with the Charity Commissioners were instituted with this object, but were abandoned by the owner, who preferred not to avail himself of the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, and the redemption was afterwards effected by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice by an Order of Mr. Justice Kekewich at Chambers, dated 24th October 1891, and intituled "In the matter of a contract, dated the 8th day of June 1889, between Henry Hudson, of Leeds, Esquire, and Thomas Crossley, of the same place, Drysalter, for sale of mills, dwelling-houses, and other hereditaments situate at Leeds in the County of York, and in the matter of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881." The Order, which was made on the application of the several vicars of the parishes which benefited by the bequests of Gervas Nevile, directed that the sum of 300*l.* Consols then in Court should be sold, and out of the proceeds, and 10*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* money on deposit and 2*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* cash, also then in Court, the sum of 10 guineas should be paid to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the sum of 210*l.* 2½ per centum Annuities should be purchased and paid to

the same persons; that the said Official Trustees should, upon receipt of the moneys so directed to be paid to them, pay thereout the arrears to the 7th May 1891 of the several rent-charges, and out of the remainder and the dividends on the stock pay annually (*inter alia*) to the vicar for the time being of Bingley in the County of York one pound ten shillings per annum; and it was ordered that the said payments when received by the vicar should be applied by him for the charitable purposes mentioned in the will of Gervas Nevile, the younger, dated the 13th May 1726.

The said sum of 210*l.* 2½ per centum Annuities was, on the 29th January 1892, transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 22nd January.

Of this amount the sum of 60*l.* is entered to the account of the Vicar of Bingley, and the dividends are paid quarterly through Lloyd's Bank to his account with the Bradford Old Bank, Bingley.

The original trusts of the will seem to have been completely lost sight of, and even now they are not observed. As far as memory goes, there has only been one Dole day, which was wrongly fixed on the 18th May instead of the 7th. It has long been a matter of tradition only that the sermon was preached and the recipients had to hear it.

The distribution still takes place on the 18th May at the church, and the present vicar has revived the custom of delivering an address. The Dole list of the Sunderland Charity is used as a basis, but there is no fixed number of recipients; in fact there is no demand for the bread, there having been more loaves this year than applicants.

The bread distributed is not household bread but tea cakes. They are baked by Mrs. Lund, who provides about 40 for the money.

The vicar said that the bread was not so much appreciated as a money dole would be. But if the original trusts were observed, and one shilling's worth of household bread distributed on the first Sunday of each month in the Parish Church, there would be no difficulty about finding a sufficient number of recipients to appreciate the gift.

Mrs. Sarah Rhodes' Charity and Mrs. Staveley's Benefaction (see page 5).

Mrs. Sarah Rhodes was the owner not only of the lands out of which the rentcharge issued, erroneously styled the "Vicarage" Estate in the Report of 1827, but also of the almshouses. Attention was first called to the fact in 1876, when the solicitors for the then owners, who were the heirs of Mrs. Sarah Rhodes, inserted an advertisement in the local papers giving notice of the intended sale of the cottages and the estate. Correspondence ensued between the vicar, the Rev. A. P. Irwine, who was then acting as a trustee of the Charity, the Charity Commissioners, and the owners, from which it resulted that the claim of these last was admitted. It also resulted that these owners recognized the advantage of selling the estate freed from the charge, and they accordingly proposed to redeem it. But for want of properly constituted trustees, who could make the necessary application to the Commissioners, this could not at once be done. Application was then made on the 21st October 1876, by two of the inhabitants, asking for the appointment of the vicar and churchwardens of Bingley as trustees, and for permission to sell the rentcharge. An Order of the Commissioners was accordingly made on the 28th November 1876, appointing the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Bingley and their respective successors for the time being in right, and during tenure of their respective offices to be the Trustees for the administration of the Charity, and vesting the real estate of the Charity in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

On the same day the Charity Commissioners ordered that the sum of 500*l.* 6*s.* Consols be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds upon trust for the Charity, which transfer was effected on the following day.

On the 5th January 1877, an Order of the Commissioners was made, reciting that the Trustees of the Charity claimed to be entitled to an annuity of 15*l.*, issuing from certain estates within the towns or townships of Bingley, Baildon, Keighley, Silsden, Steeton, Sowerby, Shipley, and Clayton, then in the possession or ownership of Ann Elizabeth Staveley, of Old Stemingford Hall, in the County of York, widow, George Edward Wilson, of Dallam Tower, in the County of Westmoreland, Esquire, and Sir Henry Bromley, of Stoke Hall, in the Parish of East Stoke, in the County of Nottingham, Bart., and that the said owners and trustees had concurred in submitting a proposal for the redemption of the annuity, and reciting the transfer of the 29th November 1876 above-mentioned; and ordering that the said transfer should operate as a final redemption, and that the dividends to arise from the said sum of 500*l.* 6*s.* Consols should be remitted by the Official Trustees to the Trustees of the Charity to be applied for the purposes of the Charity.

Bingley.

Gervas
Nevile's
Charity—
cont.

Mrs. Sarah
Rhodes'
Charity.

Bingley.
 —
 Mrs. Sarah
 Rhodes'
 Charity—
cont.

The money required for the purchase of the sum of 500*l.* 6*s.* Consols was 470*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, but the purchasers in error transferred the sum of 500*l.* 6*s.* cash, leaving a sum to their credit in the hands of the Official Trustees of 29*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* As it appeared that the dividends on the Stock would not be payable till the July following, and one quarter's annuity payable to the almswomen would be due in April, it was agreed by the solicitors for the purchasers that the Official Trustees should retain 3*l.* 15*s.* to provide for the current quarter's annuity. Though the redemption was really effected in November, the purchasers paid the annuity which was due on the 1st of January following. The balance of 25*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* was refunded by the Official Trustees in April 1877 to Messrs. Taylor, Jeffery and Little, the agents of the purchasers.

An extract from the will of Mrs. Sarah Rhodes has been procured. By it she gives all her moiety of certain estates in the places mentioned in the Order of 5th January 1877, and all other her real estate there or elsewhere in the county of York, to her son Benjamin Ferrand, of Saint Ives, in Bingley, Esq., with remainders over, "charged and "chargeable nevertheless with the payment of 15*l.* a year to the poor of Priesthorpe, "pursuant to a Deed of Settlement by me for that purpose heretofore made." It seems that all search for this Deed of Settlement has been unsuccessful. The Charity, however, has been administered so uniformly that it is almost certain that the Report of 1827 embodies its terms. The will was proved on the 17th May 1785, at York.

Until the sale below-mentioned the almswomen were chosen by the steward of the estate, who also did all necessary repairs, and paid the annuities quarterly. It seems that there were never more than three cottages, but that two women lived in each of the two end ones. It was in this condition that the vicar and churchwardens found the Charity when they were appointed Trustees in 1876.

In 1879 the sale, of which notice was given as has been stated, took place, and Mr. James Sharp became the purchaser of the cottages, and the adjoining land, subject to certain conditions recited in the following indenture.

By an indenture, bearing date the 27th October 1879, reciting the purchase of the premises by the said James Sharp, and his agreement upon the treaty for purchase to lease the premises immediately as thereafter contained, and reciting the indenture of sale to himself dated 25th October 1879, James Sharp demised to the Rev. Arthur Parke Irwine, clerk, Vicar of the Parish of Bingley, and Samuel White, William England, John Hanson and John Dobson, churchwardens, all of Bingley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, a piece of land at Priesthorpe containing 190 square yards, bounded on the south by a road leading to Priesthorpe lane, and on the north, east, and west by other land belonging to the lessor, together with three cottages with outbuildings and their appurtenances, and in particular a right of way for the lessees and the occupants of the cottages along the said road, for the term of 999 years from the 27th October 1879 at a peppercorn rent. The lessees covenanted to pay all outgoings and do all repairs, to permit the lessor to inspect the premises twice at least yearly, not to raise any wall more than three feet without the consent of the lessor, and "to permit the said premises to be used as almshouses for the occupation "rent-free of such poor widows not exceeding five in number who shall for the time "being be in receipt of the whole or some part of the income of the fund known as "the Priesthorpe Charity,' or otherwise as 'Mrs. Sarah Rhodes' Charity' as the vicar "and churchwardens for the time being of the Parish Church of Bingley or the "majority of them shall think fit, and will not at any time during the said term use "the premises or permit the same to be used for any other purpose whatsoever, and "will not permit the same to be occupied at one and the same time by more than five "of such poor widows as aforesaid." It was provided that when the then vicar and churchwardens should cease to be, or the legal estate should be transferred to another, either solely or jointly with any of them, the vicar and churchwardens, then such person should hold it in trust for the vicars and churchwardens, and should assign it at their direction, "it being the intention of the parties thereto that the said "premises should during the said term be always held by the vicar and churchwardens "for the time being of the Parish Church of Bingley as almshouses for the free "occupation of not more than five such poor widows recipients of the said Charity as "aforesaid," failing which the term was to cease and the premises to revert to the lessor, his heirs and assigns. There is a provision for reference in the event of dispute as to the construction of the lease, to two householders in the parish or an umpire appointed by them, the lease to be a submission to arbitration within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, or its modifications.

The plan shows the premises let to be the cottages and the strip of land intercepted between them and the line of the road, and a piece of land immediately adjoining the cottages to the east. Since the date of the lease Mr. Sharp, at the request of the

Trustees, has given a similar area of land at the west end of the cottages in exchange for the piece at the east.

Bingley.

Mrs. Sarah
Rhodes'
Charity—
cont.
Mrs. Stave-
ley's Bene-
faction.

The whole of the estate belonging to Mrs. Staveley, Mr. Wilson, and Sir Henry Bromley, as the heirs of Mrs. Rhodes, was sold in 1879. In consequence of an unexpected profit made by the sale, Mrs. Staveley, at the suggestion of Mr. John Taylor, of the firm of Taylor, Jeffery, and Little, Solicitors, Bradford, who acted for her in the sale, sent 500*l.* to Mr. Taylor, with no declaration of trust, but on the understanding that the money was to be invested and the interest to be devoted in augmentation of the Sarah Rhodes' Charity, Mrs. Staveley being the granddaughter of Mrs. Sarah Rhodes, and owning her moiety of the estate. Mr. Taylor deposited the money with the Bradford Banking Company, in the names of himself, Mr. Joseph Hardcastle and Mr. James Sharp. Mr. Hardcastle drew the interest of the 500*l.* and saw to its distribution among the widows; after his death, about 1890, his son, Mr. Henry Hardcastle, was permitted to do so, Mr. Sharp having pre-deceased Mr. Joseph Hardcastle. The interest was paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum till 1890, when it was reduced to 3½ per cent., and quite recently to 3 per cent. The fund was now standing in the name of Mr. Taylor alone; and he in August 1893 made application to the Charity Commissioners for permission to transfer it to the Official Trustees. Permission was granted, and the sum of 500*l.* was so transferred subject to a declaration of trust, dated the 7th September 1893. Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 3rd October 1893, that sum was invested on the 9th October 1893, in the purchase of 508*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Two pounds fifteen shillings per cent. Consolidated Stock, which was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees.

By the above declaration of trust Mr. John Taylor declared that the sum of 500*l.* was paid to the Official Trustees upon trust that the dividends to arise therefrom should be paid by the Official Trustees to the Trustees thereafter named for the benefit of poor widows of the parish of Bingley in the West Riding of the County of York for the time being in receipt of the income of the Charity created by Mrs. Sarah Rhodes, as the local Trustees of the Charity intended to be thereby created, upon trust to be applied by the said Trustees to the following purposes:—

For the support, benefit, and comfort of such poor widows in perpetuity;

That the Fund should be called "Mrs. Staveley's Benefaction";

That the Trustees should be the Rev. Charles Francis Kilner, Vicar of Bingley, John Taylor of 66, Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W., and Henry Watson Hardcastle, of Priesthorpe, near Bingley;

That in case of the death, disability, retirement, or residence abroad of any or either of the said Trustees, new Trustees should be appointed by the survivors or survivor or remaining Trustees or Trustee, the Vicar of Bingley for the time being always being one of such Trustees.

The capital at the disposal of the Trustees having been thus doubled in 1879, an extension of the benefit of the Charity became possible, and it was decided to increase the number of the poor widows to seven, five of whom should be resident in the three cottages, and that number has been preserved since, but with this difference, that now there is only one occupant of each cottage. After 1879 and before 1888 the amount paid to each widow was 1*l.* 5*s.* quarterly, but the National Debt (Conversion) Act of that year reducing the income from Consols from 15*l.* to 13*l.* 15*s.* necessitated the payment of a smaller amount. The sum paid since then has been 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* quarterly to each, which will have to be still further lessened now that all the capital is in Consols.

The entire income of the Charity, amounting from the two sources above-mentioned to 27*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, has been expended every year, and, therefore, the liability for repairs cast upon the Trustees in consequence of the redemption of the rentcharge and the subsequent lease of 1879 has necessitated a temporary reduction from time to time in the number of the recipients, but on the whole the number of seven has been uniformly maintained. Somewhat extensive alterations made after the granting of the lease by Mr. Sharp in 1879 were satisfied in the following manner:—The fund in Mr. Taylor's hands was 560*l.* consisting of the 500*l.* given by Mrs. Staveley, and 60*l.*, the origin of which is now forgotten, but which was stated at the Inquiry to have been partly a voluntary gift by the Trustees out of their own pockets of 50*l.*, the remaining 10*l.* being accumulations of interest paid by the Bank. This sum in February 1881 had by accumulations of interest amounted to 571*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* Of this 500*l.* was kept on deposit at the Bradford Bank, and the balance was drawn and expended on the repairs and alterations.

Bingley.

Mrs. Sarah
Rhodes'
Charity—
cont.

The work done then consisted of the enclosure by a good wall of the small patch of ground to the west of the cottages, given by Mr. Sharp in exchange for the eastern portion demised by the lease, and the erection on part of this enclosure of a shed containing three coal-holes, and conveniences, and the cottages were then supposed to have been thoroughly repaired. But they are old and in need of some pointing and re-slating. They form one building of one storey, are built of stone and slated with grey bed-stone. Each house consists of a large room in front opening directly into the road; this room is used for sitting-room, bedroom, and kitchen. Behind it is a small room, used as a lumber-room and by one inmate for a mangle. The inmates complained that the rooms were somewhat leaky, but on the whole they were satisfied.

The cottages are reached by a steep hill from the town, which was alleged as a reason why there was not much demand for a place in them. On the other hand, one parishioner was of opinion that plenty of applications could be got if an effort was made to find them. The Trustees admitted that they never advertised for applications, and that they in fact had never gone outside the municipal borough of Bingley to find them. In this they are probably carrying out Mrs. Rhodes' intention, unless, indeed, they are exceeding it by going outside of Priesthorpe for candidates. They professed their willingness to accept applicants from any part of the ancient parish, and maintained that public advertisement was unnecessary. They had applied to the Charity Organization Society and filled up one vacancy by the assistance of that body. With that exception they had found worthy objects of the Charity unassisted and without difficulty.

Of the present recipients of the Charity one has removed to Leeds and still receives the money. The rest live in Bingley, and three of them in the cottages. Vacancies in the cottages are filled up from among the outside recipients only, the Trustees making it a rule that a widow must first be a recipient from the Charity before being given a cottage. Two vacancies have been so filled since the rule was made.

There is no limit of age provided by the founder, but, in fact, all the widows are aged women. The only qualifications required are poverty and respectability, and the receipt of Poor Law relief is considered no disqualification. Some of the widows do receive relief. The inmates of the cottages provide for themselves, and are enabled to do so by private charity in augmentation of the allowance.

The vicar's churchwarden, Mr. John Dobson, bookseller, Bingley, has long been the treasurer of the Charity, has received the dividends on the Stock and the interest on Mrs. Staveley's money, and distributed them among the old women.

The vicar informs me that he and the two sets of Trustees have come to an amicable arrangement as to the future administration of the two funds.

Busfeild's Charity (see page 5).

Busfeild's
Charity.

The will of Thomas Busfeild is dated the 18th May 1768. It appears that the 800*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1827 were bequeathed to his nephew, Robert Stansfield, Esq., and Jane his wife, and were after the death of Robert Stansfield paid into the hands of Jane his wife by the acting executor of Thomas Busfeild. By the deed of confirmation it was provided that when the five Trustees thereby appointed should be reduced to one, then such survivor or, in case of his neglect, his heir apparent, should elect five new Trustees, one of whom to be the owner of Esholt Hall and the rest to be of the most able and discreet inhabitants resident within the parish of Bingley, and should upon request convey the 800*l.* to them. This at least was the intention, so far as can be gathered from the verbiage of the deed, in which the draftsman seems to have lost his way. There is no provision for the default or neglect of both the survivor and his heir apparent.

Mr. Joshua Crompton, of Esholt Hall, mentioned as one of the survivors in the Report of 1827, died before the William Busfeild therein also mentioned, but his heirs, the owners of Esholt Hall, retained the management of the Charity. W. R. Crompton Stansfield, Esq., was in 1862 the owner, and the acting Trustee of the Charity. A few years before, the 550*l.* which had been on loan to the Trustees of the Bradford and Keighley Turnpike Road since the lifetime of the testator, had been paid off to Mr. Crompton Stansfield as such Trustee; but the Guardians of the Keighley Union, to whom 100*l.* had been lent, though desirous of paying off the debt, declined to recognize Mr. Crompton Stansfield as a Trustee. The representative of the late William Busfeild was the Rev. William Busfeild, of Keighley, but he had never taken any part in the management of the Charity, and was no more entitled to be considered a legal trustee than Mr. Crompton Stansfield. In these circumstances it became necessary to appoint new Trustees, and, on the application of Mr. Crompton Stansfield, the Rev. Mr. Busfeild

concurring, an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made on the 5th December 1862 appointing William Ferrand, of St. Ives, Bingley, William Ellis, of Castlefield, Bingley, and Alfred Harris, of Ryshworth Hall, Bingley, Esquires, and the Rev. Arthur Parke Irwine, Vicar of Bingley, and his successors, to be Trustees of the Charity in addition to and jointly with William Rookes Crompton Stansfield, Esq., and authorizing them to receive from the overseers of the township of Bingley the said sum of 100*l*.

Bingley.
—
Busfeild's
Charity—
cont.

By an application of the same date (11th September 1862) Mr. Crompton Stansfield declared his willingness to transfer 800*l*. belonging to the Charity to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. By their Order, dated 13th September 1862, the Charity Commissioners directed that the 700*l*. then in Mr. Crompton Stansfield's hands, belonging to the Charity (being the 550*l*. repaid by the Turnpike Trust, and the 150*l*. which had descended to him from Mr. Joshua Crompton), should be paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to be by them invested in Consolidated 3*l*. per Cent. Annuities in trust for the Charity. The sum was invested in 745*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. Consols, which, on the 26th November 1862, were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, pursuant to an Order of the previous day.

By an Order of the Poor Law Board made 12th January 1863, the guardians of the Poor of the Keighley Union, the churchwardens and overseers of the township of Bingley-cum-Micklethwaite, the clerk or clerks to the justices of the Petty Sessional Division or Divisions in which the said Union was situate, and the treasurer of the said Union were directed, out of the proceeds of the sale of property belonging to the township, to pay the sum of 100*l*. lent and advanced by the Trustees of Mr. Thomas Busfeild's Charitable Bequest to the churchwardens and overseers of the township towards defraying the cost of the buildings so sold, to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to be by them invested in 3*l*. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and held by them in trust for the Charity.

The sum of 100*l*. was paid by the guardians through the vicar to the Official Trustees, and the sum of 107*l*. 13*s*. 5*d*. Consols purchased therewith, was, on the 11th February 1863, transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the previous day.

Previous to the investment of the capital in Consols, the yearly income of the Charity had been sufficient to provide not only for the 14 or 16 of each sex who were annually supplied with suits of clothes and gowns, but also for calico for shirts and shifts for all the recipients on both lists every year. Upon the reduction of the income, which was now only 25*l*. 12*s*. as against the former income of 32*l*. 10*s*., the lists and the application of the money had to be revised, and accordingly in 1863 the annual distribution of calico was discontinued, while the number of recipients in each year was reduced to 10 men and 10 women. That number has remained constant ever since, in spite of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, which has still further reduced the income to 23*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*.

The Trustees at present have two lists, each containing the names of 10 men and 10 women, the distribution being made to each set every alternate year. Vacancies are filled up from the Sunderland Dole list, solely on the principle of choosing the most deserving cases, but while the Sunderland list covers the whole of the ancient parish, it does not appear that any recipient of the Busfeild Charity has been chosen outside of the township of Bingley. Persons in receipt of Poor Law relief are not excluded from the benefit of the Charity.

The clothes supplied are a kind of uniform, blue coats for the men, and brown serge skirts for the women.

One or two cases of selling the clothes have been known, but such cases are very rare.

Of the Trustees appointed in 1862 none survive. The vicar, the Rev. F. C. Kilner, is *ex-officio* a Trustee, and the want of others has not been noticed, because upon the appointment of the new Trustees they resolved, at a meeting held by them on the 1st December, 1863, "that the Vicar of Bingley have authority to draw 'the dividends' "from the bank and to order and distribute the clothing." The administration of the Charity was therefore left practically in the hands of the vicar, and the present vicar continues to draw the dividends. As the Charity is now administered in connection with the Mercy Smith Charity, whereof the vicar and churchwardens are the acting Trustees, the vicar has now the benefit of the assistance of the churchwardens. But it is advisable that an application for the appointment of new Trustees should be made at the earliest opportunity.

The Poor's Allotment.

Bingley.
The Poor's
Allotment.

By his Award, dated 11th November 1861, made for the Inclosing of Gilstead Moor and Romels Moor, in the matter of the Bingley Inclosure, 1859, and confirmed under the seal of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales on the 14th November 1861, J. Crayston Webster of Kendal, land surveyor, set out, allotted, and awarded unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the township of Bingley all that piece or parcel of land numbered 134 on the map annexed to the Award, containing 10 acres, to be held by them and their successors in trust as an allotment for the labouring poor of the township of Bingley, subject, nevertheless, to and chargeable with a clear rentcharge of 3*l.* 12*s.*, which said sum did not exceed the net annual value of the allotment in its then condition, made payable to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Bingley and their successors as trustees of the new public school for the village of Gilstead and the neighbourhood thereof. And he directed that the fences on the sides against the adjoining public roads and against allotment numbered 133 should be repaired and maintained by and at the expense of the churchwardens and overseers; and he declared that the said allotment was set out subject to a right to convey water through the same.

The allotment numbered 134 was considered unsuitable for garden plots, and was exchanged for a plot numbered 120 in the same Award containing two acres, subject to the said rentcharge of 3*l.* 12*s.*

The allotment is let in small garden plots at rents which are just sufficient to discharge the rentcharge.

The rentcharge was added annually to a fund for the purpose of erecting "Gilstead School," which was to have been built on a plot numbered 127 in the same award, also thereby allotted to the churchwardens and overseers.

Since 1874 it has been paid into a bank, and since 1882 the accumulated fund has borne interest. The plot numbered 127 has been let as a hen-run since 1874 at a yearly rent of 10*s.* which also has accumulated. The total fund arising from these two sources, and standing to the credit of the churchwardens and overseers at the date of the Inquiry was 92*l.* 11*s.* No application has yet been made to the Charity Commissioners with regard to the disposal of this money.

Prince
of Wales
Park.

Prince of Wales Park.

By the Award for the Inclosure of Gilstead Moor and Romels Moor, mentioned under the title of the Poor's Estate, a piece of land numbered 134 in the map annexed to the Award, containing 10 acres, was allotted to the churchwardens and overseers of the Poor of Bingley, in trust for the labouring poor of the township. The allotment was made in error, and by a Supplemental Award, dated 1st January, 1863, the said 10 acres were allotted to the churchwardens and overseers in trust "as a place of exercise and recreation for the inhabitants of the said parish of Bingley and neighbourhood."

On the 9th September 1862, the Trustees hereinafter mentioned took possession of the land conveyed to them by the indenture of 6th March 1869, hereafter set out.

On the 24th October 1863, the said Trustees purchased from William Gill Lupton for 10*l.* a piece of land containing 500 square yards, part of the allotment numbered 136 in the Award, and thereby allotted to the Trustees of the Bingley School and Charity Estate, from whom the said W. G. Lupton purchased it. (*See pp. 19 and 20.*)

By an indenture, dated the 6th March 1869, a piece of land containing 8*a.* 1*r.* 33*p.*, numbered 135 on the map annexed to the award, and adjoining No. 134, was in consideration of 175*l.* conveyed to William Ferrand and 20 others, who were the Trustees above-mentioned, by J. W. Wasney, Agnes and Anne Tolson, and Sarah Elizabeth Tolson and two others, to whom the said piece of land allotted by the award had descended. The conveyance was made subject to manorial rights in regard to minerals and to the directions of the Award, and upon the trusts following, among others, viz. :—

To permit the land, either alone or together with other land that might be added thereto, to be used and enjoyed as a park or pleasure ground by the inhabitants of the parish of Bingley, the park to be called the Prince of Wales Park, and to be under the management of a committee of nine Trustees chosen at the annual general meeting, and one, two, or three ratepayers chosen at the annual meeting of ratepayers. Power was given to the Trustees to purchase additional land to be considered as portion of the park and subject to the trusts; and power was given to the ratepayers to appoint new Trustees.

The Improvement Commissioners now possess the indenture. It has not been enrolled in Chancery.

At the time when the Trustees entered into possession of this piece of ground there was an understanding that these eight acres and the ten acres allotted to the churchwardens and overseers were to form one park, and, in fact, the cost of fencing thrown by the Award upon the churchwardens and overseers was borne by the Park Trustees.

Bingley.
The Prince
of Wales
Park—cont.

The township of Bingley is divided into two districts for improvement and sanitary purposes, viz.: the district of the Bingley Improvement Commissioners (constituted by the Bingley Improvement Act, 1847, as amended and extended by the Bingley Extension and Improvement Act, 1867), and that of the Bingley Township Local Board. Until the 29th September 1876, the entire park was within the district of the latter body, and the Improvement Commissioners, though frequent appeals were made to them to do so, always declined to contribute towards it out of the improvement rates. On the date last-mentioned a Provisional Order was made extending the district of the Improvement Commissioners, whereby the park became part of their district. As considerable expenditure for repairs of fences, &c., were then necessary, and the churchwardens and Park Trustees had no funds available for this purpose, all parties combined to request the Improvement Commissioners to take over the park and its management. The Improvement Commissioners were prevented by other circumstances from taking immediate steps to carry out this desire, and it was not until 21st April 1880 that they, together with the churchwardens and overseers and the Park Trustees, made the necessary formal application to the Charity Commissioners. In consequence of this application an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made on the 22nd October 1880, discharging the churchwardens and overseers and the Park Trustees from the trusts and appointing the Bingley Improvement Commissioners Trustees of the Charity; vesting the real estate in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands in trust for the Charity; and directing that the endowments of the Charity (consisting of the real estate above set out) should be managed by the Bingley Improvement Commissioners as such Trustees, and should thenceforth be applied and used for the purposes of a park, pleasure or recreation ground under the name or title of "The Prince of Wales Park" for the benefit and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the parish of Bingley subject to such proper byelaws for the regulation thereof as should from time to time be made by the said Improvement Commissioners with the approval of the Charity Commissioners.

In 1886 the Improvement Commissioners, being desirous of repairing the ornamental roads and erecting a park-keeper's lodge, applied to the Local Government Board for permission to borrow money for the purpose under section 164 of the Public Health Act, 1875 (38 & 39 Vict. c. 55). This application was refused on the ground that the management alone of the park was vested in the Improvement Commissioners. They accordingly presented a memorial to the Charity Commissioners applying for the sanction of the Board to their borrowing 1,000*l.* for the said purpose, to be repaid within 60 years. Before giving their consent the Board required that the proposed term of 60 years should be reduced to 30 years, which the Improvement Commissioners said was impossible, there being no endowment except the realty. The Charity Commissioners then suggested that an Order should be made transferring the legal estate in the realty to the Improvement Commissioners, and there the matter dropped till 1890.

An Order of the Charity Commissioners was made on the 15th November 1887 authorizing the Improvement Commissioners, as Trustees of the park, to convey to the same Commissioners as the highway authority a strip of land being part of the park, containing 349 square yards, abutting on the east side of Lady House Lane, in consideration of the Improvement Commissioners undertaking as such highway authority to erect and maintain a substantial stone boundary wall along the whole length of the piece of land so conveyed, and do all the work* and defray all the expense. In this Order the Official Trustee of Charity Lands concurred.

Byelaws were submitted by the Improvement Commissioners to the Charity Commissioners in 1889 and approved by them, provided the Improvement Commissioners had power to enforce them. The Local Government Board having declined to express an opinion on the byelaws, the Improvement Commissioners decided that the simplest way to get rid of all these difficulties would be to adopt the suggestion of the Charity Commissioners and have the real estate vested in themselves.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 11th October 1892, the land belonging to the Charity vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Land was divested and vested in the Bingley Improvement Commissioners as the Urban Sanitary Authority, and a Scheme was established, ordering (1) that so much of the Order of 22nd October 1880 as

Bingley.
The Prince
of Wales
Park—*cont.*

provided that byelaws should be submitted to and approved by the Charity Commissioners should be repealed; and (2) that the Trustees might set apart and let in allotments in the manner prescribed by the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, any portion of the land belonging to the Charity other than buildings and the appurtenances of buildings.

The Improvement Commissioners have not exercised their power, nor have they yet framed byelaws. The park is maintained out of the general improvement fund.

Mrs. Harriet Wood's Charity.

Mrs. Harriet
Wood's
Charity.

By her will, which is dated 9th December 1886, and was proved at Wakefield 7th November 1892 by Sydney Waddington and James Hartley, the executors, *Harriet Wood*, late of Olive Cottage, Bingley, Co. York, after reciting that under her marriage settlement she had power to appoint by will certain hereditaments at Bingley, and also certain moneys, stocks, and securities, did in exercise of such power appoint unto her said trustees and executors the said properties and all the residue of her personal estate upon trust for sale and conversion and to pay the legacies therein mentioned, and as to the said hereditaments, to sell the same within two years from her death, and she declared that her trustees should stand possessed of the moneys comprised in the said settlement and the residue of the moneys to arise from the sale of the said real estate (all referred to as the said trust funds) upon trust to pay thereout her debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses and the expenses attending the execution of the trusts of her will, and upon further trust to set apart 300*l.* for the benefit of Mary Hartley, and upon further trust to pay the legacies to certain persons therein mentioned, and as to the residue of the said Trust Fund upon trust for all her cousins in equal shares.

By a codicil to her will, dated the 9th December 1892, after reciting that Mary Hartley died on the 14th January 1892, the testatrix bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* (part of the 300*l.* above-mentioned) for the permanent benefit of the Bingley Cottage Hospital. She also bequeathed certain pecuniary legacies and revoked a legacy of 100*l.*, and directed as follows:—

"I revoke the bequest in my said will of the residue of the said Trust Fund to my cousins in equal shares. And I direct that my trustees or trustee shall stand possessed of the residue of the said Trust Fund in trust to pay the same to Sidney Waddington one of the Trustees of my said will to be devoted by him to some charitable objects or institutions as he in his sole discretion may think fit."

The residue amounted, after payment of duty, to 1,437*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and in execution of the trust imposed upon him, Mr. Waddington on the 6th June 1893 invested 700*l.* for 30 years at 3½ per cent. per annum, upon mortgage of the rates with the Bingley Improvement Commissioners, the interest to be applied at his discretion to the use of the sober poor, over 65 years of age. Since July 1893 Mr. Waddington has divided 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* being interest on this investment and some accumulations between 12 aged and infirm poor people in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 14*s.* One proposal under consideration is to apply the capital towards making clergymen of all denominations life-members of benevolent institutions with a right of patronage, but it may be pointed out that in course of time such institutions, as many hospitals have done, may abolish the right of patronage and appropriate the endowments.

The balance of 737*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Waddington has partially devoted to the following Charities:—

	£
1. Dr. Barnardo's Home, a donation of	250
2. Bingley Cottage Hospital, the yearly interest of	315
3. Bradford Blind Institution, the yearly interest of	100
4. Ilkley Hospital, the yearly interest of	50

The capital sums have in the second and third cases been paid over to those institutions.

The remainder of 22*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* will not be touched until it appears how much will be realized from a bad investment of 100*l.* made by the testatrix. The present value is about 25*l.*, but only 5*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* of this sum has been paid off.

The Cottage Hospital.

The Cottage
Hospital.

The endowments of this Charity, exclusive of the building and ornamental grounds covering 2½ acres, are—

- (1) The sum of 3,000*l.* New Consols transferred in 1892 from the funds of the Sunderland Charity (*see page 32*).

- (2) The sum of 200*l.* given by the will of Mrs. Harriet Wood in 1892. (See Bingley.
Mrs. Harriet Wood's Charity, above.)
(3) The sum of 315*l.* given by Mr. Waddington out of the residue under Mrs. The Cottage
Harriet Wood's will (see above). Hospital—
cont.

The total income of the Charity in 1892 was 420*l.* including one half-year's dividends on the Sunderland money, and would therefore with a full year's dividends have been upwards of 460*l.* The income arising from endowment (omitting the second sum) forms between one-fifth and one-sixth of the total income.

It may be stated that the trustees of the hospital were under no obligation to add the donation of Mrs. Harriet Wood to capital, and might have applied it to revenue. But the hospital is in a flourishing condition, and the annual subscriptions and donations and income from the Sunderland Charity cover the expenditure.

The Mechanics' Institute.

This Institute originated in a voluntary association formed in 1840 for the acquisition of useful knowledge. In 1861 the Trustees agreed to purchase from the executors of the will of Richard Tolson a piece of land bounded by the main street of Bingley, the mid line of Wellington Street, the mid line of Foundry Hill, otherwise Gravel Lane, and by other property of the vendors, at the price of 350*l.* In 1864 the Trustees of the Institute having entered into possession of the premises and paid a deposit of 50*l.*, pulled down an old iron foundry standing on part of the premises, and built a Mechanics' Institute. An old stable also standing on the premises was converted into a house for the curator. Mechanics'
Institute.

The purchase was completed in 1869. By an indenture made 1st November 1869 the Trustees of Richard Tolson's will conveyed to the Rev. A. P. Irwine, Vicar of Bingley, and 16 others, being the Trustees of the Institute, in consideration of 350*l.*, the premises above-mentioned, together with the principal edifice thereon (being the said Mechanics' Institute), upon trust, to permit the said edifice to be used as a library, lecture-room, museum, and such other purposes by the Bingley Mechanics' Institute and other societies and persons, and for other purposes not inconsistent with the principles and objects of the Mechanics' Institute as declared in their Rules, and to permit the dwelling-house to be occupied by the curator of the Institute. Power was given to the Trustees to sell or mortgage the premises in certain events, and it was directed that if the Mechanics' Institute should be dissolved the Trustees should stand seised of the trust estate or should convey them on trusts not inconsistent with the principles and objects of the Mechanics' Institute or for promoting the moral and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of Bingley. Power was given to appoint new trustees. The rents and profits of the trust estate were to be applied, first, in discharging the interest on moneys owing and on repairs and insurance; secondly, in payment of the balance to the Treasurer of the Institute for the general purposes thereof.

The building consisted of a public lecture hall, a large reading room, five class rooms, and the curator's residence. The lecture room and other rooms were from time to time employed for entertainments, the proceeds of such lettings being applied by the Committee of the Institute towards the maintenance of the building and the educational part of the work of the Institute. The Girls' School was held in it from 1873 to 1879, and science and art classes were carried on until 1887, when, the accommodation becoming too limited, it was decided to commemorate Her Majesty's Jubilee by the erection of a Technical School, and the Technical School was accordingly built by a voluntary association, and the science and art classes transferred to it. The site of the Technical School was conveyed on the 23rd October 1889 by Alfred Sharp and the Trustees of the will of James Sharp to Alfred Platts to the use of Alfred Sharp and eight others, the Trustees of the Technical School, for 450*l.* It was provided among other things by this conveyance that the Committee for the time being of the Mechanics' Institute should be the Committee of Management of the Technical School, provided that the Trustees of the Technical School should be *ex-officio* members of the said Committee when transacting the business of the Technical School, and provision was made for separating the management of the two foundations if desired. Technical
School.

In 1889 it was proposed to establish a Free Library in Bingley. Mr. Alfred Sharp, one of the Trustees of the Institute and of the Technical School, offered the sum of 1,000*l.*, to be laid out in books, to the Bingley Improvement Commissioners (the local authority), provided the latter would establish a Free Library and a Public Reading-room in the Mechanics' Institute. This offer was accepted. Free
Library.

Bingley.
 ———
 Mechanics'
 Institute—
 cont.

Having obtained the sanction of nine-tenths of the members of the Institute, as required by the "Rules," the Committee made a lease of the buildings on 21st December 1891 to the Bingley Improvement Commissioners for 99 years, as from the 1st January 1891, at an annual rent of 125*l.*, for the purposes of Public Baths, the Free Library, and Public Offices.

This lease was taken by the Improvement Commissioners on the understanding that the rent should be devoted to Technical Education. The lease was approved, and a Scheme for the future regulation of the Charity established by the Charity Commissioners, by an Order dated 20th June 1893, whereby the Trustees are enabled, so long as they think fit, to apply the clear yearly income of the Charity towards the support of the Bingley Technical School.

The surviving Trustees are:—

Alfred Sharp, Esquire;
 Alfred Harris, of Kirkby Lonsdale, banker;
 Sir F. S. Powell, of Bradford, Bart., M.P.;
 Nicholas Hudson Walbank, of Bingley, gentleman;
 Thomas Todd, of Morecambe, printer;
 John Frederick Field, of Long Preston, gentleman;
 John Newall, of Bingley, timber merchant; and
 John Aldam Heaton, of Bloomsbury Square, London, artist-decorator.

Mr. Alfred Platts, solicitor, is clerk to the Trustees.

Wesleyan Chapel and Methodist General Sunday School.

Wesleyan
 Chapel
 and Metho-
 dist General
 Sunday
 School.

By an indenture dated the 8th September 1815, John Whitley demised to Joshua Brigg and 13 others, for the term of 9,000 years, at a peppercorn rent, a piece of land in Bingley containing 511 square yards, upon trust, to build thereon a chapel and schoolroom for a Sunday School for children of persons of every denomination of Christians residing within the parish of Bingley or elsewhere, the said school to be called the Methodist General Sunday School; and to be open to teachers of every denomination of Christians who should be of unimpeachable moral character and willing to afford their assistance gratuitously.

By an indenture dated 29th September 1815, John Dean demised to Joshua Brigg and 12 others, for the same term and at the same rent, an adjoining piece of land, containing 183 square yards, for a yard for the chapel.

By an indenture dated 6th February 1821, Thomas Whitley and John Beanlands conveyed to Joshua Brigg and 12 others a dwelling-house and an additional piece of ground adjoining the chapel.

A power of sale was given by the two first-mentioned indentures in case a larger chapel should become necessary.

Portions of the land conveyed by the thirdly-mentioned indenture were sold in 1846 to the Leeds and Bradford Railway Company (now the Midland Railway).

Owing to the increase of the town it became necessary in 1860 to provide better school accommodation than the old buildings afforded, and in 1862 a new school was built by the Trustees.

On the 11th October 1872 a site containing 4,155 square yards, part of the closes called Bottom Lands, Milner Field and Stripe, in Bingley, was granted to the Trustees for a new chapel on the trusts of the Wesleyan Model Deed, and the new chapel was thereon erected, including a schoolroom and classrooms, at a cost of 13,000*l.* Towards defraying this cost the Trustees decided to sell the old chapel and school-buildings. Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 30th January 1877, the Trustees sold to the Midland Railway Company the old chapel, with its site and the chapel-yard, containing together 637 square yards, bounded on the north-west by Park Road, on the south-west by Wellington Street, on the south-east by property belonging to the said Company, and on the north-east by the premises next mentioned; and also two dwelling-houses with out-buildings, &c., in Bingley, covering an area of 367 square yards, bounded by Park Road, the premises last-mentioned and land belonging to the said Company. It was directed by the Order that the purchase-money of 3,250*l.* should, as to 2,965*l.* thereof, representing the value of the chapel portion of the premises sold, be applied in aid of the building fund of the new chapel, and as to 285*l.* thereof, representing the value of the school portion, invested in the purchase of Government Stock, to be held upon the trusts to which the old school premises were subject.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 26th September 1877, the sum of 297*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which had been purchased with the said sum of 285*l.*, was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Sunday School.

Bingley.
—
Wesleyan
Chapel and
School—
cont.

The dividends of 8*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* are remitted to the treasurer of the Trustees, and are devoted by the Trustees to the Sunday School under the provisions of the Wesleyan Model Deed.

The schoolrooms are used occasionally in the evening on week days in connection with the Sunday School.

The present Trustees are the following:—Alfred Sharp (treasurer), John Whitley, Francis Butterfield, Charles Platts, Nicholas H. Walbank, Edwin Laycock, William F. Bradley, William Thornton, James Maud, Walter Platts, Henry Platts, George Severs, Thomas Bower, James Gatecliff, George H. Aked, Alphonso R. Wright, Charles Dawson, George H. Harrison.

Independent Chapel.

By indentures of lease and release, dated 2nd and 3rd August 1773, and enrolled in Chancery on the 28th November 1866, John Atkinson conveyed to Joseph Hollings and four others two messuages, two cottages, and a piece of ground in Ferrand Lane, in Bingley, on trust to convey the same to nine Trustees to the intent that such Trustees should apply the annual proceeds towards the support of an Independent Calvinistic Minister of the Gospel in the Chapel at Bingley. A new chapel and school were built on the premises, the chapel being registered and *bonâ fide* used as a place of meeting for religious worship.

Independent
Chapel.

The property was conveyed to new Trustees on the same trusts by indentures dated 29th August 1817 and 25th May 1842.

The chapel entered upon a stormy period with the appointment of the Rev. Ebenezer Sloane Heron as minister, whose alleged unconstitutional conduct forced the Trustees in 1866 to take advantage of the Charitable Trusts Act of 1853, and apply to the Charity Commissioners to remove certain Trustees appointed illegally, as they said, by Mr. Heron, to appoint new Trustees, to establish a Scheme for the future regulation of the Charity, and to certify the Attorney-General so as to have the matters in dispute and a new Scheme settled by an Information in Chancery at the relation of the applicants. A further petition was presented on the 16th February 1869, by a majority of the surviving Trustees praying to have the benefit of the Charitable Trusts Acts, and permission to apply to the County Court for the desired relief.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 2nd July 1869, the benefit of the Charitable Trusts Acts was extended to the Trustees for the purpose required, and a certificate given authorizing the proposed proceedings in the County Court.

The matter came on for hearing before the County Court at Keighley, and the County Court Judge delivered judgment on the 27th November 1869, ordering Mr. Heron to give up the keys of the chapel, but permitting him to retain the use of his house, and declaring that the right of appointing the minister and new Trustees lay with the members of the chapel. This Order was approved by the Charity Commissioners by an Order dated 18th January 1870.

At a meeting of the members of the chapel held on the 3rd December 1869, it was resolved that Mr. Heron should not continue minister or pastor of the chapel.

The estate of the charity now consists of the chapel, the burial ground, the Sunday school and a garden attached, a cottage under the chapel, and a cottage under the school, and "shop property" consisting of dwelling-houses and a yard with an outbuilding in the main street of Bingley, the whole being insured for 4,150*l.* The outbuilding was formerly a kitchen, but about 20 years ago was pulled down and converted into conveniences for the use of the tenants of the dwellinghouses and the members attending the Chapel.

The burial ground is now disused. The dwelling-houses and yard have been let, on the average of the past seven years, at 60 guineas per annum. The cottage under the school was used from 1876 to 1891 for school purposes, and since then has been let to the chapel keeper at a rent of 6*l.*, less 2*l.* for taxes, &c., or 4*l.* net. The cottage under the chapel is let for 10*l.*, less 2*l.* taxes, &c., or 8*l.* net. The total income of 75*l.* (1893) is paid to the minister as a portion of his stipend, after deducting the costs of repairs to the property generally.

Bingley.

*Cullingworth School (see page 5).*Cullingworth
School.

A ledger belonging to this school, produced by the vicar, Mr. Mellodey, contains an extract from the Bingley Township's Survey, showing the measurements of the school estate as follows:—

	A.	R.	P.
School and ground	0	0	16
New Field	2	2	10

Part of the "ground," containing 161 square yards, was sold on the 1st January 1836 to Messrs. Townend, the owners of spinning-mills adjoining the school, for 40*l.* 5*s.*, the whole of which has since then been expended. The site remaining contains 323 square yards. The rent of the New Field, now let to Mr. Henry Taylor, Halifax Road, Cullingworth, on a yearly tenancy at 8*l.* rent, is the sole endowment of the school. The field is grazing land used as a fowl-run, and the rent is considered to be a good one.

The whole rent is paid into the general school account.

The school is conducted in connection with the National Society. The building is of stone and contains a large porch used as a cloak-room, a lavatory, one large class-room, and two small ones, to which has been added this year an infants' room at the expense of the parishioners.

The age of the children varies from 3 to 14. According to the Returns of the Committee of Council on Education the attendance in 1892-3 was 104, and the grant was 87*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The school hours are 9 to 12 and 2 to 4.20.

The schoolmaster receives a salary of 110*l.*, which includes the salary of his wife, who is also a teacher in the school. There is a second female teacher, who is paid a salary of 33*l.*

There are no Trustees. I could not ascertain when Trustees were last appointed, but Mr. Mellodey, the vicar, informed me that they were all dead, and that he himself acted as Trustee in his capacity as vicar.

Wadsworth's Charity for Cullingworth Particular Baptist Chapel.*Wadsworth's
Charity.

By a deed poll dated 28th April 1890, and executed by Elymas Wadsworth and the trustees hereinafter mentioned, the trusts were declared of a sum of 1000*l.* which Elymas Wadsworth had handed to James Walter Wadsworth, John Cousin Horsfall, and James Frederick Greenwood to invest upon legal trustees' securities, and to stand possessed thereof and of the income thereof upon trust, as follows, viz., to keep in good and substantial repair the Cullingworth Particular Baptist Chapel, and the vestries and schoolroom thereto with the house under the chapel, and to restore the same when and so often as occasion should require, and to keep in sufficient repair the walls, fences, palisades, and gates of the inclosure round the said chapel and schoolroom, and the paths, roads, and graveyard within the said inclosure, and, so far as the income should not be applied for the above purposes, to apply the same towards defraying the cost of heating, cleaning, and lighting the said chapel and schoolroom, or in payment of such other similar expenses as the trustees should think fit, and to pay any surplus income to the Yorkshire Association of Baptist Churches to be expended by such Association in the promotion of religious work at Cullingworth as they might deem best; and the trustees were empowered, out of the said income, to insure the said chapel and premises against fire if they should think proper. Provision was made for the appointment of new trustees by the survivors, the number of trustees being augmented or reduced if desired, and for the transfer of the stock to the new body of trustees.

Elymas Wadsworth died on the 21st May 1891.

The sum of 1000*l.* was invested in May 1890 by the advice of the donor on deposit at 5 per cent. per annum with the Federal Bank of Australia, which suspended payment in 1893 and has since paid a dividend of 3*s.* 6*d.* in the £ to its depositors. The trustees of the Charity, however, on making the deposit, insured the principal and interest for five years at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum with the Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, and that Association has paid the interest on the amount

* This Charity was only brought to the notice of the Charity Commissioners after the remainder of this Report was in print.

of the deposit since the suspension of the Bank, and will at the end of the five years replace the deficiency in the principal money.

Bingley.

The annual income, amounting to 47*l.* 10*s.* (being 50*l.* interest on the principal invested less the annual insurance premium of 2*l.* 10*s.*) has hitherto been wholly expended upon repairs to the fabric of the chapel and to the inclosure thereof.

Wadsworth's
Charity—
cont.

The present trustees, who are those mentioned in the deed, have a banking account with the Bradford Commercial Joint Stock Banking Company in their joint names, but Mr. Wadsworth alone signs cheques. The dividend paid by the liquidators of the Federal Bank has been paid into this account. It might be preferable to keep it in a separate account, but in view of the short time which will elapse before the rest of the principal is received, this perhaps is hardly necessary.

Mrs. Mary Hutton's Endowment for Presbyterian or Congregational Ministers.

The Congregational Minister, Mr. Joseph Martin, receives 62*l.* yearly from the above Charity, founded by Mrs. Mary Hutton by her will dated 26th July 1720, a full account of which will be found in the Report on the Charities of the Parish of Calverley. The payment is made by Joseph Craven, Esquire, of Ashfield, Thornton, Bradford, the Treasurer of the Trust.

Mrs. Mary
Hutton's
Charity.

The Cullingworth Wesleyan Chapel and the Morton Banks Wesleyan Methodist Chapel have no endowment such as to call for notice in this Report.

11th December 1893.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

of management. The Table shows as nearly as possible the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full.
Charitable Funds." C. = New Consols. 2½ Ann. = 2½, 10s. per cent. Annuities.

Bingley.
Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
738 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Endowed Schools Commissioners of 3rd March 1873. The Official Trustees also hold 2,960 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> New Consols in Investment Accounts to replace advances.
—	—	69 9 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	57 5 8	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	11 0 0	—	—	—	Regulated by Chancery Order of 13th January 1845, and by Scheme of Endowed Schools Commissioners of 3rd March 1873.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 19 4	—	Given in calico.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	Given in bread.
—	—	—	27 14 4	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 9 4	—	Given in clothes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Income accumulating. Intended for education, and to be expended on "Gilstead School," which was never built.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Allotted to churchwardens and overseers as site for "Gilstead School". Rent accumulating.
—	—	—	—	—	—	24 10 0	—	—	22 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> capital yet unappropriated.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	82 10 0	—	—	—	Transferred from Sunderland's Charity by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 22nd December 1891, confirmed by Act of Parliament (55 Vict. c. 34.).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See also above. The capital sum has been merged in the general funds of the institution.
125 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Applied to Technical Education under Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 20th June 1893.
—	—	—	8 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	For Sunday School.
—	—	—	79 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	For repairs of Cullingworth Particular Baptist Chapel.
—	—	—	62 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	See parish of Calverley. For the Congregational minister.
871 3 0	—	69 9 4	226 17 8	—	93 10 0	81 15 8	27 18 8	—	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF BINGLEY.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 5 oz. Price 5½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of BLYTH.

Townships of BAWTRY AND AUSTERFIELD

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of BLYTH.

Townships of Bawtry and Austerfield.*

Blyth.
Bawtry and
Austerfield.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 2nd of May 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1828.

II. The following is the Report, dated 26th January 1828, on the Charities of the Chapelry of Bawtry, constituted a separate ecclesiastical district, under the title of Bawtry with Austerfield, in the year 1858, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 19, p. 315). This Report is herein-after referred to as "the Report of 1828."

CHAPELRY OF BAWTRY.

LISTER'S CHARITY.

This chapelry is in the county of York, but it forms part of the parish of Blyth.

Bawtry.
Lister's
Charity.

In the Parliamentary Returns of 1786, it is stated that *Barbara Lister*, by her Will, in 1691, gave 200*l.* for the minister or curate of Bawtry, if placed there by the consent of her executor or his heirs, if not, for the poor of Bawtry till such consent should be obtained, and that that sum was at the time of making the return vested in the representatives of the late Judith Lister, and produced 9*l.* per annum.

The information that we have been able to obtain respecting this legacy is very imperfect.

The Rev. Mr. Rudd states, that although he became vicar of Blyth in 1813, he was not aware, until the year 1823, that the Rev. Mr. Fawcett, who is at the present time his curate at Bawtry, and has been the curate thereof from the year 1795, received 9*l.* per annum from Messrs. Tottie, Richardson & Gaunt, solicitors, of Leeds. As Mr. Fawcett did not know on what account this payment was made to him, Mr. Rudd wrote to Mr. Tottie, and received an answer, the purport of which was that this annual sum was remitted to Mr. Fawcett on account of the Earl of Rosslyn; that the same payment had been made by Mrs. Dawson, whose daughter the late Earl of Rosslyn married, and had been continued by the late and the present Earl; and that he (Mr. Tottie) supposed it to have been a donation personally made to Mr. Fawcett by Mrs. Dawson, and expected that it would cease on Mr. Fawcett's death.

Mr. Rudd having made further inquiries at Bawtry, was informed that the annual payment of 9*l.* had been made by a Mr. Lister, who was formerly the owner of an estate at Bawtry, and afterwards by two sisters of the name of Lister, to whom that estate came, and by whom it was sold to Pemberton Milnes, esq., the father of Viscountess Galway; that when that sale took place, Mr. Mytton (since deceased), the agent of the Miss Listers, was reported to have said that he had secured the payment of the interest at 4½ per cent. of the sum of 200*l.* due to the minister of Bawtry; and that Mrs. Dawson, by whom the annual payment was subsequently made, was related to the Lister family. Mr. Rudd having communicated the information which he had thus obtained to the Earl of Rosslyn by letter, his Lordship stated in answer, that he knew nothing of the origin of or the security for the annual sum of 9*l.*; that he had once inquired about it, but had not obtained any satisfactory explanation; that it appeared however, to have been regularly paid by his Lordship's uncle (the late Earl,) and to have been in some degree connected with his succession to Mrs. Dawson.

Mr. James Richardson, solicitor of Leeds, one of the above-mentioned firm, in answer to a letter written by our direction, states, that his father was the steward of the late Earl of Rosslyn at the time of the decease of Mrs. Lister (meaning probably the survivor of the two above-mentioned ladies); that Mrs. Dawson was her next of kin, and took out letters of administration of her effects; and that his father was, at the request of the late Earl, employed to manage the affairs of the

* The remaining portion of the ancient parish of Blyth is in the county of Nottingham.

Blyth.

Bawtry.

Lister's
Charity—
continued.

administration; that he believes he has in his possession the accounts and papers relative to that administration, but cannot speak with certainty, unless a search were made, which the great extent of his father's papers would render very tedious, and which might very possibly be fruitless.

It would be desirable to ascertain on what security the annual payment of 9*l.*, supposing it to have originated from the legacy of Barbara Lister mentioned in the Returns of 1786; now rests, but as the search suggested by Mr. Richardson would be expensive, as it seems very doubtful whether the information required would be thereby obtained, and as there has been hitherto no default in the payment, we have not deemed it expedient to desire that such search should be made.

FORSTER'S CHARITY.

Forster's
Charity.

By Indenture, bearing date 7th December 1792, and enrolled in Chancery, between the Reverend *Peter Forster*, of the first part, *Harriet Lely*, (a devisee in fee named in the Will of *John Lely*, her brother) of the second part, *Robert Lely*, brother and heir-at-law of the said *John Lely*, of the third part, and the Reverend *Robert Pritchard*, vicar of Bawtry, of the fourth part; reciting that *Elizabeth Forster*, by her will, bearing date 28th April 1780, devised to the said *John Lely* and his heirs the messuage thereafter mentioned, and also devised to the said *Peter Forster* and *John Lely*, and their heirs, the piece of inclosed land thereafter mentioned; and reciting that the said messuage and land were so devised on implicit confidence, and that the intent of the said *Elizabeth Forster* was that the said *John Lely* and his heirs should convey the said messuage, and that the said *Peter Forster* and *John Lely* should grant an annuity of 20*s.*, to be issuing out of the said piece of land, to the charitable uses thereafter mentioned; and reciting, that by indenture enrolled in Chancery, bearing date 15th September 1791, and made between the said *Peter Forster* and *John Lely*, of the one part, and the said *Robert Pritchard*, of the other part, the said *John Lely* had granted the said messuage to the said *Robert Pritchard* and his successors, vicars of Bawtry, for ever, on the trusts thereafter mentioned; and the said *Peter Forster* and *John Lely* had granted to the said *Robert Pritchard* and his successors a yearly rent of 20*s.* issuing out of the said piece of land, on the trusts thereafter mentioned; and reciting, that after executing the said recited indenture, namely on 19th November then last, the said *John Lely* had died, on which event the said indenture, in consequence of the statute of 9 Geo. 2, c. 36, became void; and reciting, that the said *John Lely*, by his will, bearing date 12th October 1791, devised all his Lands to the said *Harriet Lely* and her heirs, and that the said *Harriet Lely* and *Robert Lely* were desirous to join with the said *Peter Forster* in securing the said messuage and the said annuity, pursuant to the intention of the said *Elizabeth Forster* and the said *John Lely*; it was witnessed, that for carrying the said charitable designs into execution, and in consideration of 5*s.* the said *Harriet Lely* and *Robert Lely* bargained and sold to the said *Robert Pritchard* and his successors, vicars of Bawtry, a messuage called the Bell House, or Bell Houses, situate in the Low-street of Bawtry, with the orchards, garden, or croft thereunto adjoining, as the same were then occupied by *Mary Minnett*, and *Michael Atkinson*, on trust, to permit two poor women, whose legal settlement should be in the township of Bawtry, and who should be unmarried, and of the age of 40 years and upwards, to inhabit the said two tenements, and have the use of the said orchard, garden or croft, rent-free, such poor women to be appointed by the said *Robert Pritchard* and his successors; provided, that if the said *Robert Pritchard*, or his successors, vicars of Bawtry, should neglect or refuse, on any vacancy, for the space of three calendar months to appoint such poor women, it should be lawful for *Thomas Goody*, of *Scrooby*, and his heirs, when the said three months should have elapsed, to appoint such poor women; and it was further witnessed, that for the further effecting the charitable designs of the said *Elizabeth Forster* and *John Lely*, the said *Peter Forster*, *Harriet Lely*, and *Robert Lely*, granted to the said *Robert Pritchard* and his successors, vicars of Bawtry, a yearly rentcharge of 20*s.*, to be issuing out of a piece of inclosed land called the Paddock, situate in *Misson*, containing by estimation 2*A.* 2*R.*, clear of all deductions, on trust, to pay yearly so much of the said rentcharge as might be necessary in the repairs of the said messuage, so that the same might always remain in good plight; and as to the residue thereof (if any) in trust, to lay out the same in the purchase of fuel for the use of the two poor women inhabiting in the said two tenements; with a power for the vicar of Bawtry for the time being to distrain on the said piece of land for the said rentcharge if unpaid for 14 days.

The two tenements in Bawtry, called the Bell Houses, conveyed by this indenture, which are in a tolerable state of repair, are occupied by two poor women, who have resided there some years, having been placed in them by the Reverend *Robert Pritchard*, who was a party to the deed of 1792, and the immediate predecessor of the present vicar of Blyth, that vicarage comprising the chapelry of Bawtry.

The annual rentcharge of 1*l.* is received from Mr. *Wright*, the occupier of the close at *Misson*, called the Paddock, now belonging to Mrs. *Elizabeth Ducker*, by the Reverend Mr. *Rudd*. So much thereof as is found necessary is applied by him in the repairs of the houses, and coals have been from time to time purchased by him, and given to the two poor women, when there has been a surplus in hand sufficient for that purpose.

III.
General Di-
gest, 1873-75,
and Supple-
mentary
Digest, 1891.

III. The references to the Charities of this Parish in the General Digest, 1873-5 are included in the following extract, relating to the Charities of the Parish, contained in the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST.

Blyth.
Bawtry.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity:	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Educa- tion.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.				
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
BLYTH:								
BAWTRY.								
This Township, with the rest of the Parish of Blyth, is included in the General Digest of Charities (1869-70), in the County of Nottingham, as follows:—								
“Foster - - - - -	—	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	—	1 0 0	
“Lister - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This charity has been lost. The income was formerly paid to the minister of Bawtry, but no interest is now received.”
The Supplementary Charities are:—								
Groves, E. - - - - -	—	—	C. 187 0 3	O.T. 5 2 8	5 2 8	—	—	Will, proved 1873. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners. 1880.
*Free School - - - - -	Site and build- ings.	1 13 0	—	—	1 13 0	1 13 0	—	Indenture, 1821. Fee-farm rent of 1l. 13s.. grant by indenture, 1833.
*Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property.	Chapel, hereditaments, and appurtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1805. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1835.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners; C = Consols; O.T. = Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

There is a reference to this parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is given hereafter under the head of Elizabeth Grove's Charity.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Public Hall, and was fairly well attended. Among those who were present were the Rev. A. D. Carey, vicar of Bawtry; the Rev. E. Heald, incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene Hospital; Messrs. J. Walker and W. H. Wagstaff, churchwardens; Mr. R. Cullen, overseer; Messrs. T. Nettleship and T. Croft, trustees of Mrs. Groves's Charity; Messrs. William Kellett, F. Jackson, and others.

The population of the townships of Bawtry and Austerfield, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 947 and 341 respectively.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.Census of
1891.*Lister's Charity.*

The payment of 9l., mentioned in the Report of 1828, has not been made within the recollection of any person present at the Inquiry, nor was any information on the subject forthcoming supplementary to the account given in that Report. Even the name of the Charity appeared to be unknown, and it must now be looked upon as irretrievably lost.

Lister's
Charity.*Forster's Charity.*

The deed of the 7th December 1792, of which an abstract is given in the Report of 1828, was not produced, and appears to be lost. The Bell Houses, however, are still in existence, and are occupied by two old women appointed by the vicar. They are small cottages, built of brick, with tiled roof, and contain a sitting-room and kitchen or scullery on the ground floor, and two small bedrooms on the upper floor. They open in front on the street called Low Street, and at the back on a small garden or orchard.

Forster's
Charity.

The rentcharge of 1l. is still paid by the owner of the close at Misson, mentioned in the Report of 1828, on which it is charged. The present owner is Mr. Joseph Elliott.

Blyth.
Bawtry and
Austerfield.

The money has never been withheld, although it would appear to be not always paid very punctually.

The money is now applied by the vicar wholly in the repair and maintenance of the two cottages, for which purpose it is certainly not more than sufficient.

Foster's
Charity—
continued.

The cottages are old, but in fairly good repair, and the old women appeared to be quite contented with their quarters.

The vicar has recently put a new cooking-range in one of the houses, at a cost of over 2*l.*

Mrs. Groves's Charity.

Mrs.
Groves's
Charity.

Elizabeth Groves, by her will dated the 5th May 1873, and proved in London on the 24th July 1873, made the following bequest:—"Also to the Bawtry's widows the " interest of 200*l.* to be invested for that purpose in perpetuity."

The expression used in the above bequest was understood by the brother of the testatrix, one of the executors named in the will, as referring, without doubt, to the widows of the town of Bawtry, at which place the testatrix had resided for some considerable time in her youth, while she had often visited it in the latter years of her life. The Charity Commissioners, however, whose attention was called to the Charity by the transfer of the fund, at the request of the executors, to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, were disposed to think at first that the testatrix, who had lived for some years at York, intended the donation to be in aid of a Charity in that city known as Sarah Bawtry's Gift for the use of the poor widows in Trinity Hospital, York, one of the Charities under the management of the Merchant Adventurers, and some progress was made in the preparation of a Scheme directing its application for the benefit of that Charity.

Scheme of
11th June
1880

Ultimately, however, the Commissioners yielded to the strong representations made by the husband and brother of the testatrix as to the wishes and intentions expressed by her during her life, supported by evidence that the York Charity was quite unknown to her, and by Order, dated the 11th June 1880, appointed Thomas Swallow and Joe Mellor, the executors named in the will of Elizabeth Groves, to be trustees for the administration of the Charity, and directed by way of Scheme that the income of the fund should be applied for the benefit of deserving widows *bonâ fide* residents at Bawtry.

In June 1891, Thomas Swallow being then deceased, an application was made to the Charity Commissioners by Joe Mellor, the surviving trustee, asking to be relieved of the trust on the ground of advanced age and of not being a resident in the locality, and proposing that Thomas William Nettleship, chemist, of Bawtry, who had carried out the administration of the Charity for some years on behalf of the trustees, should be appointed trustee in his place.

Scheme of
29th July
1892.

By Order dated the 29th July 1892 the Commissioners removed the above-mentioned Joe Mellor from being a trustee of the Charity, and established a Scheme by which it was provided that the trustees of the Charity should be two competent persons residing or carrying on business in or near the township of Bawtry; that the above-mentioned Thomas William Nettleship and Thomas Croft, tailor, of Market Place, Bawtry, should be the first trustees under the Scheme; that upon the occurrence of a vacancy the continuing trustee should provisionally appoint a new trustee, such appointment to become valid only after approval by the Charity Commissioners, and to date from that approval; and that the clear yearly income of the Charity should be applied in accordance with the subsisting trusts for the benefit of deserving poor widows, *bonâ fide* resident at Bawtry.

The bequest, which amounted after payment of legacy duty to 180*l.*, is now represented by a sum of 187*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and producing a yearly income of 5*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

The trustees act together in the administration, and distribute the amount in sums varying from 5*s.* to 10*s.* to poor and deserving widows. Their account book was produced, showing the lists of recipients. The names were by request read out to the meeting. Some slight criticism of the names was made, based on the ground that the testatrix intended the Charity to be for the benefit of members of the Wesleyan body, and that a majority of the recipients belonged to the Church of England.

The evidence, however, of the alleged intention of the testatrix is very slight, and no such preference is indicated in either of the Schemes mentioned above. The vicar, Mr. Heald, and other persons present expressed the opinion that the selection had been carefully and impartially made.

The Free School.

Blyth.

The site of this school was conveyed by deed dated 15th August 1821, and enrolled in Chancery on the 7th February 1822, to the use of the Lord and Lady of the Manor of Bawtry for the time being, the Vicar of Bawtry for the time being, and seven other trustees upon trust out of a sum of money which had been subscribed as recited in the deed to erect a schoolroom and permit to be conducted and maintained therein a Sunday school and a weekday school for the education of poor children of both sexes and of every Christian denomination within certain townships therein mentioned, under such rules and regulations as the committee of management thereby appointed should prescribe, one of which regulations should be that the catechism of the Church of England should be the only catechism (as to doctrine and church discipline) used in the school, provided that no child who was not a member of that church should be required to learn the same without the consent of his or her parents or guardians; and to permit the schoolroom to be used for parish meetings of the inhabitants of the township of Bawtry or, at the discretion of the trustees, for any other meeting for any purpose of public benevolence and charity, but not to be used as a chapel or dissenting meeting-house. And upon further trust to erect a residence for a schoolmaster, who should always be a person in communion with the Established Church of England. The deed also contained powers of lease, sale, and exchange.

Bawtry and
Austerfield.The
Free School.

By indenture dated 2nd December 1833, and enrolled in Chancery on the 22nd February 1834, John Cartwright, George Capes, and Frederick Hawksley Cartwright granted and charged to the trustees of the school certain fee-farm rents, amounting in the aggregate to 1*l.* 13*s.*, and charged on certain closes of land in the parish of Misson, in the counties of Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire, upon trust to collect, receive, and get in the said rents as they became due, and dispose thereof to the schoolmaster for the time being appointed under the terms of the deed of the 15th August 1821, on the express condition that he should teach and educate one poor boy between the ages of 6 and 14 years to read, write, and account, such boy to be appointed by the said Frederick Hawksley Cartwright during his life, and after his death by the owner or occupier for the time being of the messuage then occupied by him. A list of the closes of land and the amount payable out of each was contained in the schedule to the deed. There are nine of these closes, and the rents vary in amount from 2*s.* to 7*s.*

There is no record of these rents having ever been paid, or of any attempt having been made to collect them since the date of the conveyance. It was said that they were considered to be not worth the trouble and expense of collecting, and some of those who were present even hinted that this was the reason of their having been given to the school. It was admitted, however, that the pieces of land could be easily identified, and the owners and occupiers ascertained, so that the reason for the non-collection of the rents is not easy to understand, especially as they are few in number and, comparatively speaking, substantial in amount. The rents are, in fact, payments in lieu of land tax, and were bought by Messrs. John Cartwright and George Capes from the Land Tax Commissioners on the basis of the assessment made for Nottinghamshire in 1817, and for Lincolnshire in 1820.

A School Board was formed in Bawtry about the year 1888, and the site and buildings settled by the deed of 15th August 1821, with an infant school which had been established in 1857, and enlarged by the addition of a classroom in 1869, were, under the 23rd Section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, conveyed to the School Board by two deeds, each dated the 29th June 1888. The deeds contain reservations in favour of the incumbent of Bawtry for the use of the school on Sunday, and in favour of the churchwardens and overseers of Bawtry for the use of the buildings for parish meetings.

All the deeds mentioned above were produced at the Inquiry by Mr. J. Walker, who is the clerk to the School Board.

The *Wesleyan Chapel* mentioned in the extract given above from the Supplementary Digest, 1891, has no endowment beyond the site and buildings of the chapel.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

7th May 1894.

TABULAR
SUMMARY.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or CHAPELEY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.	
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.						
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.			Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Blyth.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Townships of Bawtry and Austerfield.</i>										
Lister - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forster - - - - -	Two cottages -	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Groves - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	O.	187	0 3	O.T.	—	5 2 8	5 2 8
Free School - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										6 2 8

NOTE.—The letters "O.T." signify that the stock is held by "The

SUMMARY.

TABULAR
SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	An annual payment of 9l. for- merly made as interest on a sum of 200l. Discontinued for many years.
—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	The cottages are occupied as almshouses.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 2 8	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Site and buildings transferred to School Board. Fee-farm rents, amounting to 17. 13s. a year, conveyed to trustees of school in 1833, but never collected.
—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	5 2 8	—	—	

Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." C. = New Consols.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF BLYTH.

TOWNSHIPS OF BAWTRY AND
AUSTERFIELD.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed
August 1894.

[*Under 20s. Price 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of BRODSWORTH.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of BRODSWORTH.

Brodsworth.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 15th of March 1894.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 26th January 1828, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales. (Vol. 19, p. 561). This Report is herein after referred to as "The Report of 1828."

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1828.

PARISH OF BRODSWORTH.

CARTWRIGHT'S ALIAS VICARS'S CHARITIES.

[See the 17th Report, page 803.]

The doles or sums of money mentioned in the will of *Cartwright*, stated in the above Report, are paid out of an estate of 500 acres and upwards, at Scawsby, the property of Sir Joseph Copley, bart. They are paid to the minister of Brodsworth, and divided and applied by him according to the directions of the will. The sum of 15s. a year is distributed among poor persons of the parish of Brodsworth; and pensions of 13s. 4d. a year are given to three poor persons of Brodsworth, and one of Pigburn.

Brodsworth.

Cartwright's
alias Vicars's
Charities.

CHARITIES FOR EDUCATION.

The yearly sum of 10*l.*, under the donation of ——— Wentworth, esq., is paid as a rentcharge on the estates in Brodsworth, vested in the trustees of the will of the late Peter Thellusson, esq., to a schoolmaster at Brodsworth, for teaching ten poor children to read and write.

Charities for
Education.

The sum of 4*l.* 4s. a year, understood to be a gift of the late Mrs. Thellusson, is also paid by the trustees to a schoolmistress in Brodsworth, for the instruction of six poor girls in reading, knitting, and sewing.

The following is the Report, dated 27th January 1827, on Cartwright's Charities contained in the 17th Report, p. 803, referred to in the above Report:—

Report of
1827 on
Cartwright's
Charities.

CARTWRIGHT'S CHARITY.

Thomas Cartwright alias *Vicars*, by his Will, dated 20th June 1597, reciting that he had made a Testament by Deed indented, bearing date the 2d August, 29th Elizabeth, unto Leonard Wraye and four others, of his manor of Scawsby, and a capital messuage in Marr, and all other his messuages, lands and hereditaments in Scawsby and Marr, Arksey, Bentley and Brodsworth, to hold to them and their heirs to the uses, in a Schedule to the said deed annexed, mentioned or declared, and that the said Schedule declared that the said feoffees and their heirs should stand seised of the premises to the use of him the said Thomas Cartwright alias Vicars for life, with remainder to the use of such persons to whom the same should by him, by deed or will, be appointed; and further reciting, that he had since sealed and delivered one pair of Indentures, dated the 18th of May, 39th Elizabeth, to limit and declare to whom the said premises should descend, go and enure, and to what uses the said feoffees, their heirs, &c. should be seised thereof after his death, for final conclusion and determination of his meaning, and more plain declaration of the intent of the said feoffment, schedule and indentures, he by his said will appointed and bequeathed all his said manor, lands and hereditaments, in such manner and to such persons to whom the same were granted, given or appointed successively, and with and under the same conditions and limitations as in the said recited indentures had been declared; and he thereby declared that the said feoffees, their heirs, &c. should stand seised of the premises to the same purposes as in the said recited indenture declared; and his will was that the sum of 15*s.* bequeathed and appointed by the will of Thomas Cartwright alias Vicars, his father, to be given and distributed to the poor of the parish of Brodsworth yearly, be paid and given yearly, according to the intent and meaning of his last will; and for the accomplishment thereof he further declared and appointed that the said yearly sum of 15*s.* be paid at the times limited by the will of his said father out of his said lands and hereditaments, and the profits thereof for ever, to the said poor: Item, his will was, that as well his executors and the heirs-male of his brother Robert, and every other person to whom the premises were entailed by the said indentures, should yearly distribute and pay the sum of 30*l.* in manner following, viz. 10*l.* to one of his blood or kin, towards his education and maintenance in learning in the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, the poorest to be preferred before the rich, by the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Peter, of York, and by them to be changed at every ten years end successively for ever; and unto 30 of the poorest men and women of the towns and villages after mentioned, 20*l.*, that is to say, to four of Doncaster, to one of Sprotborough, to one of Bentley, one of Arksey or Almholm, to one of Adwick, to one of Hooton-upon-the-Hill, to one of Billam or Moorhouse, to one of Hickleton, to one of Bolton, to one of Thurnsco or Clayton, to one of Melton or Cadeley [*sic.*], to one of Newton or Cusworth, to three of Broadsworth, to one of Pigburn, to one of Wadworth, to one of Warmsworth or Balby, to one of Conysburghe, to one of Mexbrough, to one of Ouston or Carcroft, to one of Marr, to one of Relington [*sic.*], to one of Burghwallis or Skellow, to one of South Elmsall, to one of South Kirkby, and to one of Wentbrigg, at two days or times in the year, by

Cartwright's
Charity.

Brodsworth. even portions, viz. on the Sunday next after the 1st day of April, and on the Sunday next ensuing the 1st day of July, yearly, for ever, viz. to every of the said poor men and women 13s. 4d. yearly, at Brodsworth aforesaid, at which two days he willed that all the poor men and women, or so many of them as should be able to travel, should resort and come to the parish-church of Brodsworth aforesaid, to hear Divine Service, and a learned man preach, to whom he willed there be paid for either day 6s. 8d., and the service ended then the poor people to have their money paid to every one of them at either day 6s. 8d.; and if any of the said poor men or women who should be able to travel, should not come as aforesaid, or be of evil demeanor, then he willed they should be displaced, and some other chosen in his, her, or their place, by the order or appointment of the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of York; and his will was, that the person or persons as should inhabit and dwell at Scawsby, and the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Peter in York, should have full power and authority to appoint the said poor people and scholars, and to displace such of them as should offend in manner aforesaid.

Notice will be taken under the head of the respective parishes and places mentioned in the will of the receipt of the several stipends and payments for poor persons.

III.
General
Digest, 1873
-5, and
Supple-
mentary
Digest, 1891.

III. The following extracts contain all the references to the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-5, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.			Observations.	
	Real Estate.	Personalty.					Educa- tion.	Support of Alms- houses, their Inmates and Pen- sioners.	Distribu- tion of Money.		
	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Pay- ments.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.	Divi- dends and Interest.							
BRODSWORTH.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	See General Charities of this county. One pensioner of 18s. 4d. chosen from Pickburn.
Cartwright -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 13 4	0 15 0		
Wentworth and Thellusson.	14 4 0	—	—	—	—	14 4 0	14 4 0	14 4 0	—	—	This is increased by a voluntary payment of 30l.
Wharam -	0 13 4	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	0 13 4	—	—	0 13 4	
T. Carnelly -	—	—	S.B.	52 0 0	1 11 2	1 11 2	—	—	—	1 11 2	Founded by will, 1815.
Geo. Mann's Aug- mentation to Cartwright's Charity.	—	C.	333 6 8	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	Founded by deed, 1870. Stock held by Official Trustees.
						26 8 6	14 17 4	14 4 0	2 13 4	12 19 6	

NOTE.—S.B.=Savings Bank.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Distribu- tion to the Poor in Money.	Observations.	
	Houses and Lands.	Stock.		Dividends and Interest.				
BRODSWORTH.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Leake, J. -	—	C.	158 6 2	O.T.	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	Will, proved 1875.
*Wesleyan Chapel -	Chapel and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1831. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners, 1886.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners. C. = Consols; O.T. = The Stock is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

There are references to this parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is given below, in the Assistant Commissioner's Report on the Charities of Mann, Leake, and Carnelly respectively.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the principal schoolroom of the National School. The only persons present besides the representatives of the Press, were the Rev. W. F. Wilberforce, vicar of Brodsworth; Mr. Vickers, churchwarden; Mr. M. T. Baines, agent to Mr. Thellusson, of Brodsworth Hall, and two widows, recipients of some of the doles.

The population of the ancient parish and township of Brodsworth, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 336.

Census,
1891.

Cartwright's or Vicars's Charity (see page 1).

Brodsworth.

That portion of this Charity which is applied towards maintaining a scholar is outside the scope of the present Inquiry and Report, no part of the benefit of it being restricted to the West Riding of Yorkshire or to any part thereof.

Cartwright's (or Vicars's) Charity.

In the administration of the dole portion of the Charity there has been practically no alteration since the date of the Report of 1827 (*see* page 1), and very little since the establishment of the Charity. The power given by the will to the occupant of Scawsby and the Dean and Chapter of York of appointing the recipients of the doles appears not to have been exercised within living memory.

The Scawsby farm is still the property of the Copley family, and the agent of Mrs. Bewicke Copley, of Sprotborough Hall, pays the rentcharge regularly to the vicar in two half-yearly payments. The administration is carried out by the vicar, assisted by the churchwardens, and the selection of persons to receive the Brodsworth share rests with them. On reference to the Report of 1827 it will be noticed that the will directs that payments should be made to three poor persons of Brodsworth and one of Pigburn (or Pickburn). At the present time, however, the greater part of the population of the parish resides in Pickburn, many of the houses and cottages in Brodsworth having been pulled down, and no distinction as to place of residence is now made. The dole is given to four persons taken indiscriminately from the parish.

The dole is usually, but not exclusively, given to women. The poorest persons are selected, and widows are given a preference. They remain on the list so long as they are alive and continue to reside in the parish.

The present recipients, Sarah Handley, Mary Hemsworth, and Emma Day, are all widows. Of these the first, who is very old, was in receipt of the dole before the present vicar was appointed to the living, in the year 1889. There is now one vacancy, which will be filled up before the first Sunday in April, the day on which the distribution takes place.

The sermon is regularly preached on the prescribed days, and the vicar receives 6s. 8d. on each occasion.*

The annual sum of 15s. specially directed by the will to be given to the poor of Brodsworth, is given away in January, usually to two persons, who are selected by the vicar. In the last two or three years the recipients have been men, and one has received 10s. and the other 5s. These payments are not given to the same persons as receive the general dole.

The administration of the Charity in the other parishes and townships to which it is applicable is explained in the Reports on the charities of those places respectively.† The selection of the recipients is made by the incumbent, with or without the assistance of the churchwardens, and upon the occasion of any new appointment a notification of the same is made by the incumbent to the vicar of Brodsworth.

The rule as to the applicants coming in person to receive the dole and attending the sermon is to a great extent relaxed. In the case of the more distant parishes the vicar sends the money to the incumbent of the parish. Of those who live within a convenient distance some come themselves and those who are too infirm send someone in their place. One representative comes from Doncaster and takes the money for the four who are entitled to receive it.

Mann's Augmentation of Cartwright's Charity.

By an Instrument dated 17th September 1870, under the hand of George Mann of Scawsby, in the parish of Brodsworth, after reciting that he was desirous of transferring with the authority of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales into the name of "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," the sum of 333l. 6s. 8d. Consolidated 3l. per centum Annuities in order that the dividends thereof might be applied to the charitable purposes, and through the agency of the local trustees therein-after appointed, it was declared (upon the requisition of the said Commissioners) that the said sum of 333l. 6s. 8d. Consols was proposed to be transferred as aforesaid, upon trust, that the dividends to arise therefrom might for ever thereafter be paid or remitted by the said Official Trustees unto the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of the said parish of Brodsworth and their successors as the local trustees of the Charity intended to be thereby created, or to any or either of the said trustees, whose

Mann's Augmentation of Cartwright's Charity.

* See note on next page.

† The name "Cadeley" in the Report of 1828 is apparently a misprint for Cadeby; and "Relington" for Edlington.

Brodsworth.
Mann's
Augmen-
tation of
Cartwright's
Charity—
continued.

receipt should be a sufficient discharge for the same, but for their joint account and disposal upon trust to pay unto 30 of the poorest men and women who should from time to time be the recipients under the trusts contained in the above-mentioned will of Thomas Cartwright, alias Vicars, the sum of 6s. 8d. each at the times and in the manner mentioned in the said will, and it was declared that the Charity intended to be thereby created should be called "George Mann's Augmentation to the Charity of Thomas Cartwright, alias Vicars."

The above-mentioned sum of Consols was accordingly transferred on the 25th October 1870 to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, who now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for the Charity.

The payments in augmentation of Cartwright's Charity had been regularly made by Mr. Mann for some years before the execution of the deed, having been originally intended as a thank offering for his immunity from the cattle plague, with which the surrounding districts were severely visited. Owing to the reduction of interest on Consols under the provisions of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the payments of 6s. 8d. have now been reduced to 6s. 2d., and each of the poor persons selected now receives from the two charities a payment of 19s. 6d. a year, in two equal half-yearly portions.*

The deed above referred to is not in the possession of the vicar, and I have been unable to discover who has the custody of it. I have communicated with Mr. W. H. Palmer, solicitor, of Doncaster, who acted for Mr. Mann in the preparation and execution of the deed, and with Mr. Edward Crawshaw, of Warmsworth, one of Mr. Mann's executors. From Mr. Palmer's ledger it appears that the deed was handed over to Mr. Mann in 1870 after execution, and Mr. Crawshaw informs me that he feels sure from what Mr. Mann said in conversation with him that the deed was given up to the then vicar of Brodsworth, the Rev. Canon Phillips. There is, however, no proof of this, and the present vicar has never seen the deed.

Wentworth's Charity (see page 1).

The rentcharge of 10*l.* is paid quarterly to the schoolmaster of the parish school by Mr. Baines, as agent of Mr. Thellusson. The school, which is a voluntary school, conducted in union with the National Society, has no other endowment.

Thellusson's Charity (see page 1).

The payment of 4*l.* 4s. mentioned in the Report of 1828 has not been made for a great many years. Mr. Baines was able to say from an examination of the estate accounts that it had not been paid for at least 20 years, but beyond that time all is uncertainty, as there were apparently no accounts kept for the Thellusson Estate, and if the accounts of the parish charities were kept they were not preserved, and none are to be found now except for a comparatively few years back. Mr. Vickers, whose recollection was not very clear on the subject, had an impression that the late Mrs. Thellusson paid some such amount as a voluntary gift, and it is possible that the 4*l.* 4s. mentioned in the Report of 1828 was also a voluntary contribution.

Robert Wharam's Charity.

In the 18th volume of the Report of the above-mentioned Commissioners, at page 606, the following account is given of this Charity:—

THE HAMPOLE DOLE, OR WHARAM'S GIFT.

Robert Wharam, who died 8th November 1671, gave unto two of the needfullest poor people of Barmbrough, Hooton Pagnell, and Brodsworth, in each town and parish, 13s. 4d. per annum, to be distributed the 25th March and 29th September, at the discretion of the minister, churchwardens, or overseers of the poor.

These annual sums are payable by usage or otherwise, out of lands, the property of St. Andrew Warde, esquire.

The payment of 13s. 4d. is charged on the Warde estate at Hooton Pagnell, now the property of Mrs. Warde-Aldam, and is paid to the vicar by the agent of that estate. It is now paid only once a year, in May or June, and is distributed by him at about the same time, being usually divided among three persons. A list is kept, and the same persons receive it from year to year during their life.

* The actual amount of the thirtieth part of the annual dividend is fractionally less than 6s. 2d. The deficit from this cause on the whole distribution is 1s. 8d., but the loss is borne by the vicar, who receives only 11s. 8d. in respect of his two sermons, instead of 13s. 4d.

John Leake's Charity.

Brodsworth.

The will of John Leake, dated 4th March 1874, and proved in London on the 9th January 1875, contained the following bequest:—"I bequeath unto my executors herein-after named the sum of 150*l.* free of legacy duty, which I direct shall be invested by them within six calendar months next after my decease in the Three per Cent. Consols in the names of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of Brodsworth-cum-Pickbourne, near Doncaster, in the county of York, and I direct that the dividends thereof shall from time to time be distributed yearly by the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of Brodsworth aforesaid in their discretion amongst the poor of that parish."

John
Leake's
Charity.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 18th October 1876, the above-mentioned sum of 150*l.* was paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of a sum of 158*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, which, under a further Order of the Commissioners, dated the 24th October 1876, was transferred on the following day to the Official Trustees, who now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for the Charity.

The dividends, amounting to 4*l.* 7*s.* annually, are received by Messrs. Beckett and Co. of Doncaster, through Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., and are paid by them to the vicar personally. The money is distributed by him in January in sums usually of 10*s.*, but occasionally 5*s.* In January 1894 eight persons received 10*s.*, and one received 5*s.* Of the eight, five were widows. Any balance of less than 5*s.* is carried over to the next year.

Carnelly's Charity.

The will of Thomas Carnelly, dated the 6th May 1815, contained a bequest in the following terms:—"Also I give and bequeath unto the minister and churchwardens for the time being of the poor (*sic*) of the village of Brodsworth the sum of 60*l.*, the interest and dividends to arise therefrom to be by them and their successors from time to time distributed on every Christmas Day for ever to such 12 poor people of the said village that frequent church as they in their discretion may think proper."

Carnelly's
Charity

Deductions were probably made for legacy duty and expenses, for it does not appear that more than 52*l.* was ever received in respect of the Charity, the endowment of which is now represented by a deposit of that amount in the Doncaster Savings Bank.

The vicar said that the bank was to be given up at the end of April 1894, and the vicar and churchwardens had not decided in what way the money should be invested. I recommended that it should be paid over to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and an application will probably be made for this purpose.*

The Savings Bank pays 2½ per cent. It has been the practice since 1886 to distribute the dole only once in two years, though the accounts showed that before that time it had been distributed every year.

In 1894 a sum of 4*s.* each was given to 14 persons; in 1890 and 1892 a sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* each to 21 persons. The poorest are chosen, and it is not required that they shall not have received other doles.

Sorsby's Charity.

William Sorsby, by his will, dated 25th September 1868, and proved, with three codicils, at Wakefield on the 4th February 1881, bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to his executors and trustees therein named, upon trust, after determination of certain life interests thereby granted, to transfer and pay such part of the said personal estate as the law would allow to be disposed of by will for charitable purposes, to the trustees for the time being of the Doncaster Municipal Charities, who should stand possessed thereof, "in trust to invest the same in Government or Real Securities and to apply the annual income thereof for ever in manner following (that is to say) as to the annual sum of sixty pounds part thereof to pay and divide the same between such three poor persons being inhabitants of Brodsworth with Pigburn aforesaid and members of the Church of England as the same trustees and the vicars for the time being of the parishes of Doncaster and Brodsworth respectively or a majority of them shall select the same to be paid to the same persons annually as by way of an annuity of 20*l.* each during their lives by equal quarterly payments the first three of such annuitants to be selected as aforesaid as

Sorsby's
Charity.

* Mr. Wilberforce has since informed me that he has transferred the money to the Post Office Savings Bank.

Brodsworth.
Sorsby's
Charity—
continued.

“ soon as may be after the decease of the survivor of them my said wife and step-daughter and my said sisters Frances Ann and Catherine and the first payment to each such annuitant to be made at the end of 3 calendar months next after the same annuitant has been selected as aforesaid, with a proportionate part thereof up to the day of the decease of each such annuitant;” and the will contained a further trust to apply the surplus or residue of the said annual income in similar annual payments to poor persons of Doncaster on the like terms and conditions; and the testator directed that on the decease of every such annuitant the said vicars or trustees, or a majority of them, should forthwith select some other person or persons from amongst the poor of Brodsworth with Pigburn and Doncaster respectively, as the case might be, to fill up the vacancy or vacancies thereby created, and requested the said vicars and trustees to publish an annual debtor and creditor statement of the trust account in one of the newspapers published in the town of Doncaster aforesaid, such statement to be called “Sorsby's Charitable Trust Account.”

The residuary personal estate of the testator available for charitable purposes has proved to be insufficient to satisfy in full the bequest in favour of the poor of Brodsworth. The life estates have all determined, and the Doncaster Municipal Trustees now hold a sum of 1,423*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in trust for the poor of Brodsworth. It has not yet been decided in what securities this sum shall be invested; it is now on deposit at Messrs. Beckett's bank at Doncaster, the deposit notes being made out in the names of Mr. R. E. Clark, chairman of the Municipal Trustees, and Mr. Robert Stockil, a member of that Board. There are two notes, one for 1,000*l.*, dated 7th April 1892, and the other for 423*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, dated 22nd February 1893.

Wesleyan Chapel.—The chapel referred to in the extract from the Supplementary Digest (*see above*, page 2), having no endowment beyond the site and buildings, is outside the scope of the present Inquiry and Report.

20th March 1894.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR

Tabular
Summary.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.					
	Real Estate and its Income.					Personalty and its Income.										
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personality.	Dividends and Interest.									
Brodsworth.	A.	E.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Cartwright and Mann	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 6 4	
Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0	
Thellusson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wharam	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	0 13 4	
Leake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C. 158 6 2	O.T.	-	4 7 0	-	4 7 0	
Carnelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Post Office Savings Bank		52 0 0	1 6 0	-	1 6 0	
Sorsby	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wesleyan Chapel	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chapel and appur- tenances.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
																21 12 8

NOTE.—The letters “O.T.” signify that the stock is held by “The

SUMMARY.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.		
						In Money.	In Kind.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	0 18 4	—	3 18 0	—	0 15 0	—	—	Sec General Charities of the West Riding.	
10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> not now paid.	
—	—	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 7 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 6 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Endowment of 1,423 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> at present on deposit at Messrs. Beckett's Bank, Doncaster, awaiting investment. Applicable in pensions to three poor persons, Indenture 1531. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1886.	
10 0 0	—	0 13 4	—	4 11 4	—	6 8 0	—	—		

Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." C.: New Consols.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF BRODSWORTH.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2.) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of BROUGHTON-IN-CRAVEN.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(Mr. Francis Stevenson.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1894.

COUNTY of YORK.

Parish of BROUGHTON-IN-CRAVEN.

Broughton-
in-Craven.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 29th May 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. There is no reference to this Parish in the Reports of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and the Acts in continuance thereof.

II.
Reports of
Lord
Brougham's
Commission.

III. There is no reference to this Parish in the General Digest, 1873-5.

III.
Digests, &c.

The Supplementary Digest refers only to a school, the site whereof, granted in 1882, was its sole endowment. This is the Sunday school subsequently described at p. 2.

There is no mention of the Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

The population of the Parish, according to the Census Returns of 1891, was as follows:—

Census
Returns.

Township of Broughton	-	-	-	-	165
„ Elslack	-	-	-	-	92
Total					257

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Village School, there being present the Rev. Charles Walsingham Hamilton, the rector; Mr. Anderson, steward of the Manor of Broughton, or the Tempest Estates at Broughton; Mr. Emanuel Southwell, overseer of Broughton; Mr. John Green, overseer of Elslack; Mr. John Collinge, guardian of the poor, churchwarden, and assistant overseer; Miss Martin, the schoolmistress; and Messrs. John Moore, and John Rainbow.

IV.
Assistant
Commis-
sioner's
Report.

The School.

Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Esquire, who died in 1824, bequeathed to his widow, Elizabeth Tempest, and others, the sum of 1,490*l.* for the purpose of investing the same on such securities as they should think proper, upon trust (which trust, however, is not declared in the will) to pay the amount of the interest and dividends thereof to some good person of the Catholic persuasion to be from time to time nominated by the owners for the time being of the mansion of Broughton Hall, and removable at pleasure, who should attend at some convenient place in the village at Broughton on all school days during the week (including about two hours all Sundays to teach the Catholic Catechism) as well as to instruct the poor children of the neighbourhood in the rudiments of the Christian religion at least one hour daily, also reading, writing, and arithmetic the remainder of the day.

The School.

By an Indenture, dated 7th July 1828, Charles Tempest, of Broughton Hall, being seized thereof in fee, in consideration of 1,591*l.* 9*s.* Three Pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities (which had been purchased with the said sum of 1,490*l.*) to him transferred, granted to Elizabeth Tempest, of Stanley Hall, in the county of York, widow, Charles Tempest the elder, of Aberford, Esquire; Henry Tempest, of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, Esquire, and William Witham, of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, Esquire, an annuity or clear yearly rentcharge or sum of 58*l.*, chargeable upon and payable out of the Manor of Broughton and the mansion house called Broughton Hall, with the outbuildings, stables, yards, gardens, park, woods, shrubberies, and plantations thereto adjoining and usually held with the said mansion house, situate in the West Riding of York, with their and every of their rights, members, and appurtenances, to hold the annuity to the said grantees, their heirs, and assigns for ever upon the trusts to be declared by writing signed by them; the said annuity to be payable in the Common Dining Hall of Gray's Inn, Middlesex, on the 7th January and the 7th July in each year; and he empowered the said grantees to enter upon the premises charged and distrain for non-payment of the rentcharge.

The above Indenture is registered, but is not enrolled in Chancery.

By a memorandum, unsealed and unstamped, of even date with the Indenture above-mentioned, the said grantees, together with the grantor, after reciting the bequest by Stephen Tempest of 1,490*l.* as above set out, and the purchase of the annuity with the Consols representing the bequest, declared that they held the annuity upon trust for the

Broughton-
in-Craven. purposes upon which the said sum of 1,490*l.* was given to them by the said Stephen Tempest.

The School
—continued.

There is no trustworthy evidence as to the date of the erection or opening of the school. To judge by its appearance it was not erected as a school, as it forms one of a continuous row of cottages in the village street. Mr. John Moore, one of the oldest inhabitants, stated at the Inquiry that he remembered it being built about 70 years ago, and this very nearly corresponds with what is stated by the late Sir Charles Tempest in his Preliminary Statement to the Education Department in 1849, when applying for a Government grant. There the date of the erection of the school is fixed at 1820. The language, however, of the memorandum above-mentioned shows that if the building was erected then it had not been appropriated to school purposes. Mr. Moore said it had been used as a school as long as he could remember.

The building and site belong to the trustees of the Broughton estates, and have never been conveyed by legal assurances in trust for school purposes. The present trustees are Major Arthur C. Tempest and Baldwin Flemyng, Esquire.

In 1849 Sir Charles Tempest stated that he supported the school entirely at his own expense. He did not mention the endowment, but he stated that he paid the master 52*l.*, and the mistress, an elderly female who attended to teach the girls sewing and knitting, 6*l.* a year. Occasionally the Rev. A. Barrow (presumably the chaplain) paid for fuel and incidentals, and "the clergyman" (it is not stated who this was) supplied the very poor children with books; and farmers' children sometimes attended the school and paid weekly fees of 6*d.* or 8*d.*, which went to the master. The latter, upon his approaching marriage, was to be allowed a cottage rent free.

The above statement as to the fees was confirmed at the Inquiry, and it was also stated that all the children in the parish attended the school irrespective of creed.

In 1889, on the appointment of Miss Mary Agnes Martin, the present schoolmistress, the school became a public elementary school. The average attendance in the year ending May 1893, was 10 boys and 10 girls, and the Government grant was 44*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, including grants of 15*l.* and 10*l.* under Articles 104 and 105 of the Code, for schools in thinly-populated districts. The Inspector's reports are favourable. The attendance has increased slowly in the last few years, until it reached 26 in 1892. No reason could be assigned for the sudden decrease in the following year.

The school building consists of a single room with a vestibule. It has the appearance of having been re-built since 1820.

The schoolmistress receives 58*l.* less income tax in four quarterly payments from the trustees of the estate through Messrs. Witham, Lambert, and Roskell, solicitors, 1, Gray's Inn Square, Middlesex, and appropriates it as her salary.

There is a committee of management appointed unofficially, and consisting of Major Tempest (who, however, resides at Coleby Hall, Lincolnshire), the Rev. Father Henry J. Swale, Broughton Manse, late chaplain at Broughton Hall, and the Rev. Father John Hanlon, the present chaplain at Broughton Hall.

The Sunday School.

The Sunday
School.

By Indenture dated 4th April 1882, George Lane Fox, of Bramham, conveyed to the minister and churchwardens of Broughton, in Airedale, a piece of land containing in length 63 feet and in breadth 45 feet or thereabouts, abutting on the north side on the churchyard, in trust for a school for the education of children and adults, or children only of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the parish of Broughton, and as a residence for the teacher and teachers of the said school, such school to be conducted upon the principles of the Incorporated National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, with a power of conveyance to others for educational purposes with consent of the society, provided that for school purposes the buildings should be under the sole control of the minister.

A school consisting of one room was built on this site in 1882-3. It is only used as a Sunday school, and is attended only by children of members of the Established Church. The rector is sole manager. There is no endowment except the building.

June 25th, 1894.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR SUMMARY.

Tabular Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non-conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
58 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 4th April 1882.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF BROUGHTON-IN-CRAVEN.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[Under 1 oz. Price 1d.]

315-IX.

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of BROTHERTON.

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

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1894.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of BROTHERTON.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 10th of April 1894.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated the 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III, c. 91., and 59 Geo. III., c. 81., as continued by the Act 5 Geo IV, c. 58., to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 15, p. 634). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1826."

Brotherton.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II.
Report of
1826.

PARISH OF BROTHERTON.

TOWNSHIPS OF BROTHERTON, SUTTON AND POOL.

BENEFACTION FUND.

Brotherton,
Sutton and
Pool.

This fund, amounting to 108*l.*, is in the hands of John Bower, of Smeathalls, near Ferrybridge, esquire, at interest of 5*l.* 8*s.* per annum. The fund was once 135*l.*, but part of it was lost many years ago. Benefaction Fund.

In conformity with the intentions of the respective donors, the interest of the money is distributed among the poor of the different townships in the parish, at Christmas, in the following proportions, viz.; Brotherton, 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; Sutton, 1*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*; and Byrom-cum-Poole, 1*s.* 9*d.* The money is distributed with the sacrament collections, by the minister and churchwardens.

TURNER'S GIFT.

The sum of 10*s.* a year, the interest of a gift of 10*l.* by a person named *Turner*, for the poor of Sutton, is paid as a charge upon a field in Sutton, the property of Sir John Ramsden, baronet, to the churchwardens of Sutton, and is distributed with the interest of the benefaction fund. Gift.

TURTON'S RENT CHARGE.

There is an annual sum of 5*s.* for the poor of Brotherton, paid as part of a rent-charge of 20*s.* a year, (of which the remainder is applicable to charitable purposes in Ferry Fryston), issuing out of a close in the Brotherton Ings, called Curtis Acre. The rent charge is paid by Mr. Haxby, the owner of the land, and the sum of 5*s.* a year is distributed, with the interest of the benefaction fund, among the poor of Brotherton. Turton's Rent Charge.

SUTTON POOR'S FUND.

The sum of 12*l.*, belonging to the poor of Sutton, of which the original acquisition is unknown, is in the hands of the Rev. Charles Isherwood, curate of Brotherton, and the interest, 12*s.* a year, is distributed among the poor of Sutton, with the other charity money. Sutton Poor's Fund.

WILSON'S CHARITY.

The sum of 100*l.*, which was left by a Mr. *Wilson*, in 1731, the interest to be paid yearly, for teaching the poorest children of Brotherton to read, is in the hands of Mr. Bower above-named, at interest at 5*l.* per cent. The interest is paid to a schoolmaster of Brotherton, for teaching to read a certain number of poor children, nominated by the minister. Wilson's Charity.

Brotherton.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-75:—

III.
General
Digest,
1873-75.

GENERAL DIGEST.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.			Observations.	
	Personalty.				Educa- tion.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribu- tion of Money.		
	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.							
BROTHERTON.									
Benefaction Fund - - C.	£ s. d. 117 15 8	£ s. d. 3 10 8	£ s. d. 3 10 8	£ s. d. 5 8 0	£ s. d. — —	£ s. d. — —	£ s. d. 3 10 8	Held by official trustees.	
Turton - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	See Ferry Fryston.	
Wilson - - - - - C.	108 5 1	3 4 11	3 4 11	5 0 0	3 4 11	—	—		
Sir J. Ramsden - - C.	548 13 11	16 19 2	16 19 2	—	—	F. 16 19 2	—	Founded by will, 1838. Held by official trustees. For benefit of poor in township also.	
			23 14 9	10 8 0	3 4 11	—	16 19 2	3 15 8	
Township of Sutton.									
Turner - - - - - C.	5 6 9	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 5 0	—	—	0 3 2	Held by official trustees.	
Poor's Fund - - - C.	12 18 7	0 7 9	0 7 9	0 12 0	—	—	0 7 9	Ditto.	
Sir J. Ramsden - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Brotherton.	
			0 10 11	0 17 0	—	—	0 10 11		
Township of Byram Poole.									
Sir J. Ramsden - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Brotherton.	

Note.—C. = Consols; F. = Fuel—Coals, wood, &c.

There is a reference to this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is given hereafter in dealing with Sir John Ramsden's Charity.

There are no references to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the large schoolroom of the building used until May 1893 as the National School, and was well attended. Among those who were present were the following persons:—

The Rev. George Haslam, Vicar of Brotherton.

The Rev. A. H. B. Lees, Vicar of Ferry Fryston, and Trustee of the National School.

Mr. John Cole Hamilton, Chairman of the Brotherton School Board, agent to Sir John Ramsden.

Mr. William N. Blakeley, Parishioners' Churchwarden of Brotherton, Vice-Chairman of School Board.

Mr. Alfred Spink, Solicitor to the School Board.

Mr. James Moore, Overseer of Brotherton.

Mr. Thomas Lister, Assistant Overseer.

Mr. George Taylor, Churchwarden of Sutton.

Mr. J. O. Ward.

Mr. T. C. Davies.

The ancient parish of Brotherton formerly contained the three townships of Brotherton, Byram-with-Poole, and Sutton, but about five years ago the two latter townships were united for civil purposes, and are now known as the township of Byram-cum-Sutton. The population of the parish, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, was as follows:—Brotherton, 1,308; Byram-cum-Sutton, 105.

The Benefaction Fund.

The
Benefaction
Fund.

Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 14th May 1872, the sum of 108l. 16s. was paid by the executors and trustees of the will of John Bower, of Smeathalls, mentioned in the Report of 1826, to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds with the Bank of England, and was invested in the purchase of a sum of 117l. 15s. 8d. Three "per Cent. Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 10th January 1873, under a further Order of the Commissioners dated the preceding day. The Official Trustees now hold

the same amount of New Consols in trust for the Charity. The dividends, which amount now to 3*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* annually, were remitted under the original authority to Messrs. Barclay, Beavan, & Co. for the account of the Brotherton vicar and churchwardens with Messrs. Leatham & Co., bankers, of Pontefract, and the administration was carried out by the vicar and churchwardens together, but of late years the money has been paid to the private account of the vicar at the above-mentioned bank, and the administration has been in practice entirely in his hands. In 1893, however, Mr. W. N. Blakeley called attention to this irregularity of procedure, and the dividends are now paid to a joint account in the names of the vicar and churchwardens, and the vicar now formally consults the churchwardens in the settlement of the list of recipients.*

Brotherton.
—
The Bene-
faction Fund
—*cont.*

The Charity is always given away in meat, to the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each person.

A list of the recipients is sent to the local butchers, who supply meat to that amount.

There is now no definite proportional distribution of the fund among the townships as at the time of the Report of 1826; the poor persons, who are usually widows, are selected from all parts of the parish indiscriminately.

Turton's Charity.

The rentcharge of 5*s.* mentioned in the Report of 1826 is still paid regularly by the agent of Sir John Ramsden, and the land out of which it issues, a narrow strip of grass land about an acre in extent, is still known as Curtis Acre.

Since the establishment of a scheme under the Charitable Trusts Acts for the administration of the parochial charities of the parish of Ferry Fryston, the 5*s.* has been paid to the vicar of Brotherton by the honorary secretary of the trustees appointed under the provisions of that scheme, by whom the full rentcharge of 20*s.* is received from Sir John Ramsden's agent; before that time it had been paid directly by the agent to the vicar of Brotherton.

For the last 17 years this money has been added to Sir John Ramsden's Charity, mentioned below, and expended in the purchase of coals, which are distributed at Christmas.

Turton's
Charity.

Wilson's Charity.

In May 1872 the sum of 100*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1826 was in the hands of the executrix and surviving trustees of the will of Mr. John Bower, of Smeathalls, therein mentioned, who held it in trust for the Charity, and upon an application made by them on the 9th of that month, the Charity Commissioners by Order dated the 14th of the same month authorised the payment of this sum to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The money was paid accordingly early in the following year, and was invested in the purchase of a sum of 108*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 10th January 1873, under a further Order of the Commissioners dated the preceding day.

The Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols to the credit of the Charity.

The dividends, amounting to 2*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* annually, are paid to Messrs. Barclay & Co., for the account of the vicar of Brotherton, with Messrs. Leatham & Tew's bank, Pontefract.

The money has for many years past been paid by the vicar to the schoolmaster as part of his salary, and a certain number of the poorer scholars have been wholly or partially exempted from paying fees, up to the amount of the benefaction. Since the adoption of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, no fees have been payable, but the vicar continued to pay the fund to the schoolmaster until May 1893, in which month the school was closed. The four quarterly dividends which have accrued since that date he now has in hand.

Criticisms were made by several persons at the Inquiry upon the manner in which the benefits of this Charity had been dispensed by the vicar, and special reference was made to the case of a man whose children had had their fees remitted, and who was said to be in good circumstances and an owner of property. The vicar defended his action in this case on the ground that the man in question was only a labourer and had a large family.

Sir John Ramsden's Charity.

Sir John Ramsden, by his will, dated 6th February 1838, and proved at York on the 12th November 1839, bequeathed to his executors the sum of 1,000*l.* sterling

Sir John
Ramsden's
Charity.

* Since the printing of this Report application has been made for the establishment of a comprehensive Scheme for the future regulation of all the parochial Charities, with the exception of the National School. The Scheme is now (December 1894) in draft, and will probably be soon established.

Brotherton.
 Sir John
 Ramsden's
 Charity—
cont.

“upon trust to pay and distribute the same as follows, that is to say, 500*l.*, part thereof, unto the infirm or industrious poor of Huddersfield and Almondbury, in the county of York, and 500*l.*, the remainder thereof, unto the infirm or industrious poor of Byram Poole, Sutton, and Brotherton, in the same county”; and he desired his executors to distribute the latter sum of 500*l.* through the medium, and with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Dixon (then vicar of Brotherton) and John Bower, the distribution to be made at such times, to such objects, and in such proportion and manner as to them should seem meet, with all liberty to them to make any allowance or payment for medical aid, and he desired that their discretion in disposing of the same should not be interfered with by any court of law or equity.

Under the above will, there being no direction for investment, it was open to the executors to distribute the whole amount of the bequests immediately, but they elected in both cases to capitalise the sums and establish permanent endowments. The 500*l.* bequeathed for the poor of Byram Poole, Sutton, and Brotherton was invested in the purchase of a sum of 548*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, and in March 1870 this sum formed part of a sum of 1,098*l.* 18*s.* Consols (representing the investments of the two legacies) standing in the names of the four executors named in the will. Two of these were then deceased, and the survivors, Henry James Ramsden and Charles Ramsden, applied to the Charity Commissioners for the transfer of the whole sum to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The transfer was effected on the 12th April 1870, under an Order of the Board dated the 1st of the same month, and the Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols to the credit of the Charity.

In consequence of a further application made by the same persons, on the 4th April 1870, the Charity Commissioners made an Order on the 23rd December 1870 discharging them, and appointing the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Brotherton and their respective successors for the time being in right and during tenure of their said respective offices to be the trustees for the administration of the Charity.

The income of the sum of 548*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* Consols, which now amounts to 15*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* annually, appears to have always been applied in the purchase and distribution of coals among poor people of the three townships. The coals are distributed at Christmas to about 50 or 60 poor persons, half a ton being given to each. A list is kept, and is revised from year to year by the vicar and churchwardens.

The churchwarden of Byram-with-Sutton is not consulted in the administration. It seems, however, at least open to question whether the churchwarden of this township is not included in the expression “churchwardens of the parish of Brotherton” used in the above-mentioned Order.

The distribution for the year 1893 was not made until the 29th March 1894, the vicar having declined to make the usual purchase at Christmas, owing to the high price of coal.

On this subject there had been a difference of opinion between the vicar and Mr. Blakeley and others, which was referred to the Charity Commissioners, and was again brought forward at the Inquiry, but does not call for further mention in this Report.

The Charity appears on the whole to be carefully managed, notwithstanding the fact which was established at the Inquiry that in last year's list was included the name of a person who had been dead for nearly six months.

Twenty-seven tons of coal were distributed in March. The cost of leading is 2*s.* a ton.

The Old School.

The Old
 School.

There is an old school-house near the church, the only evidence as to the origin of which is an inscription on a stone let into the wall stating that it was built by public subscription in the year 1728. At one end of the schoolroom is a small dwelling-house of two storeys, which is also an old building, and may have been built at the same time as the schoolroom.

A Church of England School was carried on in this building under the management of the vicar, by whom the schoolmaster was appointed, until the building of the new National School in 1843, as herein-after mentioned; and also during the re-building of the last-mentioned school after its removal under circumstances of which an account is given below.

It was generally agreed that whatever has been done by way of maintenance and repair of these buildings, which, to judge from their present appearance, must have been very little, has been at the expense of the church, by contributions from the sacrament money or otherwise.

The schoolroom has been used, since the establishment of the National School, only for the purpose of vestry meetings, and other meetings of the parishioners. When vestry meetings are summoned by the overseers the warming and lighting of the room has been provided by them. Brotherton.
—
The Old
School—
cont.

The sexton is allowed to live in the house free of rent as part of his salary, and acts as caretaker. The schoolroom is 25 ft. 6 in. long by 16 ft. 6 in. broad; the walls are 7 ft. 6 in. high, and the roof 12 ft. at the highest point. The room is furnished with forms and old pews belonging to the church.

The National School.

This school was founded by a deed poll dated 18th April 1843, in the following terms:— The National
School.

"I, John Dixon, clerk, vicar of the parish of Brotherton, in the county and diocese of York, under the authority of an Act passed in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled an Act for affording facilities for the conveyance and endowment of sites for schools, do hereby freely and voluntarily and without any valuable consideration, by and with the consent and concurrence of the Most Reverend Father in God, Edward, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, testified by his signing and sealing these presents, grant and convey to the Reverend Theophilus Barnes, clerk, rector of Castleford, in the said county of York, the Reverend Valentine Green, clerk, rector of Birkin, in the said county of York, and the Reverend Wm. Richardson, clerk, vicar of the parish of Waterfrystone, in the said county of York, who are parties nominated to be trustees for the purpose of this conveyance by the said Archbishop of York, all that piece or parcel of land containing by survey 307 superficial square yards or thereabouts, being part of and set off from a certain close or parcel of land situate lying and being in Brotherton aforesaid, called the Vicarage Croft, and which piece or parcel of land intended to be hereby conveyed adjoins northward on the turnpike road from Borobridge to Ferrybridge, and is delineated on the plan in the margin of these presents, together with the building or schoolhouse and other conveniences lately erected thereon, and all the estate, title, and interest of me the said John Dixon, as such vicar of Brotherton, to and in the same and every part thereof, to hold unto and to the use of the said Theophilus Barnes, Valentine Green, Wm. Richardson, and the said John Dixon, and their several and respective successors, being severally the rectors and vicars for the time being of Castleford, Birkin, Waterfrystone, and Brotherton aforesaid, for the purposes of the said Act, and to be applied and appropriated as a school or the site of a school for educating and improving the children of the poor and other persons inhabiting in or belonging to the parish of Brotherton aforesaid, in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrines and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland, and in order to secure and perpetuate such Godly purpose, to be united to a certain society or association denominated and called the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales, and conducted in conformity with the principles of that institution and towards the advancement of its ends and designs and for no other purpose whatsoever, nevertheless such school being from time to time and at all times under the control and management and subject to the direction and visitation of the vicar of Brotherton for the time being, in witness whereof the conveying and other parties have hereunto set their hands and seals this 18th day of April in the year of our Lord 1843."

About the year 1850 the York and North Midland Railway Company in the course of constructing their line made a tunnel which passed exactly underneath the building, rendering it unsafe and untenable for the purposes of a school. It was therefore pulled down, and rebuilt a few yards away, partly on the old site, but principally on new ground, which was part of the "Vicar's Croft" mentioned in the Deed of 1843, and was glebe land. This land was understood to be given for the purpose by the then vicar, but no conveyance of it was executed, nor is there any evidence that the necessary consents were obtained.

The compensation paid by the above-mentioned railway company for the damage caused by the tunnel, which was fixed by arbitration at 152*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, was applied towards the erection of the new school. The National Society made a grant of 45*l.* for the same purpose, and the remaining cost was met by voluntary subscriptions, including a sum of 230*l.* given by Sir John Ramsden.

The new school was opened on the 18th January 1853, and was carried on in this building under the sole management of the vicar until May 1893.

In 1891 the school was in financial difficulties, and vestry meetings were held in September of that year for the purpose of considering the best means of carrying it on without the intervention of a school board. It appears that the parishioners required as a condition of providing the necessary pecuniary assistance that the management should no longer be in the hands of the vicar alone, but that a small committee of management should be appointed to act with him. To this proposal, which in fact originally emanated from himself, the vicar assented in principle on more than one

Brotherton.
 ———
 The National
 School—
 cont.

occasion, but owing to the apparent impossibility of agreeing upon any body of managers who should be acceptable to him, the negotiations were not brought to a successful issue.

In October 1892 the vicar was served with a notice from the Rural Sanitary Authority to remove the offices attached to the school and provide others within a month from the date of the order.

It was stated at the Inquiry, and not denied by the vicar, that he took no notice of, nor made any reply to, this order. The Sanitary Authority, however, understanding from other sources that negotiations were still in progress with a view to meeting the financial difficulties, suspended the operation of the order for six months, with a view to give the vicar time to find means for complying with their requirements.

The efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions between the vicar and the parishioners were then renewed, and on the 29th October 1892 the former repeated his offer to entrust the management of the school to a committee of three members, provided he was not interfered with in the matter of religious teaching and the conduct of the Sunday school.

A deed of conveyance was accordingly drafted, by which the vicar conveyed the site and buildings (so far as they were not included in the conveyance of the 18th April 1843) to the rectors of Castleford and Birkin and the vicar of Ferry Fryston, and their respective successors, upon trusts similar to those contained in the Deed of 1843, with the exception that the management was to be entrusted to three managers, of whom one should be appointed by the vicar of Brotherton, or curate-in-charge for the time being, one by the Lord of the Manor of Brotherton, and one by the ratepayers of the parish, with a proviso giving the vicar sole control in the matter of religious teaching and the management of the Sunday school.

The deed was approved in draft by the vicar, by the Archbishop of York, and by the secretary to the National Society, and was ordered to be engrossed; but before the engrossment was complete the vicar intimated that he withdrew his consent, and declined to execute the deed, and the matter was, therefore, not proceeded with.

In May 1893 the Sanitary Authority renewed their order, and the vicar, not having the means to carry out the necessary alterations, gave notice on the 15th of that month that he would close the school, and it was finally closed on the 15th August following.

Meanwhile, upon the failure of any prospect of continuing the National School, a School Board had been formed for the parish in November 1892, but the Board, in view of the hope still entertained in some quarters that the negotiations would be ultimately successful, delayed as long as possible taking the necessary steps for the establishment of a school. In September 1893, however, no settlement having been arrived at, notwithstanding the efforts of the National Society and of the Charity Commissioners (who were first applied to in the matter in August 1893), the School Board opened a school in a large Congregational Chapel not far from the National School, and are still carrying it on there.

The School Board are desirous of acquiring the site and buildings of the National School, and proposals for the purchase have been under consideration for some time, but the matter has been delayed owing partly to objections raised by the vicar, and partly to difficulties which have been felt to exist in connection with the title to the additional land acquired in 1853.

In consequence of the delay and uncertainty attending the proposed purchase the School Board proceeded to obtain compulsory powers under section 20 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, for the purchase, as a site for their school, of a portion of the "Vicar's Croft," lying between the National School and the Vicarage, this being the only suitable site to be found in the parish. By this action pressure was put upon the vicar, and ultimately, at a meeting of the trustees of the National School held on 10th March 1894, at which Mr. J. Cole Hamilton, chairman of the School Board, was present, Mr. Haslam stated that he was willing to sell the school buildings and sufficient land for the purposes of the School Board, provided that (1) the purchase money could be applied to the building of a Sunday school, for which he would give land in the field known as Vicar's Croft, and (2) that the legal difficulties should be satisfactorily settled.

This proposal was agreed to, and it was also agreed that on a plan for the proposed Sunday school being approved by the Archbishop of York, and the cost of the same ascertained, Mr. Haslam would accept the estimated cost of the Sunday school as the price for the existing school.

On the 17th March 1894 Mr. Haslam made a formal application to the Charity Commissioners that a Scheme should be established for the administration of the school to the following effect:—"That the present school buildings be sold to the Brotherton School Board, and the sum received be expended in providing suitable buildings for

“ the Church Sunday school on a more convenient site, which the incumbent is willing to give for the purpose with the consent of the Archbishop of York and the Dean and Chapter of York, who are the patrons of the benefice.”

Brotherton.
—
The National
School—
cont.

In a letter accompanying this application the vicar stated that the proposed Scheme had the approval of the Archbishop of York, the Dean and Chapter of York (who are the patrons of the living), the Lord of the Manor and the principal ratepayers, the Education Department, and the trustees of the school.

The Charity Commissioners also received a letter from the Bishop of Beverley, dated the 20th March 1894, in which he pointed out that there had never been any legal conveyance in 1853 of the additional land, and that it was, therefore, still part of the glebe, and could not be dealt with by any scheme of the Commissioners without the consent of the Archbishop of York and the Dean and Chapter of York. He also said, with reference to the proposals made by the vicar, that he had reason to think they would meet with the approval of the Archbishop and the Dean and Chapter of York, but that as they involved a sale of the glebe they would require also the consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

At the Inquiry the proposals above mentioned appeared still to command the general support of all parties, and Mr. Spink, on behalf of the School Board, urged that they should be carried into effect with as little delay as possible, as the chapel in which the school was being carried on was quite inadequate for the purpose, and was only tolerated as a temporary expedient; and that if the purchase of the school buildings could not be effected within a reasonable time the Board would be obliged to proceed to the acquisition of a site and the building of a new school.

The Provisional Order empowering the School Board to purchase the Vicar's Croft was signed on the 5th April 1894.

The school buildings of the National School consist of a large schoolroom, class-room, and residence for schoolmaster, all of which appeared to be in good repair. If these buildings are taken over by the School Board it will probably be necessary for them to buy a portion of the Vicar's Croft adjoining for the purpose of a playground.

The vicar holds a sum of 400*l.* North Eastern Railway 4 per Cent. Preference Stock, which he and his predecessors have regarded as being held in trust for the purposes of the school. It appears to represent the investment of a sum of money realised by a bazaar held at Pontefract at the time, as the vicar believed, that the late Mr. Dixon was vicar of Brotherton, and about the year 1843. No trusts of this sum were ever declared in writing, but the interest has always been applied towards the maintenance of the school.

The stock was transferred to the present vicar soon after his accession to office, and he holds the certificate, dated the 1st July 1876.

TOWNSHIP OF SUTTON.

The Sutton Poor's Fund.

Sutton.

In the year 1872 the sum of 12*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1826 was in the hands of the executors of a Mr. Broughton, and upon an application made by them on the 5th November 1872, the Charity Commissioners made an Order, dated the 19th of the same month, authorizing the payment of this sum to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The payment was made on the 14th January 1873, and the amount was invested in the purchase of a sum of 12*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 23rd January 1873, under a further Order of the Commissioners made on the 21st of the same month. The Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols in trust for the Charity. The dividends, amounting to 7*s.* annually, are received by the vicar of Brotherton through Messrs. Leatham and Tew's bank at Pontefract, and are sent by him to the churchwarden of Byram-with-Sutton, by whom they are administered, together with the income of Turner's Charity, as described herein-after under the head of that Charity.

The Sutton
Poor's Fund.

Turner's Charity.

In 1872 the Charity Commissioners were informed that a sum of 5*l.*, being 10 years' accumulations of the rentcharge of 10*s.* mentioned in the Report of 1826, was in the hands of Mr. George Grace, a farmer, of Sutton, and by Order dated the 19th November 1872, made in consequence of an application by Mr. Grace dated the 13th of the same month, the Commissioners authorized the payment of this sum to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The money was

Turner's
Charity.

It does not appear from the correspondence which took place at that time that any inquiry was made as to whether the rentcharge was then being regularly paid; and it is now clear that the payment was never resumed, the sum arising from the capitalized arrears having apparently been regarded ever since as the sole endowment of the Charity.

Mr. George Grace, by whom the money was paid to the Official Trustees as mentioned above, is still living at Sutton, and happening to be in Brotherton at the time the Inquiry was proceeding, he attended, at my request, and gave evidence. He had a clear recollection of the circumstances attending the payment of the 5*l.*, and was confident that the rentcharge of 10*s.* had not from that time been demanded or paid. He was also able to identify the land on which the payment was charged. This land is now the property of the present Sir John Ramsden, and is in the occupation of Mr. James T. Mollett.

The Charity has evidently lapsed only through the inadvertence of all parties concerned, and Sir John Ramsden, upon the facts of the case being brought to his notice, has voluntarily consented to resume the payment of this small charge, or to redeem it by the purchase in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, of a sufficient amount of $2\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Annuities.

The dividends on the above-mentioned sum of Consols amount to 2s. 8d. annually, making, with the 7s. from the endowment of the Poor's Fund, a total of 9s. 8d. It appeared, however, at the Inquiry that the vicar had through inadvertence been paying to the churchwardens since the conversion of Consols the same amount, viz., 10s. 10d., as had been produced by the two sums of stock before the conversion.

On the 29th March 1894, the churchwarden, Mr. Taylor, gave a sum of 3s. 8d. to each of three poor and aged persons. The money is sometimes distributed among as many as six persons, in smaller amounts, the recipients being selected by the vicar and churchwarden. The number of poor persons in the township is very small, and the same names remain on the list from year to year.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

21 April 1894.

Tabular Summary.

TABULAR

NOTE.—Payments shown under "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of letters O.T. signify that the Stock is held

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personality.	Dividends and Interest.			
Brotherton.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Benefaction Fund - - -	- - -	—	—	C. 117 15 8	O.T. —	—	3 4 8	3 4 8	
Turton - - - - -	- - -	—	0 5 0	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	
Wilson - - - - -	- - -	—	—	C. 108 5 1	O.T. —	—	2 19 4	2 19 4	
Sir J. Ramsden - - -	- - -	—	—	C. 548 13 11	O.T. —	—	15 1 8	15 1 8	
Old School - - - -	Site and build- ings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
National School - - -	Ditto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
									21 10 8
<i>Township of Sutton.</i>									
Poor's Fund - - - -	- - -	—	—	C. 12 18 7	O.T. —	—	0 7 0	0 7 0	
Turner - - - - -	- - -	—	—	C. 5 6 9	O.T. —	—	0 2 8	0 2 8	
									0 9 8

SUMMARY.

Tabular
Summary.

management. The Table shows the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full. C. = New Consols. The by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4 8	—	A Scheme under the Charitable Trusts Acts for the regulation of all the parochial Charities has been applied for, and is now in draft. Distributed with Sir J. Rams- den's Charity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	
2 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 1 8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The old schoolroom is used for parish meetings.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The site and buildings are about to be sold to the School Board, and the proceeds applied to- wards the erection of a Sunday school.
2 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 11 4	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 7 0	—	—	The Consols arise from arrears of rentcharge of 5s. paid in 1872. The rentcharge has not been paid since that date, but Sir J. Ramsden has offered to redeem it.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 8	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 9 8	—	—	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF BROTHERTON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of CANTLEY.

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of CANTLEY.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 3rd of May 1894.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 607). This Report is herein-after referred to as "the Report of 1827."

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1827.

PARISH OF CANTLEY.

THE POOR'S LAND.

Cantley.
The Poor's
Land.

An allotment of 13 acres of land, in the parish of Cantley, was awarded on an inclosure, to the churchwardens and overseers, for the use of the poor, in lieu of some small pieces of land, of which the poor used to have the benefit.

The land is usually let by the overseers of the poor, and is now occupied by John Hindby, as yearly tenant, at 8*l.* a year, the full value.

As to the application of the rents, we find, that for several years past they have been devoted to the purpose of educating the children of the parishioners, and they are paid, with the concurrence of the overseers, to the Rev. W. Walbanke Childers, vicar of Cantley, and form part of a stipend of 30*l.* a year, for which, and the use of a dwelling-house, garden and school, belonging to John Walbanke Childers, esq., and a supply of coals, a schoolmaster teaches 45 poor children, as free scholars, in a school, conducted on the national system, at which other children attend, who are paid for by their parents, the whole number being about 75. The residue of the expenses of supporting the school, arises from subscriptions or contributions.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-75.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or purposes to which the Income is Applicable.	Observations.										
	Real Estate.															
	Houses and Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.														
	Acreage of Lands.				Education.											
CANTLEY.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Poor's Land -	13	1	26	11	10	0	11	10	0	8	0	0	11	10	0	Trusts for poor.

There is no reference to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the reading-room of the Parish.

Among those who were present were the Rev. W. M. Tatham, Vicar of Cantley ; Mr. Charles Lee, churchwarden ; Mr. Elliott, waywarden ; Mr. Lake, schoolmaster ; Mr. Cook, road contractor ; and Mr. John Smith. The overseers of the poor were also present during part of the Inquiry.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

The population of the parish, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 547.

Census of
1891.

The Poor's Land.

Under an award of Isaac Melbourne, Miles Dawson, and Francis Raynes, dated the 22nd December 1779, this piece of land was awarded in the following terms :—" Also " we do set out, allot, and award unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of

The
Poor's Land.

Cantley.

" Cantley for the time being, and their successors, for the use of the poor of the said township, all that piece or parcel of land of the said Whitehill and Westslaides Fields, containing thirteen acres and twenty perches more or less, abutting on the said Rossington Road East, on ancient inclosed lands in Bessacarr West, on lands herein awarded to the said Sybilla Ellerker North, and on lands herein awarded to the said William Dixon South."

The churchwardens were directed to maintain the fences on the east and north sides of the said piece. The land is arable, and consists of two fields, containing about 6 acres and 7 acres respectively, situate about half a mile from the village. The land was said to be poor in quality.

It is now let to Mr. James Milnthorpe on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 11*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Milnthorpe takes it principally for the sake of the shooting, as it lies in the middle of his own land, and it appeared to be generally thought that this rent represented the full improved annual value of the land. The land immediately adjoining the two fields is let for 1*l.* an acre, but this was explained by the fact that it lies upon a south slope, while the Charity land slopes to the north.

The rent is paid to the vicar and by him applied in aid of the general funds of the National School. This mode of application was in force at the time of the Report of 1827, and has been sanctioned by long usage.

The average attendance at the school in 1893 was 70; the Government grant for the same year was 67*l.* 11*s.*, and the fee grant 35*l.*

(2.) *The Gravel-pit Fields.*

(2.) The Gravel-pit fields.

By the above-mentioned award there was set apart a field of 3*a.* 3*r.* 32*p.* for the purpose of providing a public gravel-pit, and the surveyor of highways was directed to maintain the fence on the west side of the field.

There is a gravel-pit or sand-pit on the land, from which any parishioner may take gravel, and the remainder of the field, which is arable land of fair quality, is let by the parish at a rent of 3*l.*, which is paid to the waywarden and applied to a variety of purposes. It is usually allowed to accumulate for some years until some suitable occasion arises; and the proposed expenditure is always brought before the vestry meeting for approval. Arrangements are also made for letting the land at the vestry meeting.

Of late years the money appears to have been expended principally in connection with the school. In 1889 a sum of 15*l.* was paid to the treasurer of the school for a new floor, and a payment has since been made for repairs to the fences of the school site. A payment of 10*s.* a year for the use of the schoolroom for parish meetings has now also become an established charge on the fund, and the insurance of the church, amounting to 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year, is met from the same source.

Mr. Elliott produced the waywarden's account book, the earlier entries in which show considerable variety in the application of this money. In 1869 4*l.* 10*s.* was paid to a mole-catcher, and in that and other years the salary of the rate collector was paid out of the fund. In 1883 a sum of 12*l.* was given to the widow of the assistant overseer, who had met with a sudden death by an accident.

All these payments had been approved at parish meetings.

The account book showed a balance in hand at the date of the Inquiry of 14*l.*

Another piece of land, about an acre in extent, was set apart by the above-mentioned award for general use by the parishioners as a sand-pit or gravel-pit. It was described in the following terms:—" A piece or parcel of land, being part of a field in Cantley called the Whitehill Field, containing one acre, adjoining on the Rossington Road West, and on an allotment herein awarded to Childers Walbanke Childers, North, East, and South."

This land was said to be in a rough state, and of little agricultural value, and does not appear to have ever been let. There is a gravel pit upon it, which is made use of by the inhabitants of the parish.

It was stated at the Inquiry that the piece was formerly enclosed, and that the late Mr. Childers destroyed the fence and threw the field into his own land, but afterwards recognised the public character of the field, though he did not replace the fence.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

May 7, 1894,

TABULAR SUMMARY.

TABULAR

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or CHAPELEY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.							
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentcharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.		Dividends and Interest.			
Cantley.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Poors Land - - -	18 0 20	11 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 10 0	
Gravel-pit Field - - -	3 3 32	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	
Gravel-pit - - -	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
										14 10 0	

SUMMARY.

[illegible]

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF CANTLEY.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[Under 10s. Price 1d.]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “ comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ”; and

“ (2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of CASTLEFORD.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of CASTLEFORD.

Castleford.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 4th of May 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1826.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated the 23rd January 1826; of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales. (Vol. 15, p. 645.) This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1826."

PARISH OF CASTLEFORD.

HUDSON'S CHARITY.

A piece of copyhold land in Castleford tings, containing about half an acre, which was devised by *Jeremiah Hudson*, by will, dated in 1803, subject to the payment of 2*l.* a year to the poor of the township of Castleford, was given up by the devisees, for the use of the poor, and is now vested in John Prince and Charles Simpson, as trustees. At the time of the testator's death, in 1807, the land was in the open field state, and was in the occupation of the above-named trustees, at the yearly rent of 1*l.* 5*s.*; and the rent, after the testator's death, was distributed among poor persons of Castleford, until the field was inclosed, since which time the rent of the land has been retained by the trustees, who have all along been in the occupation, in order to discharge the sum of 22*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, which was advanced by them, and laid out partly in defraying the expenses of enclosing the land, and partly in paying the charges attending the admission of the trustees to the property in the manor court. At the time of this inquiry, the sum of 7*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* was represented to remain due to the trustees, the land continuing to be held by them at the old rent, though, in consequence of improvement from inclosure, it is stated to be worth, to let, from 45*s.* to 50*s.* a year. It appears to us, that the trustees are not justified in retaining possession of the land, except on the terms of paying the utmost annual value, and that they ought to have given credit against themselves, of late, for a larger annual sum than the amount of the old rent.

Castleford.
Hudson's
Charity.

POOR'S MONEY.

The sum of 10*l.* given by widow *Rawson*, is lodged in the hands of Mr. Michael Rince, at interest of 5 per cent., and the interest is paid to the trustees of Hudson's Charity, and distributed by them at Christmas, among poor persons of Castleford.

Poor's
Money.

TOWNSHIP OF HAUGHTON.

POOR'S ESTATE.

This property, which is under the management of the rector of Castleford, for the time being, as sole trustee, consists of the following particulars, viz.:

Haughton.
Poor's
Estate.

Two cottages in Castleford, with a garden or orchard, let to the overseers of the poor of Castleford, at the yearly rent of 6*l.*; a close in Castleford, called Three Corner'd Close, containing about an acre, in the occupation of John Fletcher, at the annual rent of 4*l.* 10*s.*; a piece of ground of 1*r.* 2*p.*, lying in a place called the Jane Ridge, in the West field of Castleford, let to Richard Huste, for 7*s.* a year; and two acres of land in Haughton Carr, occupied by William Horne, at the yearly rent of 3*l.*

The tenants hold from year to year, and the premises are all let at fair annual rents.

The land in Haughton Carr belongs to the poor of the township of Haughton only, and the rent is paid to the overseer thereof, and distributed among poor persons, with other charitable funds, and the remainder of the rents is applied by the rector, for the benefit of the poor of the whole parish, the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year being paid to the master of a Sunday school in Castleford, for teaching and catechizing the children of the parish on Sundays, and the residue being distributed among the poor in money and warm clothing, at the discretion of the rector.

POOR'S MONEY.

The sum of 20*l.*, supposed to have been given by a person named *Thakerah*, is placed at interest of 5 per cent., in the hands of Mr. William Horner, of Haughton, and the interest is distributed, by the overseers of the poor of Haughton, among poor persons of that township, with the rent of the land at Haughton Carr.

Poor's
Money.

Castleford.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-5.

III. The following are extracts containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-5.

GENERAL DIGEST.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.			Observations.
	Real Estate.				Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribu- tion of Money.		
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.						
CASTLEFORD.	A R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hudson - - -	0 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	—	—	2 0 0	—
Poor's Money -	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	Nothing now paid in respect of principal sum of 10 <i>l</i> .
*Dawtree - -	Houses and 1 1 0	17 19 0	17 19 0	—	Bl.	17 19 0	—	Founded by will, 1571; also school and master's house.
			19 19 0	1 15 0	—	17 19 0	2 0 0	
<i>Township of Houghton.</i>								
*Poor's Estate -	Land	2 10 0	2 10 0	13 17 0	—	—	2 10 0	Information respecting this Charity imper- fect.
Poor's Money -	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	Nothing now paid in respect of principal sum of 20 <i>l</i> .
			2 10 0	14 17 0	—	—	2 10 0	

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.
Bl.=Blankets.

The Supplementary Digest, 1891, contains no reference to the Charities of this Parish.

There is a reference to this parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is given below in that part of the Assistant Commissioner's Report which deals with the Charity of Thomas Dawtrie.

IV.
Assistant
Commis-
sioner's
Report.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the National School, and was well attended. Among those who were present were the Rev. Robert Gardner Smith, rector of Castleford; Messrs. J. Harling and A. Wilson, churchwardens; Messrs. John Simpson and Joseph Twist, overseers of the poor for Castleford; Mr. William Widdop, overseer of the poor for Glass Houghton; Mr. Macvay, trustee of Dawtrie's Charity; Mr. Hartley, chairman of the local board; Mr. Cass, and others.

Census of
1891.

The ancient parish of Castleford comprises the townships of Castleford and Glass Houghton (in the Report of 1826 called "Haughton").

The population of these townships, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 14,143 and 1,477 respectively.

Hudson's Charity.

Hudson's
Charity.

The inclosure of the open fields, mentioned in the Report of 1826, was effected by an award dated the 18th May 1822. The land belonging to Hudson's Charity was allotted in the following terms:—"I also set out allot and award unto the trustees for the poor of Castleford their heirs and assigns All that allotment No. 40 on the plan situate in the Ings containing two roods, bounded on or toward the East by an allotment awarded to Elizabeth Watson, West by an allotment awarded to Amelia Jackson, North by the Ings lower road, and South by an allotment awarded to John Garlick; and I hereby order and direct that the owners and occupiers of this allotment shall make and maintain the fences on the East and North sides."

The land surrounding this piece was long ago converted to building purposes, and proposals have from time to time been entertained for the sale of the Charity land for the same purpose. In 1875 a valuation of the land was made by the direction of the Charity Commissioners, who had been applied to by the trustees in reference to a

proposed sale. The surveyor, Mr. George Morley, of Garforth, estimated the value of the land, for building purposes, at 250*l.*, but the trustees were not able to obtain an offer for the land at this price, which was in their own opinion an excessive one, and were unwilling to incur the expense of a sale by auction, at which it was uncertain whether the reserved price would be obtained. Castleford.

The highest offer for the land received by the trustees was one of 180*l.* from Mr. G. W. Carter, of Knottingley, in April 1877. In May of that year Mr. Morley, after a second inspection of the land, re-affirmed his former opinion, that it would realise 250*l.* if sold by public auction. Hudson's Charity—*continued.*

The land, however, has now for some years been let in allotments, by which a good income is realised, and the idea of selling it appears to have been, for the present at all events, relinquished.

At the Inquiry Mr. Hartley, chairman of the local board, revived the question of the advisability of a sale of the land, representing that it would soon be entirely surrounded by houses, and would then cease to be valuable for allotment purposes. He estimated its value for building purposes at about 150*l.*

Mr. J. Simpson replied, on behalf of the trustees, that they were willing to entertain the idea of a sale of the land if any sufficient offer should be made, and further expressed his belief that if the owner of the next adjoining lot were willing to sell at the same time a purchaser might be found, but that the Charity land by itself was too small for building purposes.

The land is now let to eight holders, one of whom pays 1*l.* 10*s.* a year, three pay 10*s.*, three 5*s.*, and one 2*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, or at the rate of 7*l.* 15*s.* an acre. All the tenancies are half yearly, except in the case of the largest holder, who has a yearly tenancy.

There is a great demand for small allotments among the colliers, who form the largest part of the population of the town, and the trustees have no difficulty in letting the holdings. Applicants come to them upon the occurrence of a vacancy, and it is not found necessary to advertise in any way.

The present trustees of the Charity are Mr. E. W. Kemp, J.P., surgeon, and Mr. John Simpson, J.P., glass manufacturer, who were appointed by Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 15th December 1874.

The income is applied for the benefit of the poor of the township of Castleford. For the last few years the money has been expended in the purchase of tea, which is distributed in half-pound packets at Christmas. In the year ending 25th March 1893, 58 lbs. of tea were so distributed. In the following year there was a smaller sum available for distribution, as part of the income was retained towards repayment of the expenses of enfranchisement of the land. The trustees therefore distributed 30 lbs. of tea in quarter-pound packets.

The trustees, before proceeding to distribution, in the first place write to the relieving officer for a list of those whom he considers the most deserving poor; they then apply also to the ministers of various denominations in the town for similar lists, and as soon as they have finally settled the list of recipients they send the tea to the ministers, to be distributed by them. The recipients are mostly widows with families; no inquiry is made as to whether they are in receipt of regular parochial relief.

The land, which was copyhold of the manor of Houghton with Castleford, was enfranchised by deed dated 24th July 1874, made between Thomas D. Bland, lord of the above manor, and Edward Parker and John Simpson, then trustees of the Charity.

The total expenses of the enfranchisement amounted to 20*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and appear to have been paid in the first instance by Mr. Simpson, and afterwards defrayed by irregular instalments out of the income of the Charity. On the 25th March 1894, there remained a sum of 1*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* still owing to Mr. Simpson.

Dawtrie's Charity.

The land and cottages (other than the "two acres of land in Haughton Carr") described in the Report of 1826, under the head of "Township of Haughton, Poor's Estate," have since been ascertained to have been given by the will of Thomas Dawtrie. Dawtrie's Charity.

This will, dated the 1st November 1571, contained the following devise or bequest: "Also I bequeath one Measted with buildings thereupon builded with five roods of arable land that is to say one half acre of land abutting upon the Street and the heirs of A—— lying on the west side also one rood called Hoxton rood the heirs of Atkinson lying on the south side and William Guisland on the north side And one half acre lying in the Meer Croft the Queen's land lying on the south side and on the north

Castleford.
 ———
 Dawtrie's
 Charity—
continued.

“ side that is to say to this use to be dealt to the poor of the parish on good friday the
 “ one half year's rent and the other on All Souls day saving that the curate shall have
 “ four pence and the three feoffees that is to say Hugh Lake Thomas Duffan and
 “ Edward Nunns and I give to every one of them four pence in the year to see this
 “ executed at their discretion And I also will the said Curate and his successors and
 “ the three feoffees and their heirs for ever to have the letting of the said house
 “ and the land.”

In October 1853, the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, then rector of Castleford, entered into correspondence with the Charity Commissioners on the subject of this Charity. He was then acting as sole trustee of the property, a position which he explained thus:—“I am
 “ become sole trustee by my induction to the Rectory of Castleford, and there being no
 “ representatives of Lake, Duffan, or Nunns to be found. Probably after the 37 of
 “ Elizabeth the rents of the Charity merged into the purse of the overseers of the poor,
 “ where I found them when I came.”

Mr. Barnes further stated as follows:—“I was inducted to this rectory in 1803, and
 “ soon after built two schoolrooms on the site of the dilapidated barn forming part of
 “ the Measted mentioned in the will, there being no trustee but myself. In the course
 “ of time I built an infants' schoolroom and a master's house on the same premises. I
 “ have repaired, altered, and new roofed the farm house, and made eight comfortable
 “ chambers, which I let to the guardians for paupers.”

Mr. Barnes also said that he desired to rebuild and enlarge the old schoolrooms, and had applied for assistance to the Committee of Council on Education, who required a conveyance of the site to new trustees to the number originally named in the will. Under these circumstances Mr. Barnes asked for the advice and direction of the Commissioners.

The income of the Charity at that time was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Rent of eight “Dole Chambers”	13	9	0
Rent of “Three Corner'd Close”	3	10	0
Rent of the allotment (1r. 2p.) in West Field	0	16	0
	£17	15	0

The balance of this sum, amounting after payment of repairs and expenses to about 10*l.* to 12*l.*, was distributed by the rector in blankets, quilts, and clothing for the poor.

The schools were carried on in union with the National Society, and the Church of England Catechism was taught to all the children. No rent was paid to the Charity for the site of the school buildings.

After some correspondence it was decided that application should be made to the County Court held at Pontefract for the establishment of a Scheme appointing new trustees and providing for the application of the funds of the Charity.

On the 15th February 1854 the Charity Commissioners made an Order or Certificate authorising the Rev. Theophilus Barnes to commence proceedings in that court for obtaining an order vesting all the real estate of the Charity in the Treasurer of Public Charities and his successors, appointing trustees of the Charity, and establishing a Scheme, the provisions of which had been approved by the Commissioners.

By an Order of the County Court Judge, dated the 11th April 1854, and made in the matter of Dawtrie's Charity, it was ordered (1) that all the real estate held by any person or persons whomsoever in trust for the said Charity should be vested in the Treasurer of Public Charities and his successors without any conveyance or assurance thereof; (2) that four persons mentioned in the Order (being the then rector and churchwardens and Mr. David Leake) should be appointed trustees of the Charity; and (3) that the Scheme set forth in the Schedule thereto annexed for the regulation of the same Charity should be approved and established.

By this Scheme it was provided that the rector and the two churchwardens of the parish of Castleford for the time being and one other person, who should be a respectable resident inhabitant of the parish rated to the relief of the poor, should be the trustees of the Charity; and provision was made for meetings of trustees, voting, accounts, and management of the property. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of non-official trustee it was provided that a new trustee, qualified as aforesaid, should be appointed by the other trustees at their next meeting, but that such appointment should not be valid until it should have been approved by a certificate of the Charity Commissioners.

County
 Court
 Scheme of
 11th April
 1854.

The Scheme then provided that the rents and income should be applied by the trustees first in defraying the expenses of management and administration, and in keeping in repair and insuring the Dole Chambers and all other buildings upon the Charity lands, except the school building and premises; and that the residue should be applied at the discretion of the trustees in providing and distributing clothing, quilts, or blankets annually upon or soon after St. Thomas's Day amongst the industrious and deserving poor inhabitants of the parish of Castleford who should not be in receipt of parochial relief.

Castleford.
—
Dawtrie's
Charity—
continued.

The trustees were further directed to permit the school buildings to be used and occupied rent free as schools for the benefit of the children of the poor inhabitants of the parish of Castleford and as a residence for the master and mistress of the same schools, provided they should be maintained, insured, and kept in repair by the managers of the schools out of the income and funds of the schools, in default of which the trustees should be at liberty, upon giving due notice to the managers, to take possession of the buildings and premises, and thenceforth to let and manage the same as part of the Charity estate.

The Scheme further provided that the schools should be managed and conducted under the superintendence and control of the rector of the parish of Castleford for the time being, either alone or together with such other person or persons as might from time to time be appointed or selected for that purpose by or with the concurrence of the rector; and that the master, mistress, and teachers should be appointed and removed, and the scholars admitted by the rector, either alone or acting in concurrence with such other person or persons, as the case might be; and it was provided that the schools should be open to the visitation and inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

By an Order, dated the 7th June 1854, the Charity Commissioners certified their approval of this Scheme.

In consequence of an application made by the trustees on the 11th November 1885, the Charity Commissioners, by Order dated the 9th February 1886, established a Scheme supplemental to and in partial variation of the above Scheme of the 11th April 1854.

By this Scheme the Commissioners directed that the non-official trustees of the Charity should in future be eight in number in lieu of one; and named the following persons to be trustees in addition to and jointly with the rector and churchwardens for the time being, and Joseph Crowther, the continuing trustees:—Francis Crabtree, gentleman; William Wilson Macvay and Richard Sykes, glass manufacturers; Job Harling, earthenware manufacturer; James Rickard, grocer and farmer; Benjamin Waller Midgley, and Jeremiah Davison, wine and spirit merchants, all of Castleford.

Order vary-
ing County
Court
Scheme.

It was further provided that the Scheme of the 11th April 1854, so far as its provisions were not varied by the supplemental scheme, should remain in force as the Scheme for the regulation of the Charity.

About the year 1883, the school buildings erected by Mr. Barnes, to which additions and improvements had been made from time to time, had become quite worn out and dilapidated, and efforts were made to obtain sufficient funds to pull down the old buildings and erect new schools, which it was estimated would cost at least 900*l.* About 500*l.* was raised by subscriptions and a bazaar, and the work was begun in 1885. The remaining 400*l.* was advanced by the Pontefract Bank, upon the personal security of the eight persons appointed trustees by the above-mentioned Order of the 9th February 1886, who guaranteed the repayment of it within 10 years. The new schools were completed in the year 1886 at a cost of over 1,000*l.* The whole of the money borrowed from the Pontefract Bank has now been repaid.

Owing to the greater extent of the new buildings, the space available for a playground is now insufficient to meet the requirements of the Education Department in this respect, and the trustees are anxious to acquire a piece of the adjoining land in order to enlarge the playground, but have hitherto been prevented by want of funds.

In May 1891, three vacancies had occurred in the body of trustees appointed by the Order of the 9th February 1886, Mr. Joseph Crowther being dead, Mr. Jeremiah Davison having left the district, and Mr. Francis Crabtree having attended no meetings for more than two years.

At a special meeting of the trustees held on the 26th May 1891, the following persons were provisionally appointed to fill the above vacancies:—

Thomas Bland Wilson, gas engineer;
Charles Hales Waterhouse, colliery manager; and
Joseph Arundell, colliery manager;

all resident in Castleford.

Castleford.

 Dawtrie's
 Charity—
continued.

To this appointment the approval of the Charity Commissioners, required by the Scheme of 1854, has through inadvertence not been obtained, and the appointment is therefore technically invalid.

Of the trustees appointed in 1886 Mr. Richard Sykes has now ceased to reside in the town, and the acting trustees are Messrs Macvay, Harling, Midgley, Rickard, Wilson, Waterhouse, and Arundell.

Present
 endowment
 of the
 Charity.

The endowment of Dawtrie's Charity, in addition to the site and buildings of the school, consists of (a) the "Dole Chambers," fitted up by the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, as mentioned above; (b) "Three Corner'd Close," mentioned in the Report of 1826; and (c) the Jane Ridge Field, also mentioned in the same Report.

The Dole Chambers consist of eight single rooms in a house adjoining the school, and are occupied by poor persons, one to each room. The trustees receive sixpence a week in respect of each occupant, amounting to 10*l.* 8*s.* a year.

In the selection of inmates for these chambers the trustees appear to have always acted in conjunction with the guardians. The present arrangement with regard to the payment of rent to the trustees was explained by Mr. Cass as follows:—The board of guardians allow to each of the inmates 3*s.* a week instead of 2*s.* 6*d.*, which is the usual allowance, and the relieving officer pays the extra sixpence to the trustees.

Three Corner'd Close, which is about an acre in extent, and is situated on the Ferry Bridge Road, is now let by the trustees to the rector and Mr. W. W. Macvay by lease dated 15th December 1893 for seven years from the 1st December of the same year, at a yearly rent of 7*l.*, clear of all outgoing except land tax and property tax.

The lessees covenant to repair the fences of the field, and not to underlet without the lessors' consent.

This lease was produced at the Inquiry by the rector.

The Jane Ridge Field, which is only one rood and two perches in extent, is at present unoccupied, and produces no income. It is, in fact, unfenced and in a waste condition. In the years 1888 and 1890 the trustees communicated with the Charity Commissioners with a view to obtaining their sanction to the sale of this land for building purposes, but no definite offer has yet been received by them, nor has any valuation of the property been made. It was said at the Inquiry that the land was valuable for building purposes, having a frontage to a main road, and the trustees hope that a purchaser will shortly be found.

In 1887 this piece was let for 1*l.* a year.

Administra-
 tion of
 Dawtrie's
 Charity.

Administration of Dawtrie's Charity.—The income of the Charity, amounting to about 17*l.* a year, is applied, after payment of the expense of repairs and insurance of the Dole Chambers, and of tithe, rates, and other necessary outgoing, in the purchase of meat, groceries, and drapery, which are distributed among poor persons of the parish, by means of orders on tradesmen, of the amount of 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.* each. The number of recipients is usually about 170, and the list is settled by the trustees, who, in the first instance, ask the relieving officer to furnish for their guidance a list of the most deserving poor in the parish.

The actual work of distribution is left almost entirely to Mr. Harling, but he has of late years found it to entail so great a tax upon his time, that last Christmas he broke through the established rule, and distributed the Charity in money, and not in kind.

Mr. Hartley made a strong protest against the constitution of the board of trustees, which he said was at present composed entirely of members of the Church of England, and as vacancies were filled by coöptation, was not likely to alter its character in that respect. He submitted that other denominations ought to be represented on the trust.

This view appeared to be shared by other persons present at the Inquiry. It would seem desirable that the administration of the dole portion of the Charity should be kept entirely distinct from the management of the school, and should be entrusted to a body of a more representative character. At present the greater number of the Dawtrie trustees are also managers of the school.

Rawson's Charity.

Rawson's
 Charity.

In 1854 the attention of the Charity Commissioners was called to this Charity by the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, who informed them that Mr. Michael Prince (incorrectly referred to in the Report of 1826 as Mr. Michael Rince), had died insolvent, and that his nephew, Mr. John Prince, was in possession of the copyhold property formerly held by him.

The Commissioners caused a letter to be written on the subject to Mr. John Prince, and received in reply a letter from Mr. William Wood, of Pontefract, to the following

effect :—" I beg to inform you that on the 13th of February 1826, Mr. Michael Prince, " being in embarrassed circumstances, executed a deed of his real and personal property " for the benefit of his creditors, and those who came in under it, of whom I was one, " obtained about 5s. in the pound. He died shortly afterwards in great poverty. The " copyhold property belonging to him, and which was mortgaged for more than it was " worth, was subsequently sold by the mortgagee for about 100*l.* less than the amount " due upon the mortgage.

Castleford.
—
Rawson's
Charity—
continued.

" Mr. John Prince is not the representative of Michael Prince, nor is there any legal " representative, as he left no effects whatsoever."

No further information could be given at the Inquiry on the subject of this Charity, which must now be looked upon as irretrievably lost.

Harrison's Charity.

The Benefaction board formerly in the parish church of Castleford, which is now lost, but a full copy of which was furnished to the Charity Commissioners in 1854 by the Rev. Theophilus Barnes, contained the following statement :—" To the poor of the " township of Castleford Thomas Harrison gave a rentcharge out of his new close of " ten shillings a year."

Harrison's
Charity.

The Rev. Theophilus Barnes, in a letter written to the Charity Commissioners in the month of March 1854, gave the following further information on the subject of this Charity :—

" One Thomas Harrison of Castleford left by will a rentcharge of ten shillings a year payable out of his new close, 220 on the map. He left a son, who was confined in York Asylum, and as he was in poor circumstances, the ten shillings in 1807 and 1808 was left in the hands of his family to maintain him at York. That Thomas Harrison died in —, leaving two daughters, who inherited his little property undivided ; one married Thomas Habershaw, of this place, tailor, the other married — Hugil, of —. Hugil a few years since sold his undivided moiety to Mr. Beamond, now Jubb. The field is now occupied by Thomas Simpson, butcher, of this place, who pays one half-year's rent to Habershaw, and one to Beamond, now Jubb. This field now only measures two roods and seven perches, part of it having been sold off."

There is no evidence that the rentcharge has been paid, or even applied for, since the date mentioned by Mr. Barnes, but at the Inquiry it was found possible, in the light of the information given in his letter, and with the aid of the town's map to which he refers, to identify the piece of land which was formerly Thomas Harrison's new close beyond all reasonable doubt.

The land now belongs to the Wheldale Colliery Company, and is covered with cottages built by them.

It may be expected that the company, on being satisfied of the identity of the land, will voluntarily resume the payment of this small charge.

TOWNSHIP OF GLASS HOUGHTON.

The Poor's Estate.

The endowment of this Charity consists of the 2 acres of land in Houghton Carr mentioned in the Report of 1826..

Glass
Houghton.
—
The Poor's
Estate.

The land is now let by lease, a copy of which was produced at the Inquiry by Mr. Widdop, to George Metcalf, for 10 years from the 2nd February 1892, at a yearly rent of 4*l.* The churchwardens and overseers of Glass Houghton are expressed to be the lessors. It was said that when the land is vacant the fact is advertised in the local papers ; tenders are invited, and the letting is approved at a parish meeting.

The rent is distributed among poor persons of the township, principally widows, in sums of 1*s.* to 3*s.* A list is kept, and the selection of recipients is made in the first instance by the overseers, and approved by the parish meeting. The minutes of the meetings were produced at the Inquiry.

Shillito's Charity.

The Benefaction board, above referred to, contains the following statement as to this Charity :—

Shillito's
Charity.

" To the poor of the township of Houghton John Shillito left the use of 20*l.*"

In some notes on the benefactions, made by the Rev. Theophilus Barnes in January 1854, for the benefit of the Charity Commissioners, he stated that " Shillito's twenty

Castleford.
Shillito's
Charity—
continued.

" pounds were in the hands of William Horner, of Houghton, who died October, 1852 ;
" his son has sold the family house and property in Houghton, and repudiates the
" debt. I fear this and Rawson's money is lost."

In a subsequent letter, written to the Commissioners in the following March, Mr. Barnes made the following additional statement respecting this Charity :—

" This legacy was placed in the hands of old Cotton Horn, or Horner, of Houghton, in the parish of Castleford, for which he paid interest at 5*l.* per cent. to the overseers of the poor of that township. When he died his only son, William, retained the money, and paid the interest up to the time of his death.

" His only son, Cotton Horn, has sold his house and land in Houghton, and now resides at or near Snaith, and refuses to pay either interest or principal of Shillito's 20*l.*"

It does not appear that any further attempt has been made to recover this money, and nothing was known about it by any person present at the Inquiry.

The parish clerk stated at the close of the Inquiry that there was a piece of land adjoining the river which had always been known as the Clerk's Land, and that the Aire and Calder Navigation Company used to pay 4*s.* 7*d.* a year to the clerk for the use of the towing-path across the land, but had for some years past paid that sum to the agent of Lord Mexborough instead of to the clerk. Apparently, Lord Mexborough claims to be the owner of the land in question, but the information given on the subject was not very precise. It would appear that the clerk, if he is really entitled to the land, should seek his remedy in the county court.

24th May 1894.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR

Tabular Summary.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
Castleford.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hudson - - - -	0 2 0	3 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	3 17 6	
Dawtrie - - - -	Building and 1 1 2	17 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	17 8 0	
Rawson - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Harrison - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Township of Glass Houghton</i>								21 5 6	
Poor's Estate - - - -	2 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	
Shillito - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

SUMMARY.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 17 6	—	The land is let in allotments.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 8 0	—	Regulated by County Court Scheme of 11th April 1854, as varied by Order of the Commis- sioners of the 9th February 1886. The building contains eight rooms, let to poor persons at 6d. a week each. A Church of England School is built on part of the Charity land.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly an annual payment of 10s., as interest of a sum of 10l. Not paid since 1826.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 10s. Not paid for many years.
							21 5 6		
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly the interest of 20l. for the poor. Lost many years ago.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF CASTLEFORD.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894 ;—for

RETURN “ comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of CONISBROUGH.

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

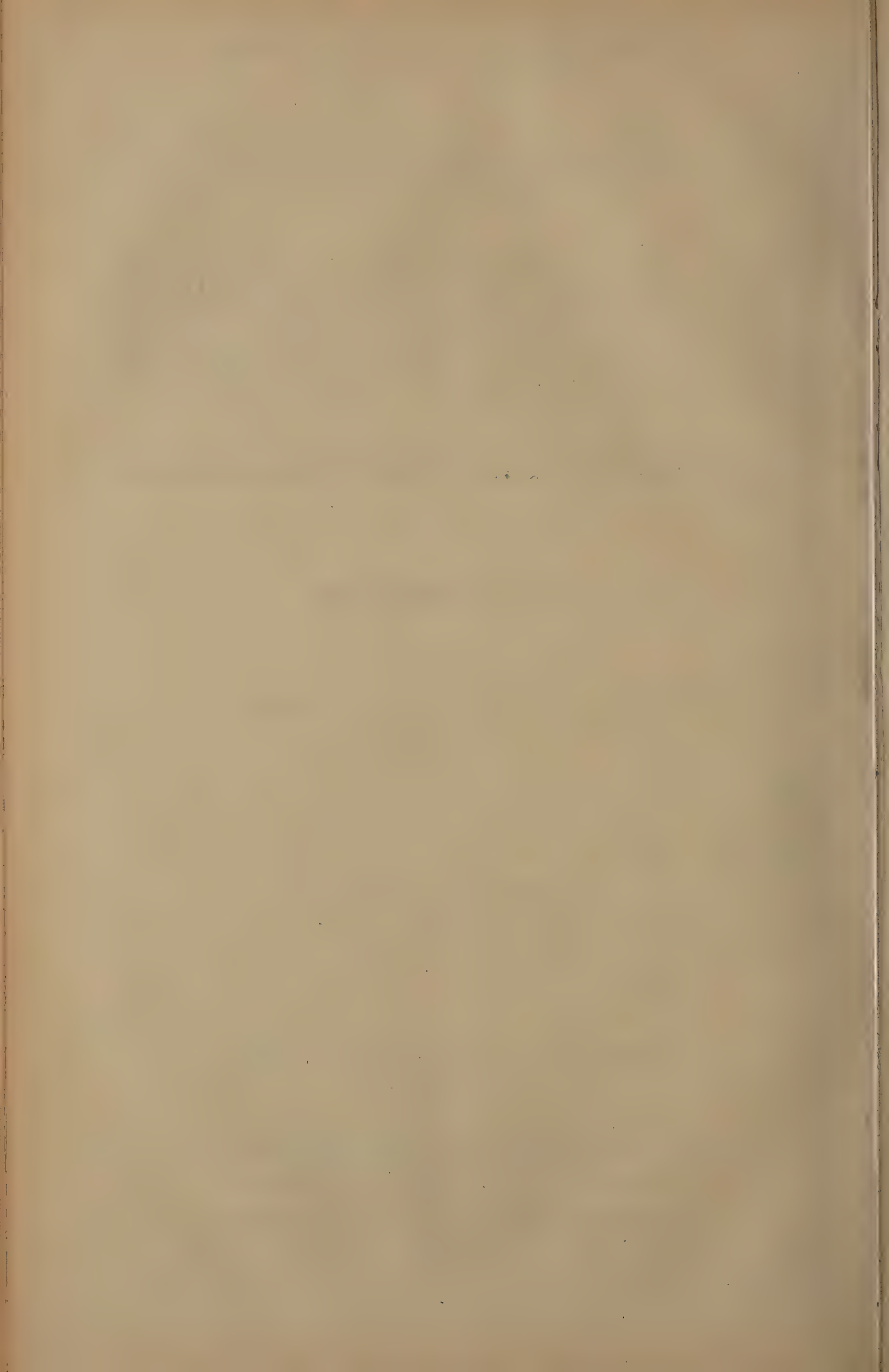
(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.



COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of CONISBROUGH.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 30th of May 1893.

Conisbrough.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III. c. 91, and 59 George III. c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 George IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 608). This Report is herein- after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II.
Report of
1827.

PARISH OF CONISBROUGH.

RENT CHARGES AND POOR'S LAND (see pages 2 and 3).

Donors and Rent Charges.	Annual Payment and Purpose.	Property charged.	Conisbrough.
Richard Maxwell, by will, in 1612 - {	1 <i>l.</i> for the poor of Conisbrough and Clifton.	{ Land in Conisbrough, the property of Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq.	Rent charges and Poor's Land.
Philip Waterhouse, secured by deed, dated 6th December, 10 James I. An addition to the last-mentioned gift, by means unknown.	1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for poor persons of Conisbrough. 10 <i>s.</i> for poor persons of Conisbrough.	{ The Cow Close, and land in Conisbrough, the property of Mr. Nicholson.	
Henry Saxton, by will, dated 6th March 1694. {	2 <i>l.</i> to the schoolmaster of Conisbrough; 5 <i>l.</i> to 20 poor persons of Conisbrough.	{ Land at High Ellars, in the parish of Cantley.	

The ground forming the site of four small ancient almshouses, which had become ruinous, was demised by the vicar and churchwardens, in 1812, on a building lease, for a term of 999 years, to Mr. Sykes Bickers, at the annual rent of 5*l.* The lessee has laid out upwards of 400*l.* in buildings; but although the granting of a long lease was expedient, the land not being otherwise convertible to any profitable purpose, the term seems to be of unreasonable and improper length.

It is alleged, that part of the ground belonging to the almshouse, being about a yard in length, and five yards in breadth, was taken away by encroachment, several years ago; the value of the land, however, is disproportionate to the expense which would attend the adoption of any means to recover it.

Henry Howson, by will, dated the 28th August 1641, devised the rent of his house and land, then let at 50*s.* a year, to his father for life, afterwards to Jennet Vicars, for life, and after her death, he gave one half of the rent to the poor of the parish of Ravenfield, to be paid to the overseers of the poor, and to the poor of the parish of Conisbrough, one-fourth of the rent (in the said will described as one-third part), which was then 12*s.* 6*d.*, and to the poor of the parish of Arksey, the fourth-part of the rent.

This property, which is situate at Awmholme, in the parish of Arksey, consists of a house and land, containing altogether 4 A. 3 R. 22 P., and is let by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the three different parishes, in parcels, to Richard Dunson, Nathan Workman, and Thomas Addiman, as yearly tenants, at the annual rent for the whole of 10*l.* 10*s.*, which is about the fair yearly value.

The several yearly charges for the poor above-mentioned, the rent of the poor's land, and the portion of the rent of the land given by Howson, are distributed with the sacrament money, at Christmas, among the poor persons of the parish not receiving parochial relief, and the sum of 2*l.* a year under Saxton's gift for the schoolmaster, is paid to him, as mentioned below.

CARTWRIGHT'S CHARITY (see page 3).

A pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year is paid under this charity, of which an account is given in the 17th General Report, to a poor person of Conisbrough, who is usually nominated by the vicar.

Cartwright's
Charity.

THE SCHOOL (see page 4).

In the year 1812, a school was built upon the waste, by subscription of the inhabitants, and an old school and schoolhouse, which stood at the corner of the churchyard, were converted into two tenements, which are let by the master of the school, at 5*l.* 10*s.* a year; and in consideration of the rent, and the sum of 2*l.* a year, arising under Saxton's gift, the master teaches four poor children as free scholars, to read and write, with other children in his school, paid for by their parents.

The School.

Conisbrough.

III. The following are the references to the Charities of this Parish, contained in the General Digest, 1873-1875, and the Supplementary Digest 1891 :—

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-5.

General
Digest,
1873-5, and
Supplemen-
tary Digest,
1891.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.			Observations.
	Real Estate.					Education.	Support of Almshouses, their Inmates and Pensioners.	Distribution of Money.	
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.						
CONISBROUGH.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Maxwell and others.	—	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	—
Saxton - -	—	—	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	2 0 0	—	5 0 0	—
Poor's Land -	House -	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	—	5 0 0	—
Howson - -	3 3 22	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	10 10 0	—	—	3 0 0	6l. to Ravenfield; 3l. to Arksey, Chapelry of Bentley.
Cartwright -	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	—	See General Charities of this County.
School -	House -	7 0 0	—	7 0 0	5 10 0	7 0 0	—	—	—
				34 0 0	31 0 0	9 0 0	0 13 4	16 0 0	

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.	Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personalty and its Income.						
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Stock.		Dividends and Interest.				
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CONISBROUGH.									
Church Estate -	7 2 21	26 7 0	{ C.	105 2 6	O.T.	2 17 8	} 54 0 4	54 0 4	{ Award 1858. Quantity and rental of land are those shown in accounts for 1879, 2a. 3r. 8p., sold in 1891. Stock arises from sales of land.
			C.	607 9 4	—	16 14 0			
			C.	293 19 3	O.T.	8 1 8			

NOTE.—C. = Consols ; O. T. = Stock held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

There are references to this parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is stated hereafter in dealing with the School and the Church lands.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Sunday School room. The attendance was very small, not more than 10 of the residents in the parish being present at any one time. Among these were the Rev. George Herbert Stock, B.A., Vicar, Messrs. Godfrey Walker and John Gillott, churchwardens, Mr. G. Harrison, clerk of the School Board, Mr. William Norwood, member of the School Board, Mr. George Appleyard, guardian, Mr. Hawksworth, assistant overseer, and others.

Census,
1891.

The population of the parish of Conisbrough, including the hamlet of Clifton, was ascertained by the Census of 1891 to be 4,499.

Richard Maxwell's Gift.

Richard
Maxwell's
Gift.

This name appears as Maxfield on a Benefaction Board, painted in 1824, which was produced at the Inquiry. The rentcharge of 1l. is now paid by Mr. Andrew Fountayne-Wilson Montagu, but the particular property on which the payment is charged is not identified. The money is distributed with the other dole charities, as herein-after mentioned.

Philip Waterhouse's Gift.

Conisbrough.

The deed of 10 James I., mentioned in the Report of 1827, is not now in existence, so far as is known. On the Benefaction Board this Charity appears as a further gift of Richard Maxfield. Philip Waterhouse's Gift.

The charge of 2*l.* is also paid by Mr. A. F. Montagu. It would seem that "Cow Close," the land on which the payment was formerly charged, is now the property of the trustees of the Duke of Leeds, but the evidence on this point was conflicting, some of the persons present saying that the piece had been divided, and that part of it remained in Mr. Montagu's hands. There was much change and readjustment of property in this parish at the time of the Inclosure Award of 1858. In the tithe apportionment of 1860 "Cow Close" appears as the property of the trustees of the Duke of Leeds.

Henry Saxton's Gift.

The rentcharge of 5*l.* for the poor is paid regularly, in half-yearly instalments, by the trustees of the late Mr. John Jarratt, who has owned the land at High Ellars, mentioned in the Report of 1827, for many years, and died about four years ago. Henry Saxton's Gift.

The Charity is known in the district as "The Jarratt Dole." The money is paid to 20 poor widows in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* each, on St. Peter's Day and St. Thomas's Day, being made up on the latter day to 5*s.* out of the other doles. The payment of 2*l.* to the schoolmaster was withheld by Mr. Jarratt, on the establishment of a School Board in the parish, on the ground that it was payable to a school at which the Church of England catechism should be taught; and it has never been paid since,

The Poor's Land.

The ground rent of 5*l.*, mentioned in the Report of 1827, is paid regularly. The land is situated at the corner of High Street and New Hill. There are four houses on it, two of which are used as shops. It is at present occupied by Mr. William Smith, and is the property of his father, by whom it was bought some 15 or 20 years ago. Before that date it had been for many years in the hands of a Mr. Spencer, and the payment is still called in the town the "Spencer dole." The Poor's Land.

Henry Howson's Gift.

The donor of this Charity is given on the Benefaction Board as Henry Stevenson, yeoman. The property at Almholme, or Awmholme, consists of a house and about six acres of grass land, and is let on a yearly tenancy for 12*l.* a year. The Dun Drainage Rate, amounting to about 1*l.* 16*s.* a year, and other outgoings, are paid by the landlords. No one was able to tell me the name of the present tenant. There also appeared to be some uncertainty as to who are the owners of the land, but the churchwardens and overseers of the three parishes of Ravenfield, Bentley-with-Arksey, and Conisbrough, act as such, the land being let, and the rent received, by them. The rent is usually paid to the overseers of Arksey, and the shares of the other parishes transmitted by them to the respective parish officers. The share of Conisbrough now amounts to 3*l.* Last year, after deduction of outgoings, 2*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* was received. Henry Howson's Gift.

Administration of the Dole Charities.—All the above Dole Charities are administered by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, and the money is distributed in sums of 5*s.* among poor widows and families, the greater part on St. Thomas's Day. Considerable care appears to be exercised in the selection, and no preference is shown on the ground of religion or otherwise. The accounts for 1892 show that in June 20 widows received 2*s.* 6*d.* each (from Saxton's Dole), and in December 40 widows and 11 families received 5*s.* each. Administration of Dole Charities.

Among the 40 widows were included, as I am informed, the 20 who had received the Saxton Dole in June, who thus had 7*s.* 6*d.* each altogether in the year.

Cartwright's Charity; Mann's Augmentation.

For an account of this Charity see the Report on the Parish of Brodsworth. The benefit derived by Conisbrough from it consists of a yearly payment for one of the poorest persons in the parish, the amount of which was originally 13*s.* 4*d.*, as mentioned in the Report of 1827, but was subsequently increased by the gift of Mr. Mann. Cartwright's Charity; Mann's Augmentation.

Conisbrough, in 1870 to 1*l.*, and has since been reduced, owing to the conversion of Consols, in which the latter gift is invested, to 19*s.* 6*d.*

Cartwright's Charity; Mann's Augmentation—*continued.* In Conisbrough this dole is always given to the oldest widow in the parish, and is now received by Mrs. Kitchen in that capacity. She will continue to receive it during her life, but is thereby disqualified from the receipt of any of the other parochial charities. She is too infirm to go to Brodsworth, and the money is sent to her twice a year.

The School.

The School. I could find no records throwing any light on the history of this school from 1827 to 1871, except in the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission, from which it appears (Vol. 18, p. 386) that in the year 1867 there were 50 boys and 30 girls under instruction in the school, for the most part children of agricultural labourers; that there was a master and mistress, neither of whom had any special qualifications; and that the school was not under Government inspection. In the year 1871 a School Board was established in the parish, and at a public meeting of parishioners, held on the 11th August 1871, it was resolved, "That the parish schoolroom and " site, and all the property that appertains to the school, be transferred to the School Board from this day."

This resolution was carried into effect by a conveyance dated 24th November 1871, and made between the churchwardens and overseers of Conisbrough as managers of the school of the one part, and the School Board of the same parish of the other part, by which the churchwardens and overseers, by virtue of the provisions of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and with the approval of the Committee of Council on Education, conveyed to the School Board the school site and buildings (*i.e.*, the "school built upon the waste" referred to in the Report of 1827), the two tenements situate at the corner of the churchyard, referred to in the same Report, and the annuity of 2*l.*, receivable under Saxton's Charity.

Mr. G. Harrison, clerk to the School Board, produced the minute book, from which it appeared that at a meeting of the Board, held on the 5th April 1872, an offer by Mr. Newstead, agent of the lord of the manor, of a new site for the school in exchange for the old one, on equal terms, was considered and accepted. This arrangement was embodied in an agreement dated 5th February 1874, and afterwards carried out by two deeds, both dated 20th March 1874. I saw one of these deeds, being the conveyance to the School Board of the present site, at the office of Mr. Pawson, solicitor, of Doncaster. By this deed, made between the trustees of the late Duke of Leeds of the first part, Lord Conyers of the second part, and the Conisbrough School Board of the third part, after a recital of the deed of even date by which the building and site of the old town school, then a dwelling-house, containing 2*a.* 28*p.*, was conveyed to the trustees, the present site, containing 2*r.* 37*p.*, is conveyed to the School Board. No trusts of the building are declared, nor does it appear that the conveyance was made with the consent of the Education Department.

From a further entry in the minute book it appeared that at a meeting of the School Board on the 7th June 1883, it was resolved that the cottage property and site at the corner of the churchyard should, with the consent of the Education Department (given by letter, which was produced at the Inquiry), be offered to the Conisbrough Burial Board for 150*l.*, and a deputation from the Burial Board attended the same day and accepted the offer. The sale was carried out, and the purchase-money, which was received on the 21st March 1884, was applied to the general expenses of the school, in reduction of the rate for that year.

The rentcharge of 2*l.* payable to the schoolmaster under Saxton's Charity was, as already mentioned, withheld by Mr. Jarratt after the transfer of the old school to the School Board. Efforts were made to induce him to continue the payment, and correspondence passed between him and the Charity Commissioners on the subject, but no attempt has been made to enforce the payment.

It would appear, therefore, that the school has now no endowment, and is no longer subject to any charitable trust.

The Church Lands.

There is nothing to show how these lands came into the possession of the churchwardens. The following extract from the Inclosure Award, dated 16th September

1858, shows a part of the lands held by the Churchwardens at that date, and the lands that were allotted to them in lieu thereof :—

The Church
Lands—
continued.

Persons interested, Residence, and Description.	No. on Map.	Allotments.		Lands in respect of which Claims were allowed and Allotments made.			
		Extent.		No. on Tithe Map.	Description.	Extent.	Tenure.
Conisborough Church- wardens.	60	A. R. P. 5 0 4	H. 2 and 3		Three Leys in Skitholme - -	A. R. P. 1 0 22	Freehold.
					H. 14 - One point - -	0 0 34	
					O. 42 - High Field, Oak Tree Furlong -	0 1 11	
	58	2 1 23	O. 135 -		High Field, Long Kearsley -	0 2 35	"
					D. 225 - In Holywell Field, Common Meers -	0 1 12	
					B. 23 - In Kearsley Field, one Land -	0 2 15	
	73	1 0 9	E. 3 -		In North Cliff Field, one Land -	0 1 10	"
					D. 78 - In Holywell Field, one Land -	0 0 33	
					D. 142 - Park Side Furlong -	0 1 38	
	61	0 3 12	D. 199 -		Under Lime Kiln Hill, one Land -	0 1 1	"
					D. 186 - In Scabba Hoe, one Land -	0 1 3	
					C. 2 - In Low Medley, one Land -	0 2 4	
	57	0 1 25	C. 26 -		In Top Medley, one Land -	0 1 22	"
					C. 28 - In Top Medley, one Land -	0 1 16	
					41 - In Top Pigotts - -	0 1 12	
			189		In Mead Croft - -	0 1 22	"
					81 - Ellershaw Close, Old Inclosure de- clared allotable.	0 2 23	
					Skitholme Close declared allotable -	0 1 38	

But they also held, and still hold, other small pieces of land, and in the tithe apportionment, dated 20th July 1860, their lands appear thus :—

No. on Map.	Description.	Extent.
		A. R. P.
281	Garden - - - - -	0 0 34
282	Garden - - - - -	0 0 5
284	Croft in gardens - - - - -	0 1 10
313	Cottage, shop, and garden - - - - -	0 0 27
A. 57	Allotment in Holywell Field (arable) - - - - -	0 1 25
A. 58	" " " " - - - - -	2 1 23
A. 60	" " " " - - - - -	5 0 4
A. 61	" " " " - - - - -	0 3 12
A. 73	Allotment in Kearsley Field (grass) - - - - -	1 0 9

The original tithe apportionment was dated 31st December 1840, but the tenure of land in the Parish was so considerably altered by the Inclosure Award that it was found necessary to make an altered apportionment. Of the above lands 2a. 3r. 8p., being A 57 and A 58, have been sold, as herein-after mentioned. The present letting of the lands is shown in the following table :—

Description.	Name of Tenant.	Amount of Rent.
		£ s. d.
House and stable - - - - -	W. Guest - - - - -	10 0 0
Land (containing 6a. 3r. 25p.) - - - - -	A. Simpson - - - - -	9 0 0
" - - - - -	J. Appleyard - - - - -	2 10 0
Garden - - - - -	Cusworth - - - - -	0 10 8
" - - - - -	Woolhouse - - - - -	0 8 0
" - - - - -	Claburn - - - - -	0 11 0
" - - - - -	Lewis - - - - -	0 13 0
" - - - - -	J. A. Simpson - - - - -	0 8 0
		£24 0 8

Mr. Guest's holding is the same as No. 313 on the Tithe Apportionment Map; that of Mr. A. Simpson represents A. 60, A. 61, and A. 73.

Besides the above lands the endowment of this Charity comprises the following sums of Stock arising from sales of land :—

(1.) 607*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* New Consols, in the name of the Paymaster-General, to the credit of an account entitled "Ex-parte the South Yorkshire Doncaster and Goole Railway

Stock arising
from sales
of land.

Conisbrough.
The Church
Lands—
continued.

" Company, the account of the parishioners of the parish of Conisbrough, in the county of York," arising from a sale of land to the above-mentioned Railway Company in the year 1851; (2.) 105*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* New Consols, in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, being the investment of 100*l.*, the purchase money of 394 square yards of land sold to Miss Walker under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 2nd August 1878. This sum was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 23rd August 1878 pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the previous day. (3.) 293*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, in the name of the said Official Trustees, being the investment of a sum of 280*l.*, the purchase money of the above-mentioned 2*a.* 3*r.* 8*d.* of land, sold to the Conisbrough Burial Board under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 26th September 1890. This sum was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 16th November 1891.

I was informed that the dividends on the first of the above sums, amounting to 16*l.* 14*s.* annually, are paid to the churchwardens through Messrs. Baxter & Co., solicitors, Doncaster. The dividends on the other two sums, amounting to 2*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* and 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per annum respectively, are paid through Williams, Deacon, & Co. for the account of the Conisbrough Churchwardens, at the Yorkshire Banking Company, Doncaster.

The whole of the income of the Charity, amounting to about 52*l.*, is applied towards the repairs and general expenses of the church.

The Recreation Ground.

The
Recreation
Ground.

By an Inclosure Award, dated 4th June 1858, a piece of land was set apart for the purposes of a recreation ground for the townships of Conisbrough and Clifton, in the following terms:—"And I hereby set out, allot, and award unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parish of Conisbrough all that piece or parcel of land, part of the common or waste called Minnymore, numbered 98 on the said map, containing 4 acres, (subject to the private carriage and occupation road herein-before set out and appointed, and numbered 99 on the said map), and also all that other piece or parcel of land, part of the common or waste at Clifton aforesaid, called Tod Hill, numbered 61 on the said map, and containing one rood and seventeen perches (subject to the existing rights of road thereon), to be held by them and their successors in trust as places for exercise and recreation for the inhabitants of the townships of Conisbrough and Clifton, in the said parish and neighbourhood. And I direct that the fences on the south side of the said allotment, numbered 98 on the said map, and on the north side of the said allotment, numbered 61, on the said map, shall from time to time be repaired and maintained by and at the expense of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parish for the time being."

The piece of land is quite unsuitable for the purpose for which it was allotted, being on the slope of a hill, and covered with large boulders. It lies just outside the town, and adjoins the Doncaster Road. Very little use is made of it for purposes of recreation; a few of the poorer boys play cricket there occasionally on the more level patches that can be found here and there, but the amusement is carried on under difficulties.

The herbage is let every year, being put up to auction by the vicar at the Easter vestry. The rent varies considerably, and is said to be dependent, among other things, on the aptitude of the vicar for the business of an auctioneer. The present vicar, who was appointed early in this year, would seem to be more gifted in this direction than his immediate predecessor, for whereas the successful bidding this year was 4*l.* 5*s.*, the average of the four preceding years was very little over 2*l.*, and last year only 10*s.* was obtained. The rent has in former years been employed for such purposes as building and repairing stone wall fences, improving the ground, and taking rocks away, and there is now a balance of 35*s.* in hand, deposited with the Yorkshire Banking Company.

It was said that the land would soon become valuable for building purposes, which seems not improbable, as there is considerable frontage to the high road. In that case an application would probably be made for authority to sell it in plots, and out of the proceeds to buy a piece of land more suitable for purposes of recreation.

The Bell-ropes Charity.

Conisbrough.

The
Bell-ropes
Charity.

It was agreed on all sides at the Inquiry that there was a piece of land in the parish subject to a charge for furnishing new bell-ropes for the parish church as often as they should be required; but the question of the identity of this piece of land has given rise to some controversy. It was stated at the Inquiry that the charge is on a piece of land of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, cultivated as a garden, with six small tenements on it, the property of a Mrs. Morton, by whom it was bought about four years ago; and it was further alleged by Mr. George Appleyard that, to his own knowledge, the charge for providing bell-ropes had been specially reserved in the conveyance to Mrs. Morton. When new ropes were required some years ago, the churchwardens applied to Mrs. Morton for the money for the cost of them, and eventually obtained it; but she appears to have disputed her liability at the time, and there was also a considerable difference of opinion on the question of the old ropes, for which Mrs. Morton put in a claim. It was admitted that Mr. Searle, a former owner of the land, provided new ropes on more than one occasion, and that a predecessor of his, Mr. Smith, had also done so; but it appeared to be doubtful whether Mr. Searle acknowledged his legal liability to the charge. Mr. Walker said that he used to regard it as a voluntary gift.

It was also said by one or two persons that the land charged with this payment was, or had been, called Bull Close, but as there appears to be no field known by this name in the parish, and the name does not occur in the Tithe apportionment, the statement was probably based on a misconception.

After the Inquiry, I had an interview with Mrs. Morton, at which I told her what had been said as to the charge for ropes, and asked her to show me the conveyance of the land, that I might verify Mr. Appleyard's statement. She said that she had not the deeds in Conisbrough, but would show them to Mr. Walker next day. This, however, she afterwards refused to do, and on the 19th July I had a further interview with her, at which, while insisting that the land was not subject to the charge, she still refused to produce the deeds. She also informed me that, although she and her husband lived on the land, it was bought for them by her son's wife, Mrs. Fred Harry Morton, to whom it had been conveyed.

Subsequently, upon information received from Mr. Appleyard that Messrs. Marsh, solicitors, of Rotherham, had been concerned in the conveyance of the land in question to the Morton family, I wrote to that firm asking if they could throw any light on the point in dispute. After some correspondence I received from them on the 28th September 1893, a copy of an indenture dated 26th November 1888, by which in consideration of 98*l.* 10*s.* Kate Holbein conveyed to Harriet Ann Morton, wife of Fred Harry Morton, of Conisborough "Firstly, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, " formerly part of two several closes of land called the Coddors Close and Bell String " Flat situate at Conisborough aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 2,731 super- " ficial square yards," with five messuages standing thereon, and another piece of land with two messuages standing on it, all of which parcels were therein fully described with their boundaries and abuttals, "and secondly, all that messuage, tenement, or " dwelling-house, stable, vinery, piggery, orchard, and garden formerly known as the " Bell String Flat Close, situate at Conisborough aforesaid, containing one acre and " one rood more or less, and bounded, &c." And the deed contained the following covenant, "And the said Harriet Ann Morton doth hereby covenant with the said " Kate Holbein, that she, the said Harriet Ann Morton, will indemnify and keep " indemnified the said Kate Holbein from all claims in respect of the exception " contained in a certain indenture bearing date the 6th day of May 1871, and made " between George Varley of the one part and Charles Searle of the other part for " finding and providing of bell ropes for the Parish Church of Conisborough aforesaid."

A memorial of the above deed was registered at Wakefield on the 7th December 1888.

From information furnished by Messrs. Marsh it seems probable that the indenture of the 6th May 1871 is now in the possession of Mrs. Morton. There can be little doubt on the evidence of the deed recited above that the land in question is charged with the cost of providing new bell ropes for the church when required, and it is not likely that Mrs. Morton, the occupier of the land, or her daughter-in-law will seriously dispute their liability on the next occasion when new ropes are required.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

7th November 1893.

TABULAR

Conisbrough.

Tabular
Summary.

Donor or Title of Charity.	PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or CHAPELEY.	Endowments.									Total Gross Income.
		Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.						
		Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.			Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Conisbrough.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maxwell	-	-	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Waterhouse	-	-	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0
Saxton	-	-	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0
Poor's Land	-	-	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0
Howson	-	-	—	One-fourth of rent of real estate, producing 12%.						—	3 0 0
Cartwright and Mann	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 6
School	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Lands	-	-	House, &c., and lands.	24 0 8	—	C. 607 9 4 C. 399 1 9	— O.T.	— —	— —	16 14 0 } 10 19 4 }	51 14 0
Recreation Ground	-	-	4 1 17	4 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 5 0
Bell-ropes	-	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
											72 18 6

NOTE.—All payments shown under "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses
C. = New
The letters "O.T." signify that the Stock is held

SUMMARY.

Conisbrough.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	A further rentcharge of 2 <i>l.</i> , pay- able to the schoolmaster of Conisbrough, has been with- held since the formation of the School Board.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	See also Bentley with Arksey and Ravenfield.
—	—	—	—	0 19 6	—	—	—	—	See Digest of General Charities of the West Riding.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly endowed with 2 <i>l.</i> from Saxton's Charity and with two cottages, which were sold in 1884. The site and buildings have been transferred to the School Board.
—	—	51 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 5 0	The income, which is applied in repairs, represents proceeds of sale of herbage, and varies considerably in amount.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Charity consists of a charge on Bell String Flat Close and tenements thereon for pro- viding bell-ropes for parish church.
—	—	51 14 0	—	0 19 6	—	16 0 0	—	4 5 0	

of management. The table shows the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full.
Consols.
by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF CONISBROUGH.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities 1818 to 1837 ”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of DONCASTER.

Charity Commission, }
29 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.



COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of DONCASTER.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 11th and 12th of May 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III, c. 91, and 59 George III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 George IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 609). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

Doncaster.

I.

Date of Inquiry.

II.

Report of 1827.

PARISH OF DONCASTER.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (see page 9).

We have met with no deeds or writings respecting the origin or foundation of this school. The mayor and corporation of Doncaster act as trustees of the school, and appoint the master. The schoolroom is part of the building which constitutes the town hall, and which was formerly the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen.

The emoluments of the master consist of an annual sum of 80*l.* paid by the corporation of Doncaster; the rent of a piece of land, of nearly an acre, on the Crimpsal, near Doncaster, let at 3*l.* a year; the rent of an allotment of 1*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, on Potterick Carr, awarded to the trustees of the free school on an inclosure in 1764, which is let at 6*l.* a year; and the rents of three pews in Doncaster church, let at 10*l.* 10*s.* a year.

The annuity of 80*l.* appears to be a voluntary or customary gift; and the land on the Crimpsal was purchased in 1615, with 10*l.*, bequeathed by Robert Binningley, towards the maintenance of the free school for the town and soke of Doncaster, 2*l.* thereto added by William Greene Clerk, and 1*l.* given by the mayor, aldermen and burgesses; and the land was conveyed in trust to the mayor and certain of the then aldermen of Doncaster, by deed dated the 16th of June 1615: as to the allotment and the pews, it is surmised by the master, that the possession of them indicates that there must formerly have been three messuages belonging to the school, now alienated or lost; but no other circumstance has been discovered tending to support that conjecture, and no account can be given of the acquisition of the pews.

The only document found upon search to be in the possession of the corporation relating to the school, is the deed of 1615 above mentioned. The returns of the commissioners under the Act of Edward 6th for the dissolution of chantries, which have been examined in the Augmentation Office with a view to ascertain whether any charity lands were appropriated to the support of the grammar school at Doncaster, contain no mention of that school.

The master instructs gratuitously in classical learning, all the sons of freemen of Doncaster who are sent to him, and has had on an average about seven such scholars at a time; he has also voluntarily received and taught as free scholars the sons of some other inhabitants, not being freemen; and he has received other scholars, educated at the charge of their friends. A quarterage is paid by the free scholars for instruction in writing and accounts.

HOLLIS'S CHARITY (see page 41).

The trustees of Hollis's charity, of which an account will be given in a future Report, pay 20*l.* a year to the minister of the Presbyterian chapel at Doncaster, and 15*l.* a year to a schoolmaster there, appointed by the trustees, for teaching poor children to read and write. It is not prescribed what number of children should be taught free, but there are usually about twenty such attending the school. The children are principally those of the poorer members of the Presbyterian congregation; but the benefit of the charity is not confined to them, and others usually attend the school as pay scholars. At the time of this inquiry the office of schoolmaster was vacant, and the minister was instructing the scholars during the vacancy.

We are informed that the school has always been properly and satisfactorily conducted.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL (see page 25).

ELLIS'S CHARITY.

Thomas Ellis, by deed, dated 10th October 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, conveyed to feoffees, a hospital in Doncaster called St. Thomas House the Apostle, and divers lands and hereditaments in the township of Doncaster and the neighbourhood thereof,* upon the trusts mentioned in the schedule annexed to the deed; whereby it was declared, that his feoffees should dispose of his house called St. Thomas House the Apostle, for the habitation of six poor men and women, to be chosen by his feoffees and by the mayor of Doncaster and vicar of the same for the time being and four of the most antient and substantial inhabitants there, that had been mayors thereof or by the most part of them, of such as had dwelled within the said town or parish, being of good fame, and that had fallen in poverty by sickness or misfortune, to remain there during good behaviour, to be

St. Thomas's Hospital.
Ellis's Charity.

* The particulars of the estate are stated at length in the Memorials of Charitable Donations, registered under the Act 52 Geo. 3, cap. 102, and in the Copy of Memorials, printed by order of the House of Commons, p. 325.

Doncaster.
—
St. Thomas's
Hospital.
Ellis's
Charity—
cont.

always six at the least; and he charged his feoffees, that they, with the issues and profits of the premises should distribute weekly, every Sunday in the year, to the said poor people 6d.; and he willed that the mayor and vicar of Doncaster for the time being, and the four honest men of the same, should name some inhabitant of the town to receive the rents, and pay weekly the poor folk, and disburse for reparation or otherwise as should be prescribed by the feoffees, mayor, vicar, and four honest men aforesaid, and yearly to account to them; and he to have allowed yearly for his pains, 10s., and 3s. 4d. to be at the said accmpt spent amongst the feoffees, mayor, vicar, and four men aforesaid; and 4d. to be also yearly delivered to either of the two serjeants of the town; and the overplus of the same accmpt yearly, to be delivered to the feoffees and persons aforesaid, and that they should yearly bestow the same in alms amongst the poor most need, or else bestow the same upon reparations of the premises, or of their bedding, as they should think most meet; and he further ordained, that whensoever the feoffees came to the number of three, those that should be then living, should enfeoff the number of thirty persons, including the mayor, vicar, and the said worshipful officers, with certain of the most discreet dwelling thereabout, and the rest of the most discreet ancient inhabitants of Doncaster, of all the premises, to the relief of the poor people in the house, according to the ordinance of him the said Thomas Ellis.

The present trustees of this charity are nineteen in number, being the mayor and vicar of Doncaster, three of the aldermen, and some of the principal gentlemen of property in the neighbourhood.

ESTATES AND RENTAL.

Property.	Quantity.	Occupier.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
<i>At Brampton, in the parish of Cantley.</i>	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
Manor of Brompton,* and several parcels of land.	93 0 38	John W. Childers, esq.	Lease for 11 years from February 1820.	118 6 0
<i>Near Doncaster, in the parish of Warmsworth.</i>				
One acre of land in a place near Carr House, called Carr House Bricks.	1 0 0	George Cooke, esq.	Yearly tenant - -	4 15 0
<i>At High Ellers, in the parish of Cantley.</i>				
A close - - - - -	—	John Chester - -	Ditto - - -	8 8 0
<i>In the parish of Cantley.</i>				
Three roods of land, in a close called the Henning's Close.	0 3 0	Richard Kirkby -	Ditto - - -	1 0 0
<i>In the township of Wheatley.</i>				
Certain pieces of land lying dispersed - [The particular situation of these several lands is unknown; they lie intermixed with and undivided from lands, the property of Sir William Bryan Cooke himself.]	7 3 0	Sir William Bryan Cooke, bart.	Ditto - - -	32 11 0
<i>In the township of Wheatley.</i>				
Land, part of a close called Broxholme Close, of which the residue belongs to John Seddon Bower, Esq., M.D.	1 2 0	J. S. Bower, esq. -	Lease for 11 years from February 1820, granted to Mrs. Broadrick.	7 17 6
<i>In the township of Wheatley.</i>				
Land, part of a close called Sandpits Close	2 0 0	Edward Auckland -	Yearly tenant - -	9 0 0
<i>In Doncaster Fields.</i>				
Lands, in four parcels - - -	9 3 25	Richard Wood - -	Lease for 11 years from February 1820.	28 13 0
	2 3 15	Richard Tilburn -	Yearly tenant - -	9 0 0
	2 1 0	John Branson - -	Ditto - - -	7 6 0
<i>In the township of Doncaster.</i>				
Land, part of Thief Lane Close - -	0 2 0	Representatives of the late James Jackson, esq.	Ditto - - -	2 7 6
Close in Doncaster Carr - - -	4 1 0	John Kirby - - -	Ditto - - -	6 7 6
<i>In the township of Balby and parish of Doncaster.</i>				
Two closes in Spittal Field and Balby Moor	43 1 0			
<i>In the township of Doncaster.</i>				
The Spandike Close - - -	5 0 0	Robert Belcher -	Lease for 11 years from February 1820.	158 15 0
<i>In the township of Hexthrope.</i>				
In Hexthrope Nether Furlong (described in the lease as 2a. and 1r.)	2 1 3			
<i>In Hexthrope.</i>				
Four parcels of land - - -	3 2 31	Richard Robson - -	Yearly tenant - -	10 3 0
			Carried forward -	404 9 6

* [So in the original. A.C.]

Property.	Quantity.	Occupier.	Term.	Yearly Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
<i>In Hexthrope.</i>			Brought forward -	404 9 6
The Shoulder of Mutton Close - - -	2 0 12	John Forster, esq. -	Lease for 11 years from February 1820.	7 12 6
<i>In the township of Doncaster.</i>				
Part of Balby-lane Close - - -	2 0 0	John Clarke Walker, esq. -	Yearly tenant - -	9 10 0
Part of the Lands Close, and Hexthrope* Ings Close.	0 3 3	Mr. F. Fisher - -	Ditto - -	3 0 0
				£424 12 0

Doncaster.
St. Thomas's
Hospital.
Ellis's
Charity—
cont.

Some parcels of land have been received in exchange for other lands given up by the trustees; the exchanges were made upon terms of advantage to the charity, and other parcels in the possession or occupation of J. H. Childers, esquire, and Sir William Bryan Cooke, baronet, who are two of the trustees, lie so much intermixed with their own private property, that they could not without difficulty be separated from them, or let to advantage to any other persons. The lands are all let at their full annual value, and have been let according to a valuation.

The total income is 424*l.* 12*s.* a year.

Six almspeople, being generally poor widows, are lodged in the hospital in Doncaster, and the payments out of the income of fixed amount are as follow: To each of the almspeople, 9*s.* a week, a yearly allowance of one guinea each for coals, and a payment of 1*s.* each at Christmas; to the receiver 10*l.* 10*s.* a year; to the clerk, 2*l.* 2*s.* a year; to the distributor of the allowances and pensions paid under the charity, 5*l.* 4*s.* a year; to a person for giving notice of meetings, &c., 2*l.* 2*s.* a year. There are also sundry payments, of variable amount, for insurance, repairs of the almshouse, and contingent expenses, and an allowance is provided out of the surplus rents to poor persons, living in or belonging to Doncaster, as out-pensioners being to each 6*s.* per week, one guinea a year for coals, and 1*s.* a year at Christmas; the number of out-pensioners being varied according to the state of the surplus income, and being at the present time twelve.

The trustees endeavour to select as objects of the Charity, poor persons not receiving parochial relief, and none are selected who are known to receive parochial relief, except under particular circumstances.

The trustees hold meetings for electing almspeople and pensioners, as vacancies occur in their number, and the accounts are settled at an annual meeting. All monies received on account of the charity are kept at a bank, and the balance in hand on the 4th April 1826, amounted to 276*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

THE OLD ALMSHOUSE, OR STOCK'S* ALMSHOUSE (*see* page 30).

Three old cottages on the south side of the high road leading from the Hall Cross in Doncaster to Hatfield, which had been used or occupied from a very remote period as an almshouse for three poor widows, have been recently taken down by the corporation of Doncaster, and another building in Factory Lane, in Doncaster, has been erected for and is occupied by the present almswomen.

The residents in the old almshouse have for a long period been accustomed to receive an annuity or stipend of 2*l.* a year, issuing out of a close called Butterwood Close, in Bentley, near Doncaster, and the same continues to be paid to the almswomen.

We have met with no writings or documents from which any account can be obtained of the foundation of the almshouse, or the grant of the annuity.

An attempt having been made by the corporation of Doncaster, in or about the year 1818, to remove the almswomen from the old almshouse (which the corporation were desirous to take down for improving the appearance of the town at its entrance from the south), to the new building which they had then erected, the attempt was resisted by two of the women, and a petition was presented on their behalf to the Lord Chancellor, praying that the corporation might be prevented from disturbing them; and by the petition they also claimed a right to an old stable and a close of six acres adjoining the almshouse, and to a right of being supplied with water from a neighbouring reservoir. On the hearing of the petition on the 25th May 1813, by the Vice-Chancellor, it was referred to one of the masters of the court, to inquire what the foundation of the almshouse in question was, and to make certain other inquiries in the order mentioned. The master, by his report bearing date 15th March 1820, after stating the substance of several affidavits made on both sides, reported that no trace of the foundation of the almshouse had been discovered, and certified that he did not find there was any right in the poor people, the inhabitants of the almshouses, to a supply of water from the reservoir.

No further proceedings were taken under the petition, and we do not find from the perusal of the affidavits, or from any other sources of information that there are grounds to support the claim advanced to the possession of the stable or the close.

One almswoman was removed to the new building soon after it was finished, the others remained in two of the old cottages, and on the decease of the survivor of them, the cottages were taken down.

By a deed, dated 29th August 1815, purporting to be made between the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of Doncaster, of the first part; the Rev. Robert Affleck, vicar of Doncaster, of the second part; George Bucks, gentleman, of the third part; Catherine Henley, widow, Dame Jane Mary Trigge, widow, and Catherine Henley, spinster, the two only children of the said Catherine

The Old
Almshouse,
or Stock's*
Almshouse.

* [So in the original. The name of the founder would appear to have been Stocks, or Stockes. A.C.]

Doncaster.
 ———
 The Old
 Almshouse
 or Stock's
 Almshouse
 —cont.

Henley, widow, of the fourth part; reciting, that the three ancient tenements had, for a great many years, been occupied as almshouses; and that the occupiers had usually been nominated by the mayor and vicar of Doncaster; and that the poor persons had, for a great many years been accustomed to receive the annual sum of 2*l*. from the proprietors of Butterwood Close, then belonging to Catherine Henley, widow, Dame Jane Mary Trigge, and Catherine Henley, spinster; and that the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, being desirous of promoting the accommodation of the public, by widening and improving the high road, had purchased, and caused to be taken down, certain cottages and buildings, adjoining the almshouses; and that inasmuch as it was necessary with a view to the further improvement of the high road, to take down the three ancient almshouses, which were become very ruinous, and in a state of decay, the said mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, had lately caused to be erected the three cottages and premises after mentioned, which had cost 250*l*. at the least, by way of substitution for the three ancient almshouses intended to be taken down, and it had been agreed, that the same should be conveyed in the manner thereafter expressed; and the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses granted and enfeoffed unto the said Robert Affleck, and his successors, vicars of the parish, three new erected dwelling-houses on the westerly side of Factory Lane in Doncaster, numbered 1, 2, and 3, with the appurtenances; to hold to the said Robert Affleck, and his successors, vicars, &c. for the time being, in lieu of or exchange for the three old almshouses; and it was thereby agreed, that the said Robert Affleck, and his successors, vicars, &c., should permit all such poor persons, being inhabitants of and belonging to the township of Doncaster, as then were or should be appointed by the mayor and the vicar for the time being, respectively, to occupy the said three new erected cottages and premises as almshouses, during good behaviour; and that the election and appointment of every such poor person into the almshouses, and the power of displacing him, her or them for good cause, and of appointing others in their place, should be vested in the mayor and vicar for the time being; provided, and it was thereby agreed, and Catherine Henley, Jane Mary Trigge, and Catherine Henley, spinster, thereby respectively agreed, that nothing therein contained should be construed to extend, to defeat or extinguish the said annual payment of 2*l*., so made to the occupiers of the said ancient almshouses as aforesaid, but that the said annual sum of 2*l*. should continue to be charged upon and payable out of the Butterwood Close, unto and amongst the poor persons who should occupy the three new erected dwelling-houses; and the deed contains a covenant by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, for warranty of the three new erected cottages.

This deed was executed by the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, under the common seal, and by the said Robert Affleck and George Bucks, but not by the other persons, purporting to be parties thereto.

Though the situation of the new almshouse is inferior to that of the old tenements taken down, the new buildings are in every other respect much better adapted to the comfort and convenience of the almswomen.

The corporation appear to have acted without due authority in the removal of the almshouse; and it is said, that in their attempt to dislodge the almswomen, they used an improper degree of violence or coercion, and it seems to us, that in appropriating the new cottages for the use of the almswomen, they ought to have settled the buildings by a deed, the validity of which could not be impeached, and to have indemnified the almswomen against the possibility of the payment of 2*l*. a year being resisted or disputed on the ground of their not being resident within the ancient almshouse; but as the corporation may probably be considered by their proceedings to have incurred this responsibility, and there is no reason to apprehend that the charity will not be duly continued and maintained, it does not appear to us, that the case demands at present the special interference of a court of equity.

MARTIN'S CHARITY (see page 23).

Martin's
 Charity.

Thomas Martin, by will, dated 17th January 1688, gave to the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of Doncaster, 20*l*. a year, to be issuing out of his lands at Stainforth and Tudworth, to put out three, four, or five poor boys to trades, being born and living in Doncaster, every year, whose parents should not be able to do so for them; and he directed, that the apprentices should be put out at the nomination and approbation of the persons in his will named, and the mayor of Doncaster, and the vicar of Doncaster, for the time being.

The annuity of 20*l*. is paid by the owners of the property in Stainforth and Tudworth, viz., John Bladworth, and the assignees of John Smith, a bankrupt, or some purchaser from them, and is annually laid out by the mayor in apprenticing boys, at his discretion, sometimes three being apprenticed, and sometimes four.

ELLERKER'S CHARITY (see page 32).

Ellerker's
 Charity.

Jane Ellerker, by deed, enrolled in Chancery, dated 10th February 1736, conveyed to the Rev. Hollis Pigott, then vicar of Doncaster, and two others, therein named, two cottages in Far St. Sepulchre Gate, in Doncaster, and a close lying in a lane leading from Doncaster to Hexthorpe, upon trust, that they and the survivors of them, should apply the rents and profits to and amongst six, seven, or eight poor housekeepers at Christmas every year, or at such other times as they should think convenient, and that the trustees should keep a book to enter therein their proceedings relating to the trust.

There appears to have been no subsequent conveyance of the premises to new trustees, and the vicar and the mayor of Doncaster act as the sole trustees of the charity.

The cottage is let at 4*l*. 4*s*. a year, and the land at 12*l*. 12*s*. a year, being the full annual value.

The rents are given to poor widows of Doncaster, selected by the mayor and vicar, each choosing by turn. At present there are five widows, receiving each of them 1*l*. 10*s*. a year; eight,

receiving one guinea apiece; and one, receiving 18s. a year. It is proposed, when the widows receiving 1l. 10s. a year, are reduced, to allow stipends of 1l. 1s. a year, to as many widows as the income will suffice for. It has been the custom for many years, to give stipends to a greater number than are mentioned in the deed.

Doncaster.
—
Ellerker's
Charity—
cont.

KAY'S CHARITY (see page 24).

Quintin Kay, by will, dated 10th March 1804, directed all his capital stock in the three per cent. consols, and four per cent. bank annuities, to be transferred into the names of the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of Doncaster, upon trust, out of the dividends, to pay to the vicar or curate of Doncaster, or such other clergyman as they should choose, for a sermon on the tendency of the christian religion to lead its professors to industry and diligence in business, on the first Sunday in September, yearly, 2l. 2s.; to the churchwardens of Doncaster, 5l., to be laid out in bread, to be distributed by them among poor persons residing within the parish of Doncaster, on the day after each annual sermon; to pay 60l. in placing out apprentice annually, six poor children of parents residing in Doncaster, at the age of fourteen years, for the term of seven years, to some trade or business, and to pay 3l. 3s. a year to the treasurer of the dispensary in Doncaster, and 10l. a year to the town clerk of Doncaster, or such person as they should appoint for making the charitable payments thereby directed, and for keeping regular annual accounts of the charity; and as to the residue of the dividends, to pay the same on the first Saturday in every calendar month, unto so many poor reduced persons of good character, residing in Doncaster, of the age of fifty years, as the mayor and aldermen, recorder and town clerk, or the major part of them, should consider proper objects of charity, as such residue would extend to pay, after the rate of 1l. 1s. to each poor person.

Quintin
Kay's
Charity.

The stock transferred under the above donation in 1807, to the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, consisted of 2,000l. three per cent. consols, which has since been increased by the investment in 1818, of a balance then in hand, to 2,150l. three per cent. consols, and of 6,000l. four per cents., which has by the late Act of Parliament been converted into 6,000l. three and a half per cent. stock.

A regular account is kept in a book of the receipt and application of the dividends, and is annually audited and signed by the mayor and aldermen present at a meeting; and it appears from the book, that the several payments are made as directed by the will, and that the balance in hand at the end of the year 1825 amounted to 53l. 3s. 8d.

Six apprentices are put out annually, and seventeen poor persons have from the first received 1l. 1l. each, per month, the persons chosen being such as have been reduced from a better situation in life, and such as do not receive parochial relief. In consequence of the reduction in the dividends of the stock, it will be necessary, when the balance is exhausted, to reduce the number of monthly pensioners, the amount of the dividends being 274l. 10s., and the payments on the present footing, 294l. 9s.

JOHN JARRATT'S CHARITY (see page 24).

John Jarratt, of Doncaster, esquire, on the 9th May 1821, paid to the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses of Doncaster, 2,200l., and thereupon a bond was executed under the corporate seal to the said John Jarratt in the penal sum of 5,000l. subject to a condition, that the mayor, aldermen, and capital burgesses, should pay the yearly sum of 110l. in manner following, viz., on the first Saturday in every calendar month, so much thereof as would amount to 30s. a month, unto or for each of such six poor reduced or decayed persons, whether male or female, being of the age of 50 years or upwards, of good character, and residing within the town of Doncaster, as the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and town clerk, and also the vicar of Doncaster, or the major part of them, should consider most proper objects, and the residue to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the township of Doncaster, to be laid out in bread, and distributed on Christmas day, yearly, among such poor inhabitants of the town, as the churchwardens and overseers should consider deserving objects.

John
Jarratt's
Charity.

The conditions of the bond are performed by the payment of 30s. a month to six poor persons, the pensioners being recommended at present by Mr. Jarratt himself, and the sum of 2l. a year, the surplus interest, is paid to the parish officers, to be laid out in bread.

The sum of 5l. a year, under Quintin Kay's Charity, 2l. a year, under Jarratt's, and 2l. a year out of the sacrament money, are laid out by the churchwardens, in bread, which is distributed on the first Monday in September, and on Christmas day.

CARTWRIGHT'S ALIAS VICARS'S CHARITY (see page 37).

Four poor persons of this parish receive yearly pensions of 13s. 4d. under this charity, the foundation of which is stated in the 17th Report, under the title of General Charities.

Cartwright's
alias Vicars's
Charity.

BRADFORD'S CHARITY (LOST) (see page 46).

It appears by the will of *William Bradford*, dated the 5th February 1619, that he gave towards the perpetual relief of the poor of Doncaster 20l., to be employed by the churchwardens and overseers, for the benefit of the poor; but we can obtain no further account of this gift, and no trace of the receipt or application of the money is to be met with in the books of the parish officers.

Bradford's
Charity,
(lost).

III.

The following are extracts containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-75, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

General Di-
gest, 1873-5,
and Supple-
mentary
Digest, 1891

Doncaster.

General
Digest,
1873-5.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.							Observations.	
	Real Estate.		Personality.				Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Maintenance of Dissenting Places of Worship and their Ministers.	Education of Dis-senters.	Support of Almshouses, but not of their inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribution of Money.		General Uses of the Poor.
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents, charges, and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.											
DONCASTER.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Grammar School	Close of land.	3 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	19 10 0	Gr. 3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Also 250 <i>l.</i> paid by Corporation as a voluntary gift; and 108 <i>l.</i> in hands of the Accountant-General, compensation for land taken by Railway Company.	
Hollis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	20	—	—	—	See Sheffield.	
St. Thomas's Hospital.	130 0 8	330 13 8	—	C. 3,155 4 6	—	424 12 0	—	—	—	—	425 11 6	—	—		
Stock	—	—	—	—	S.B.	2 13 5	—	—	—	—	2 13 5	—	—		
Martin	—	—	20 0 0	—	—	20 0 0	—	Ap. 20	—	—	—	—	—		
Ellerker	Cottage and a close.	15 16 0	—	—	—	16 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	16 16 0	—		
Key	—	—	—	C. 2,150 0 0 } N. 6,000 0 0 }	—	274 10 0	—	Ap. 60	S. 2 2 0	—	174 5 0 Br. 5	—	Medical 3 3 0		
Jarratt	—	—	—	—	Corp. 2,200 0 0	110 0 0	—	—	—	—	108 0 0 Br. 2	—	—	See General Charities of this county.	
Cartwright	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 13 4	—	—		
Red House	Farmhouse and 85 2 1	150 0 0	—	C. 263 10 0	—	157 13 1	—	—	—	—	157 13 1	—	—	Founded by agreement, 1726, in pensions.	
National School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Founded by deed, 1866.	
Providence Meeting House.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Founded by deed, 1822.	
Carr's Charity for Deaf and Dumb Institution.	—	—	—	C. 490 9 3	—	14 14 3	14 14 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Founded by will, 1862. Held by Official Trustees.	
Saunders	—	—	—	—	B. 3,000 0 0	135 0 0	—	—	—	—	135 0 0	—	—	Founded by will, 1861. For six poor widows.	
						1,130 8 3	867 8 0	80	—	2 2 0	15 0 0	1,096 6 4	7	16 16 0 3 3 0	

NOTE.—C.= Consols, N.= New 3 per cents, R.= Railway, S.= Sarmon, Br.= Bread, S.B.= Savings Bank, Gr.= Grammar School, Ap.= Apprenticing. The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income, so far as yet known to the Commissioners.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry.	Endowments.				Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.	
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personalty and its Income.		Total Gross Income.	Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Nonconformist Bodies.	Alms-houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.		
	Houses and Lairs, and Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents-charge and Fixed Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.								Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			In Money.
A. R. P.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
DONCASTER:																
Grammar School:																
The Morley Scholarship	—	—	—	Doncaster Corporation Debenture.	2,000 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Will, proved 1880.
Standish, H.	—	—	—	I. 3½	404 0 11	14 2 9	14 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Will, proved 1869. Income for purposes of school.
The Sturges Exhibition	—	—	—	4½ per cent. Debenture Stock of Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.	1,000 0 0	45 0 0	45 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Founded by Harriet Sturges, by Indenture, 1863. Income for purchase of prizes for scholars of the Grammar School.
The Vaughan Testimonial Fund Prizes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dr. Vaughan appropriated the interest of 43 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> raised as a testimonial to himself to the purchase of prizes for scholars of the Grammar School.
The Morley Charity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Will, proved 1880.
The Morley Pensions	—	—	—	C. 5,000 0 0	—	137 10 0	137 10 0	—	—	137 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	Will, proved 1880. Applicable in Doncaster and neighbourhood.
National School:																
Standish, H.	—	—	—	I. 3½	808 1 9	—	28 5 7	28 5 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Will, proved 1869. Income for purposes of school.
Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb:																
Baker, J. E.	—	—	—	C. 100 0 0	—	—	2 15 0	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	Particulars of foundation unknown. For Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Income arises from one-third of dividends on 1,200 <i>l.</i> Stock, after deducting 10 <i>l.</i> from such dividends.
Aldam, W.	—	—	—	C. 100 0 0	—	—	2 15 0	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	
Hall, G.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 13 4	7 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 13 4	
*Wesleyan Chapel in Priory Place.	Chapel and appurtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1832. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1881.
CHRISTCHURCH:																
Childers, L.	—	—	—	C. 1,258 3 10	O.T.	—	34 12 0	34 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	34 12 0	Will, proved 1883.

NOTE.—C.=Consols, I. 3½=India 3½, 10s. per cent. Stock, O.T.=Stock held by "Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income, so far as yet known to the Commissioners.

Doncaster.
Register of
Unreported
Charities.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

There are various references to this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is stated hereafter in dealing with the Charities severally referred to.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall.

The County Council of the West Riding was represented at the opening of the Inquiry by Mr. F. Bacon Frank, Vice-Chairman, Mr. W. Vibart Dixon, Deputy Clerk, Aldermen Richard E. Clark and J. F. Clark, and Councillors William Chadwick and George Dunston; the Corporation of Doncaster by the Mayor (Councillor Abbott), Mr. Thomas B. Sugden, Town Clerk, Mr. Thomas Anelay, Borough Steward, Aldermen R. C. Bentley and H. Wainwright, and Councillors Mark Dowson and William Armitage; the Trustees of the Municipal Charities by Mr. Richard E. Clark (Chairman), Mr. J. G. Nicholson, Clerk, and Messrs. R. C. Bentley and J. F. Clark; the Trustees of St. Thomas's Hospital by Messrs. R. C. Bentley, R. E. Clark, Thomas Anelay, and J. G. Nicholson (Clerk and Receiver); Ellerker's and Saunders's Charities by Canon Tebbutt, Vicar of Doncaster, Alderman John Athron, and Mr. W. Ernest Atkinson (Secretary).

There were also present the Rev. Townsend Storrs, M.A., Headmaster of the Grammar School; the Rev. P. W. N. Bourne, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church, Doncaster (constituted an ecclesiastical parish on the 26th May 1846), the Rev. W. F. Wilberforce, Vicar of Brodsworth, the Rev. Halliwell Thomas, Minister of the Unitarian Church, and others.

Mr. Bacon Frank, on behalf of the County Council, said a few words by way of introduction to the Inquiry, which was the first of the series to be held throughout the Riding.

For the purposes of this Inquiry and Report the ancient parish of Doncaster has been treated as comprising the townships of Balby with Hexthorpe, Doncaster, Langthwaite with Tilts, Long Sandall, and Wheatley; and the parish or township of Carr House with Elmfield. From the ancient parish two ecclesiastical divisions have been formed, viz., Christ Church in 1846, and St. James in 1864.

The Municipal Charities.

The
Municipal
Charities.

Information as to these Charities was furnished principally by Mr. Richard Ecroyd Clark, Chairman, whose extensive knowledge of these and many of the other Charities was of great assistance throughout the Inquiry, and by Mr. J. G. Nicholson, clerk to the Trustees.*

By Order of the Lord Chancellor, dated the 15th December 1837, made in pursuance of s. 71 of the Municipal Corporations Act, 1835, the property and administration of all charitable endowments held or administered before the 1st August 1836 by the Corporation of Doncaster, or any members thereof in their corporate capacity, were transferred to a body of 19 Municipal Trustees, whose names were set out in the Master's Report, confirmed by the above-mentioned Order.

In 1860 only seven of these Trustees were surviving, and under the authority of a Certificate of the Charity Commissioners dated 15th January 1861, an application was made by them to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of new Trustees.

By an Order of Vice-Chancellor Stuart, dated 19th March 1861, the seven survivors, with 12 others, were appointed Trustees.

In 1879, the number being reduced to eight, application was made to the Charity Commissioners for a further appointment, and after considerable correspondence relating to the names of certain proposed Trustees and to the suggestion of the Commissioners that application should be made for a Scheme for the regulation of the Charities, an Order was made on the 3rd August 1880, discharging Robert Baxter at his own request, and appointing 13 Trustees in addition to and jointly with the six then surviving (one having died since the application was made). Of the 19 thus constituted 11 now survive, viz.—

Richard Ecroyd Clark, Esq., J.P., Chairman;
The Rev. John Campion;

* Reference was constantly made during the Inquiry to the late Mr. C. Jackson's "Doncaster Charities, Past and Present," published in 1881. Mr. Jackson, who was well versed in antiquarian research, always had recourse to the original authorities, when they were available, and his book is a valuable repository of accurate information, especially where, as in several cases, the original documents have been lost or mislaid since he had access to them. The book is out of print and scarce, but Mr. Sugden, the town clerk, has kindly given me a copy, which has been of great service to me.

The Very Rev. Charles John Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple;
 The Rev. Charles Sisum Wright, Prebendary of York;
 Robert Charles Bentley, Esq., J.P., Wine Merchant;
 Joseph Firth Clark, Tanner;
 Charles Mandall Hartley, Gentleman;
 Richard Morris, Merchant, J.P.;
 Robert Stockil, Banker, J.P.;
 Archibald Sturrock, Esq., J.P.;
 John Sykes, Physician, J.P.; all of Doncaster.

Doncaster.
 The Municipal Charities—cont.

The Municipal Charities comprise the Grammar School, the Red House, Kay's, Jarratt's, Martin's, and the Morley Charity and Exhibitions.

The Grammar School (see page 1).

Records exist of two ancient endowments of this school, which seem not to have been brought to the notice of the Commissioners of 1827. (a.) Thomas Symkinson, Alderman of Doncaster, in his will proved 2nd May 1560, says: "Item. I give towards a foundation of a school in Doncaster aforesaid, if it go forward, four acres of meadow, that is to say two acres in Bentley Ings, and one close lying in Earne Laithes, in the tenure of Thomas Birdsall." (b.) Thomas Ellis, Alderman, by his will dated 4th April 1562 and proved on the 2nd December 1562, devised a house in Doncaster in a street by St. Mary Magdalen Churchyard, five messuages or cottages in Fisher Gate in the same town, an annuity of 6*d.* issuing out of a house in Fisher Gate, and two tofts in Fisher Gate, "the same to be received immediately after my decease by my feoffees named within the deed of St. Thomas's House the Apostle, towards the making of one free grammar school in Doncaster aforesaid, to and for the use and virtuous education and bringing up of the children in learning in the said school, and for the increase and maintenance of the wages and stipend of the schoolmaster of the same school for the time being."

The Grammar School.

I was informed that the lands and houses comprised in these two devises cannot be identified with any now existing, nor can their history or devolution be traced, though it seems probable, from the recollection of persons now dead, that the land in Potteric Carr, mentioned in the Report of 1827, was allotted to the Trustees of the Grammar School in respect of three houses in Fisher Gate. The two devises are particularly mentioned here because it is upon them, together with certain references in the Corporation records to lands held by them for the benefit of the Grammar School, that the Municipal Trustees have founded their contention that the annual payment heretofore and at the present time made by the Corporation to the schoolmaster, is not in reality a voluntary gift, but has been made in consideration of the lands forming the original endowment of the Grammar School, which have become merged in the Corporation estates. There is no evidence that any such contention was made at the Inquiry held by the Commissioners of 1827, in whose Report it is stated that the annuity of 80*l.* "appears to be a voluntary or customary gift;" but it must be remembered that at that date the Corporation were themselves the Trustees of the School. So far as I can ascertain, the earliest occasion on which the claim was formally made was in a letter written by Dr. Sharpe, Chairman of the Municipal Trustees, to the Town Clerk on the 18th December 1846, in pursuance of a resolution passed by the Trustees on the same day, in which letter he says, "nor do the Trustees feel themselves at liberty to admit that the payment annually made to Mr. Cape was voluntary or dependent upon the will and pleasure of the Corporation."

At the Inquiry this question was discussed at some length, and Mr. R. E. Clark on behalf of the Trustees said that although their relations with the Corporation were now quite friendly, and they made no complaint against the Corporation in connection with the Grammar School, yet he could not allow so important an occasion to pass without publicly and formally reasserting the claim of the Trustees to a payment from the Corporation in support of the Grammar School as a matter of right and in consideration of the ancient endowments of the School.

No definite amount seems ever to have been claimed, and Mr. Clark admitted that the Trustees were not at present in a position to prove their claim, so far as it rests on direct evidence of property having been held by the Corporation in trust for the School. The Town Clerk, on behalf of the Corporation, repudiated all liability in respect of the original endowments, if any, and maintained that the payment by the Corporation (now 250*l.* a year) is entirely voluntary on their part.

Doncaster.

—
The
Grammar
School—
cont.

It is not proposed to enter more fully here into the question at issue between the Trustees and the Corporation, which is forming the subject of consideration under the Endowed Schools Acts. The present state of things is unsatisfactory, chiefly because the precarious nature of one of the principal sources of income of the School renders difficult the establishment of a Scheme under those Acts. For this evil the best remedy would be found in a spontaneous recognition by the Corporation (an unusually wealthy one) of the responsibility entailed by their long connection with the school, and of the importance and advantage to the town itself of establishing on a permanent and satisfactory basis a school that has had so creditable a record in the past.

History of
the School
since 1827.

The following is a short summary of the history of the school since the date of the Report of 1827 :—

The then headmaster, Mr. Hobson, having ceased to reside in the town, and the school having deteriorated in consequence, he was, after a long controversy, removed by the Corporation from his office in 1832, and in that year a new headmaster, the Rev. H. Cape, M.A., was appointed. It may be noticed, in connection with the controversy as to the ancient endowments of the school, that in the agreement between Mr. Cape and the Corporation, a proviso was inserted that if any further endowments of the Grammar School, to which he might be entitled by virtue of his office, should be brought to light, the payment by the Corporation by way of stipend should be reduced by the amount of the income of such endowments.

It was also agreed that Mr. Cape should receive 80*l.* a year from the Corporation until the number of sons of freemen and burgesses educated at the school should exceed 20, and then an additional 20*l.* a year should be paid to him. The fee for freemen's sons was fixed at 4*l.*, and he was allowed to take boarders and day boys on his own terms. As a matter of fact the payment appears to have been very soon raised to 120*l.*, and to have continued at that rate till his death in November 1846.

In that month the demolition of the old Town Hall, in the east end of which the school was carried on, was begun, and the school, being thus deprived at once of a local habitation and a master, was suspended for a time. The Corporation, in reply to representations made to them by the Municipal Trustees, undertook to take steps to provide the necessary accommodation for the Grammar School, and it may be convenient to mention here that the Corporation have never seriously disputed their liability to provide and maintain a building for the School, though they consider that they have now relieved themselves from all future liability in this respect by a contribution, as herein-after mentioned, of 2,000*l.* towards the erection of the present building.

In December 1846 a dispute arose between the Trustees and the Corporation on the question of the election of a new headmaster. The Corporation decided to reduce the headmaster's stipend again to 80*l.*, and not to allow him to take boarders; the Trustees refused to advertise for a master on these terms, and matters were thus at a deadlock, and for two years the school appears to have been in abeyance.

In 1848 the Corporation resolved to establish a new school of their own, to be called the Municipal School, and appointed, after advertisement, the Rev. William Stoddart, M.A., headmaster of this school. By deed of covenant between the Corporation and Mr. Stoddart, dated 10th October 1848, it was agreed that a stipend of 200*l.* should be paid, and schoolrooms provided by the Corporation, that the headmaster should find his own house, and provide and pay a commercial master and other assistants, should teach sons of burgesses and residents at certain fees, but should not be allowed to take boarders, and should be dismissible at three months' notice. On 2nd November 1848 the Trustees appointed Mr. Stoddart headmaster of the Grammar School, "with all its rights and immunities as connected with that school," and he received the income of the endowments of the school from that time, but only one school seems to have been carried on by him in his double capacity.

In 1850 new school buildings in St. George Gate were erected by the Corporation. The Municipal School, however, did not prove a success; and the relations between the Corporation and the master were not satisfactory. In November 1851 his stipend was reduced to 80*l.* a year, and in November 1854 it was entirely withdrawn, and the keys of the school demanded by the mayor.

In February 1853 the parish church had been burnt down, and the school buildings were required, or at all events were used, for temporary church purposes. Mr. Stoddart still continued to receive a few pupils at his private residence in Doncaster,

until he was presented to the living of Arksey, an adjoining parish, and in a letter to the Charity Commissioners, dated 30th October 1857, and written from Arksey, he says, "I still go daily to Doncaster, to a room which I have hired in High Street, for the purpose of preventing, as far as possible, the entire suppression of the school." The Charity Commissioners, to whom Mr. Stoddart submitted in 1858 a full statement of his case, were not able to give him any assistance, so far as the mastership of the Municipal School was concerned, but eventually, through the influence of Dr. Vaughan, then Vicar of Doncaster, a compromise was arranged, and in October 1861 Mr. Stoddart accepted 100*l.* in satisfaction of his claims against the Corporation, and resigned the headmastership of both schools.

By the exertions of Dr. Vaughan the differences between the Corporation and the Municipal Trustees were also removed; the Corporation agreed to increase their former annual grant to 250*l.*; a new scheme in the form of 10 resolutions* for the future management of the School was drawn up by the Trustees; a new headmaster, the Reverend William Gurney, M.A., was appointed on the 28th March 1862; and on the 6th of August in the same year the school was reopened with much ceremony.

Under Mr. Gurney's headmastership the school increased greatly in numbers and reputation. It is selected for special commendation by Mr. Fitch in his Reports to the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1868. He says in one place (Sch. Inq. Rep., vol. ix., p. 160). "In the whole of this district I know no institution which seems to me so well to provide at once for the claims of the higher education and for the claims of the poor." The district here alluded to comprised the schools of Leeds, Halifax, Skipton, Sedbergh, and Giggleswick. At that date the school contained 80 day-boys and 54 boarders.

The building in St. George Gate was soon found inadequate to the increasing numbers of the school, and in 1864 a movement was set on foot to raise funds for the erection of a new school. A site of about two acres, adjoining the Thorne Road, and a sum of 1,000*l.*, were given by the late Mr. W. H. Forman, and the Corporation gave a sum of 2,000*l.* under the following resolution:—

"21 October 1865. It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Councillor Sorsby, and seconded by Mr. Councillor Moore, that the sum of 2,000*l.* be given towards the erection of a new grammar school (payment to spread over two years) instead of 1,000*l.* granted at a meeting of this Council on the 15th day of August last, but on the same terms and conditions as stated in that resolution, namely, that an additional adequate sum be raised from other sources; that the present school and premises revert to the Council, and that the Council incur no responsibility whatever either in the erection or in the future maintenance of the new school."

The total sum raised, inclusive of interest, was 6,491*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* On the 18th December 1867, the foundation stone of the new building was laid by Mr. Charles Stockil, then mayor, and on the 2nd April 1869 the building was opened for the purposes of the school, which is still carried on there. The architect was Sir George (then Mr.) Gilbert Scott, R.A.

In June 1868, the Trustees wrote to the Charity Commissioners asking for their sanction and approval of the resolutions referred to above; and by Order dated the 26th November 1869 a Scheme was made under the Charitable Trusts Acts which embodied those resolutions with very slight alterations. This Order, after reciting (*inter alia*) that the consent of the Committee of Council on Education to the order had been obtained in conformity with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, provides that, subject to the provisions of the said Act, and to any Scheme to be established by the Commissioners under that Act in pursuance thereof, the Scheme set out in the schedule to the Order be approved and established as the Scheme for the future regulation of the Charity.

Scheme of
26th Novem-
ber 1869.

The schedule is as follows:—

IN THE MATTER OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT DONCASTER IN THE COUNTY OF YORK:

Scheme for the Regulation and Management of the above-mentioned Charity.

1. The present Trustees of the Municipal Charities of Doncaster and their successors, the Trustees of the said Municipal Charities for the time being, shall be the Trustees of this Charity.

* Incorrectly stated in the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission, vol. ix., p. 159, to have been framed by the Trustees "under the authority of the Court of Chancery."

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School—
cont.

2. The school shall consist of two parts—(1) Classical; in which shall be taught Latin and Greek, arithmetic and mathematics, English composition, history, and such subjects as are commonly taught in the public schools, including French and German in the case of those whose parents may desire such instruction for their sons. (2.) English; in which shall be taught arithmetic and mathematics, English composition, history, and such subjects as are required for a sound commercial education, including French and German as above. Both these departments shall be under the charge and supervision of the master of the school.

3. The master shall receive sons of freemen, burgesses, and residents within the borough at a charge of 6*l.* per annum for the Classical school, or of 4*l.* per annum for the English school, without extras (except for modern languages other than French and German).

4. There shall always be 10 boys taught in the school free of all charge (except for modern languages other than French and German) to be called "Corporation Scholars," to be selected from among the sons (whether in or out of the school, being under 12 years of age) of freemen, burgesses, and residents within the borough by an open competitive examination conducted by or under the superintendence of the master of the school, provided that neither classical nor foreign languages shall form any part of such examination. The master shall report the result of the examination to the Mayor and Vicar of Doncaster for the time being; the appointment to be made in each case by the mayor, the vicar, and the master, or the majority of them. Any boy so selected may enter as (or become subsequently) a scholar in either department of the school at the option of his parents, and shall remain free (as above) so long as he continues to attend regularly, and conduct himself diligently and properly in the judgment of the master. In the event of a vacancy arising among the Corporation Scholars, public notice shall be given, and an examination held within six weeks to supply such vacancy according to the above directions. This rule shall remain in force so long as the annual stipend of 250*l.* be paid by the Corporation.

5. The master shall be at liberty to receive other boys at his own discretion, and on such terms as he may think proper, whether as boarders in his own house or in houses recognised or authorised by him for that purpose.

6. The master shall have the power of appointing and dismissing all assistant masters for either department of the school.

7. The master shall have the entire control of the discipline of the school, including the power of expulsion.

8. The vacations of the school shall be six weeks in summer and five weeks in winter, the times to be fixed by the master.

9. The master shall not undertake any chaplaincy, nor have any parochial charge, nor perform any stipendiary occasional duty except during vacations.

10. Non-residence shall vacate the mastership *ipso facto*.

11. In case the annual stipend of 250*l.*, or any part thereof, shall cease to be paid by the Corporation, the Trustees shall apply to the Charity Commissioners, or to the Commissioners acting under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, for a new scheme.

Under this Scheme, as varied by two Orders of the Charity Commissioners, herein-after mentioned, the school is now carried on.

On the 17th December 1872, in consequence of an application by the headmaster, dated the 24th October 1872, and supported by resolutions of the Trustees and the Town Council, dated respectively the 5th July and 23rd October of the same year, the Charity Commissioners issued a formal Opinion and Advice of the Board to the effect, that the vacations of the school might be "arranged and had at three seasons of the year, instead of the times at present in use at the said school."

On the 20th April 1880, Mr. Skirrow, an Inspector of Charities, held a local inquiry into the Municipal Charities of Doncaster. His Report of the inquiry is dated 4th May 1880.

At that time there were, in addition to the headmaster (the Rev. W. Gurney, M.A.), six additional masters, three resident, of whom two were graduates with honours of Cambridge, and three non-resident.

There were in all 157 scholars attending the school, the number being made up thus:—

Corporation Scholars	-	-	-	-	-	10
Boarders	-	-	-	-	-	50
Day boys	-	-	-	-	-	97

Report of
Mr. Skirrow,
4th May
1880.

Of the boarders, 30 were in the headmaster's house, 8 in the house of the English master, and 12 in the house of a Mrs. Lee. The master paid the Corporation a rent of 100*l.* a year for his house. The average annual receipts of the school were as follows:—

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cont.

	£	s.	d.
Rent	6	0	0
Dividends	3	0	0
Other sources—			
The Corporation grant	250	0	0
School fees on an average of the last 14 years	556	10	6
	<u>£815</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

The headmaster stated to Mr. Skirrow, that on an average of the last 14 years, the receipts from all the sources above mentioned had amounted to 806*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, the staff expenses to 862*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and the other expenses for a school field, examinations, divinity prizes, school concert, rates, taxes, general repairs, &c. to about 100*l.*

He also stated that he did not in the above estimates include himself on the staff, that he was responsible for every outlay, and had to meet a deficit of about 155*l.* a year out of such emoluments as might be derived from his boarders, which were, as already mentioned, 30 in number.

Mr. Skirrow's Report further states that at the inquiry everyone present spoke well of the school, and of the way in which it was conducted.

Mr. Gurney resigned in 1881, and, in August of that year, the Rev. George Smith, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge (10th Wrangler and First Class in the Moral Sciences Tripos), was appointed headmaster. From the School Calendar for 1886, it appears that in that year there were six assistant masters, two of whom were graduates, with honours, of Oxford. In the same year there were 85 boys in the school—60 in the classical, and 25 in the English department. The Calendar shows that the school had, since its re-opening in 1862, been fairly successful in obtaining scholarships at other schools, and also open scholarships and other distinctions at the Universities.

On the 2nd of August 1887, on the application of the Trustees, supported by the headmaster and the Corporation, an order was made by the Charity Commissioners, by way of Scheme, in partial variation of the above-mentioned Scheme of the 26th November 1869, in these terms:—"That in place of the clause numbered 3 in the aforesaid Scheme there shall henceforth be substituted a clause in the terms following, namely:—

"3. The master shall receive sons of freemen, burgesses, and residents within the borough at a charge of 10*l.* per annum for the classical school, and of 6*l.* per annum for the English school, without extras (except for modern languages other than French and German).

"4. In so far as any land of the Charity is not subject to the provisions of section 4 of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, the Trustees may set apart and let any suitable portion of the property of the said Charity in allotments, in the manner prescribed by that Act."

On the 28th February 1890, the present headmaster, the Reverend Townsend Storrs, M.A., was appointed. He was present, as above stated, at the Inquiry, and gave full information as to the present condition of the school.

The endowments of the Grammar School now consist of:—

- (a.) The school site and buildings;
- (b.) The allotment of 1*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.* on Potterie Carr, mentioned in the Report of 1827;
- (c.) The sum of 104*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* Consols, representing the purchase money of the piece of land in Crimpsal mentioned in the same Report;
- (d.) A sum of 1,000*l.* Consols, contributed by voluntary subscriptions towards a fund for the erection of a headmaster's house;
- (e.) The Vaughan Testimonial Fund;
- (f.) The Standish Benevolence.

Present
endowment
of the
School.

The pew rents mentioned in the Report of 1827 were lost by the destruction of the old Parish Church in 1853.

The gross aggregate income from the above endowments is 67*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

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School—
cont.

(a.) The site of the school was conveyed by deed dated the 11th of May 1867, and enrolled in Chancery the 24th July 1867. The parties to this deed, which was produced for my inspection, are William Henry Forman of the one part, and Thomas Walker with 13 others therein-mentioned, and described as "the Trustees of the Doncaster Charities," of the other part. Mr. Forman conveys in exercise of a power of appointment reserved to him by an indenture dated the 7th day of May 1856. The land is described as "all that piece or parcel of land in the Parish of Doncaster, in the County of York, containing by recent admeasurement two acres and thirty-six perches, delineated and coloured pink in the plan on these presents, which said piece or parcel of land comprises numbers 17, 18, and 19 in the Schedule and plan referred to in the said indenture of the 7th day of May 1856, and is in the occupation of John Elwis, or howsoever otherwise, &c." The *habendum* is—

"To hold the said premises unto and to the use of the said Trustees, their heirs and assigns for ever; upon trust to permit the said premises and the buildings erected or to be erected thereon, to be for ever hereafter appropriated and used as and for a school-house, playground, and appurtenances, for the purposes of the Charity or institution known as 'The Doncaster Grammar School,' according to such rules and regulations, and subject to such provisions as shall for the time being be in force with reference to the said Grammar School."

After the usual covenants by the grantor, including a covenant for the production of the said indenture, the deed proceeds:—

"And it is hereby declared that the persons who shall for the time being be the Trustees of the Doncaster Charities shall also be the Trustees of these presents, and whether having the legal estate in the said premises vested in them or not shall have the same powers and authorities with reference to the trust hereby created, as if they had been appointees under these presents."

The schoolhouse is a long building, in the Gothic style, containing a large school-room on the first floor, extending almost the whole length of the building, with open cloisters underneath. This room is 96 feet in length, inclusive of a gallery at the end, 36 feet in breadth, 22 feet in height to the top of the side walls, and 40 feet to the highest point of the roof. There is a classroom opening out of the schoolroom, the dimensions of which are $26 \times 14 \times 22$ feet, and another small room at the top of the staircase used for the same purpose. On the ground floor, opening out of the cloisters, there are, besides the boys' cap room and offices, a small room now used as a classroom, and another room, measuring $36 \times 13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which is being fitted up by the headmaster as a laboratory, the necessary funds having been raised by private subscription, including a contribution of 50*l.* from the Corporation of Doncaster.

There is a handsome approach in front, with a short avenue of young trees, and at the back of the building is an open gravel space, with horizontal bars, &c. for the boys, and a large kitchen garden, of which the headmaster has the benefit. The school playground is a field of about 8 acres, a quarter of a mile away from the school. For this the headmaster pays 24*l.* a year out of his own pocket, and is liable also for the rates and for the repair of the fences; but the grazing of the field is let by him for 13*l.* a year. The school is insured for 2,000*l.* with the Royal Fire and Life Insurance Society (Leeds District Branch). The premiums are paid through Messrs. Beckett's Bank, out of the income of the Standish Benevolence. The amount is small in comparison with the cost of the building, but it is considered that the risk of fire is not great, as the building is warmed throughout by hot water. The premium is 2*l.* There is no headmaster's residence attached to the school, and Mr. Storrs lives in a house about three minutes' walk from the school, for which he pays 80*l.* a year rent to the Corporation. At the Inquiry Mr. Storrs, while disclaiming any intention to complain of his treatment in general by the Corporation, protested in a friendly spirit against this arrangement, saying that he did not believe there was another school of the same class in Yorkshire, or indeed in England, in which the headmaster was not provided with a house.

(b.) The allotment on Potteric Carr is now let for 3*l.* a year. I could, however, get very little information on the subject of this letting. Nothing was known of any written agreement, or even any verbal agreement, with the tenant. His name is Box, and he pays the rent regularly to the headmaster, who applies twice a year for the payment, but has never seen the tenant. He found the present arrangement in force when he succeeded Mr. Smith, and thinks that the land has been held by the same tenant, at the same rent, for about 12 years. In 1880, however, at the date of Mr. Skirrow's Report, the land was let to Thomas Taylor, and the rent was 6*l.*, as in 1827.

So little was known before the Inquiry of the letting of this land, that in the accounts for 1892, furnished by the Trustees, the name of the tenant is given as John Taylor. The land is about two miles from Doncaster, and is cultivated as a market garden. The rent seems small for land of that class, and Mr. Storrs said he had heard that the same man was paying for similar land as much as 6*l.* or 8*l.* an acre. On the other hand it was alleged that this was ordinary agricultural land at the time that Mr. Box entered into occupation of it, and that the improved value was due to his labour and outlay upon it. Mr. Anelay, steward of the Corporation, also said that the Corporation had recently let 23 acres of land of the same quality in the vicinity by tender for 40*l.* a year. There is a rate payable on this land to the Carr Drainage Commissioners varying in amount from 7*s.* to 9*s.* a year. It is paid by the tenant.

The award of the Carr Drainage Commissioners under which this allotment was made is dated the 7th September 1771; the land is allotted "to the Trustees of the Free School of Doncaster and their successors for the time being," and is numbered 162 on the plan. It is ordered that "the south and west fences of the said allotment shall be made, and for ever hereafter repaired and maintained by and at the expense of the said Trustees and their successors." The award is in the custody of Messrs. Baxter and Co., Solicitors, of Doncaster.

The head master pays the tithe on the land, amounting to about 16*s.* a year.

(c.) The sum of 104*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* New Consols is standing in the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) to the credit of an account entitled "Ex parte the Great Northern Railway Company, in the matter of the Great Northern Railway Act, 1846, the account of the Trustees of the Free Grammar School of Doncaster." This sum represents the proceeds of the sale of the land in Crimpsal, mentioned in the Report of 1827, to the Great Northern Railway Company. The land is described in the Report as nearly an acre. It actually contained 2 roods 19 perches. The company gave notice to the Trustees in April 1851 that the land would be required for the purposes of their undertaking, and the conveyance was executed on the 3rd July 1852.

The investment was made under an order of Vice-Chancellor Parker, dated July 1852. The Order directed that the dividends should be paid to the master of the Grammar school for the time being.

The headmaster informs me that the dividends on this sum, amounting, after deduction of income tax, to 2*l.* 16*s.* a year, are paid to him direct, on application to the Paymaster of the Supreme Court, Royal Courts of Justice.

(d.) About four or five years ago a subscription was set on foot for a fund to build a headmaster's house. As soon as a sum (974*l.* 10*s.*) sufficient to buy 1,000*l.* Consols had been collected the investment was made, and the trusts of this sum were declared by a deed poll dated 31st December 1888, under the hands and seals of Thomas Walker, Edward Jackson, Richard Morris, Benjamin Shaw Brundell, and Alfred Parkin. This deed, which was produced at the Inquiry, recites the circumstances under which the money was subscribed, and directs that it shall always be invested in public stocks or Government securities, and the annual proceeds paid to the headmaster for the time being; that as soon as the trust funds, with any further subscriptions or other funds applicable toward the same object, shall, in the opinion of the Trustees, be sufficient for the purpose, a residence for the headmaster shall be built on some convenient part of the school premises, and that if the school shall at any time cease to exist the fund shall be devoted to the promotion of education in the town of Doncaster. It is further provided that the statutory power of appointing new Trustees shall be exercised by the then surviving or continuing Trustees whenever the number is reduced to three.

By indenture dated the 22nd November 1892, endorsed on the above deed poll, after recital of the deaths (in 1891) of Thomas Walker and Edward Jackson, William Clark and Henry Augustus Brundell were appointed Trustees in their place. The present Trustees of the fund are, therefore:—

Richard Morris, of Beechfield, Doncaster, Esquire;
Benjamin Shaw Brundell, of Doncaster, Civil Engineer;
Alfred Parkin, of Doncaster, Solicitor;
William Clark, of Doncaster, Tanner and Leather Merchant;
Henry Augustus Brundell, of Doncaster, Civil Engineer.

The dividends, amounting to 27*l.* 10*s.* yearly, are paid regularly to the headmaster.

Copies of the original and indorsed deeds have been kindly made for my use by Messrs. Parkin & Co., Solicitors, Doncaster.

(e.) *The Vaughan Testimonial Fund.*—When Dr. Vaughan was leaving the town, upon his appointment as Master of the Temple in 1869, a sum of 435*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* was

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Vaughan
Testimonial
Fund.

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School—
cont.

subscribed as a testimonial to him, and was deposited by him with the Corporation to form a fund, of which the income should be devoted to the purchase of prizes for the school. The trusts of this fund were declared in a deed of considerable length, dated the 11th May 1870, and made between Dr. Vaughan of the first part, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Doncaster of the second part, and Arthur Joseph Smith, the Reverend Francis Pigou, and the Reverend William Gurney (who were then respectively Mayor of Doncaster, Vicar of Doncaster, and Headmaster of the Grammar School), of the third part. The principal provisions of this deed, which is in Mr. J. G. Nicholson's custody, and was produced by him at the Inquiry, are as follows:—After recital of the circumstances in which the deposit with the Corporation had been made, it is witnessed that the Corporation covenant with the parties of the third part that they will, on demand, pay to them or to the Trustees for the time being of the deed (afterwards interpreted to mean the Mayor of Doncaster, the Vicar of Doncaster, and the Headmaster of the Doncaster Grammar School, respectively for the time being), or any two of them, the sum of 435*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, and in the meantime will pay to them or some two or one of them by way of interest the sum of 20*l.*, without any deduction, on the 11th day of May in every year, whether demanded or not. Upon receipt of the fund or any part thereof, the Trustees are to invest the sum received in the public or parliamentary stocks or funds, or Government securities of the United Kingdom, or in Bank Stock, or East India Stock, or at interest upon real securities, or the securities of any incorporated company in England legally empowered to borrow money. The interest paid by the Corporation, or the income of the fund, is to be applied in the purchase or payment of prizes, to be called Vaughan Testimonial Prizes, and to be given to such scholars for such subjects and under such conditions as the Trustees shall think fit, to be distributed on the 24th of June in each year; but if during the 12 months preceding that day the scholars shall have included on an average fewer than 30 sons of residents within the borough, no prizes shall be given for that year, but the money shall be applied in the discretion of the Trustees to "lawful and local purposes," or failing such application shall be accumulated in augmentation of the capital fund, with liberty to apply the accumulation as income in any future year. There is a clause empowering the Trustees to apply for an Order to transfer the fund to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and clauses protecting the Trustees and providing for the continuity of the trusts.

The money still remains in the hands of the Corporation, who pay the 20*l.*, which is applied according to the terms of the trust. The Corporation also give 10*l.* a year in prizes for proficiency in modern languages; and Dr. Vaughan gives every year a prize of 3*l.* to the Classical School and 2*l.* to the English School for the scholar who does best in all the subjects of the yearly examination.

Standish
Benevolence

(*f.*) *The Standish Benevolence.*—Although this and the two next preceding endowments are not under the administration of the Municipal Trustees, they will most conveniently be treated in connection with the Grammar School. The will of Harriet Standish, dated the 9th August 1866, and proved at Wakefield the 19th October 1869, contains the following bequest:—

"I give and bequeath unto the Vicar and Senior Churchwardens of Doncaster, aforesaid, for the time being, and their respective successors for ever, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds upon trust, to invest the same upon Government security, and to pay and appropriate annually (under the direction of the Vicar for the time being) the interest, dividends, and proceeds therefrom arising as to 500*l.* of the said moneys, unto and for the furtherance of the benevolent purposes of the Doncaster Grammar School; and in like manner the interest, dividends, and proceeds of the remaining 1,000*l.* (part of the said sum of 1,500*l.*) unto and for the furtherance of the benevolent purposes of the Doncaster National School."

The expression, "the Senior Churchwardens," is thus interpreted—There are two churchwardens of Doncaster, one appointed by the Vicar and one by the Mayor. The appointments are made, not for the current year, but for the following year, so that there are always two churchwardens in actual office and two churchwardens-elect. The expression, "the Senior Churchwardens," is held to denote the former of these.

The 1,500*l.* was invested in the purchase of 1,212*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* India 5 per cent. Stock (now 3½ per cent.) in the names of the Rev. Francis Pigou, D.D., now Dean of Bristol, Thomas Brooke, and Robert Hartley, and remains so invested. Dr. Pigou is the only survivor of the three. The dividends on the one-third appropriated to the Grammar School amount to 14*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* a year, and are received by the Vicar. It has been the custom for

some years to pay them over, after deduction of the amount of the insurance premiums, to the headmaster as part of his emoluments. No objection was raised at the Inquiry to this mode of application, but Mr. R. E. Clark called attention to the vagueness of the term "benevolent purposes," and to the different interpretations it had received, the money having at different times been applied to buying books for the school library, warming and lighting, repairs, and the building of a boundary wall. Mr. Storrs explained that voluntary payments sometimes made by him for the assistance of deserving boys, as in the case hereafter mentioned of the present holder of the Sturges Exhibition, might be regarded as a discharge of the obligation (if any) incurred by him by the acceptance of this money.

Doncaster.
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The
Grammar
School.
Standish
Benevolence
—cont.

The following facts were elicited at the Inquiry as to the present condition of the school. The system described by Mr. Gurney in 1880 is still in force. The headmaster receives the whole income, and himself engages and pays all his assistant masters. Of these there are now, exclusive of drawing and music masters, six, of whom two are graduates in honours, of Cambridge. To Mr. H. C. Bowker, the mathematical master, Mr. Storrs pays 200*l.* a year; to Mr. J. J. Petzing, the classical and modern languages' master, 150*l.*; to Mr. R. Bardney, the "general" master, 100*l.* and board; and to two others, 100*l.* and 90*l.* respectively.

Present
condition of
the School.

These payments, with the rent of the house and playground, rates, taxes, examination fees, and other incidental expenses, constitute a heavy charge on the receipts, which, from endowments, Corporation grant, fees of day scholars, and grants from the County Council and the Science and Art Department, amount to about 1,100*l.* a year. The payments by boarders are the only source from which the headmaster derives any profit. Mr. Storrs complained at the Inquiry that it was very difficult for a headmaster to make a living under the existing system. He subsequently explained his position to me in more detail, and showed that it was hardly possible for any man without private means to undertake the post if the school was to be kept up to its present level.

Mr. Vibart Dixon, at the Inquiry, took exception to the system under which all financial responsibility rested on the master, and expressed a wish that the grant by the Corporation could be made permanent, so that a scheme might be established for the school on a more secure basis.*

Mr. Storrs said that when he was elected to the mastership, about three years ago, there were only about 44 boys in the school.† There are now from 112 to 115. Of these 10 are "Corporation free scholars," 7 are "County Council free scholars," and one a "choral free scholar." There are 19 boarders, who are all in the headmaster's house. They come from various parts of the country—London, Worthing, and elsewhere. There are two Indians, and also sons of Englishmen resident in India. These stay there during the holidays.

Of the day boys, about a dozen come in by train from Thorne, Conisbrough, Mexborough, and other places in the immediate neighbourhood; the remainder are resident in the town. The number of those who come from the Elementary Schools to finish their education is increasing.

As regards the class of life from which the boys are drawn, there is a considerable variety. There are doctors', lawyers', clergymen's, and tradesmen's sons there, and also a number of sons of artisans, farmers, and small tradesmen, most of whom are on the modern side. Mr. Storrs did not think he had any sons of agricultural labourers. The poorest boys are those who come as County Council scholars.

The Corporation scholars are sons of freemen, burgesses, and residents of Doncaster. They are selected according to the provisions of the scheme, on the result of an examination conducted by the headmaster at the school, in the following subjects—English history, geography, arithmetic, algebra, and scripture history.

Corporation
Scholars.

The County Council scholarships in this and other secondary schools in the West Riding are held by boys from primary schools in the Riding, who are elected on the result of examination. The scholarships consist of free tuition at the school at which they are held, and the reimbursement of travelling expenses to and from the school. The examination is held once a year at different centres throughout the Riding, and is conducted by an examining board appointed by the County Council. The subjects in which it is held are grammar, arithmetic, geography, elementary history, drawing, and elementary science. The examination is advertised by handbills, &c., and notices

County
Council
Scholarships
and Grants.

* Information has been received, prior to the publication of this Report, that the Trustees have taken the financial control of the school into their own hands, and have introduced other changes in the administration, by which the requirements of the County Council have been in great part satisfied.

† He has since informed me that there had been 56 or 57 in the school at the end of the previous term, of whom some had followed Mr. Smith, and others had left in the ordinary course.

Doncaster.
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 The
 Grammar
 School—
cont.

of it are sent to the schools. The fee for the County Council scholars at Doncaster Grammar School is 5*l.* a year, which is paid by the Council. The inducement to the headmaster to take these scholars at a reduced fee is the capitation grant paid by the County Council to all schools which comply with certain requirements. The amount of this grant is variable. There is, first, the general capitation grant of 6*s.* for each boy in the school above the age of 12 years who makes the necessary attendances. There are also grants, varying in amount, for boys qualifying in certain special subjects, being subjects in respect of which a grant is not made by the Science and Art Department. These grants are made in respect of County Council scholars equally with other boys, but are not paid on more than two subjects for any one boy. Hitherto the full capitation grant that could be earned in the Grammar School has been about a guinea, but Mr. Vibart Dixon said that in future the amount would be slightly increased, owing to the recent change in the regulations of the Science and Art Department which will have the effect of diminishing the amount of the grant received from that department. For 1892 the total grant from the County Council was 57*l.* 7*s.* Among the subjects in respect of which special grants are received from the County Council are French, German, commercial arithmetic geography and history, book-keeping, shorthand, practical chemistry, and manual instruction. All the boys learn French, and all or nearly all learn commercial arithmetic; about 25 learn book-keeping, and 25 or 30 shorthand. There has hitherto been no chemical laboratory, and the study of chemistry has therefore been pursued under difficulties, but, as I have already mentioned, a laboratory is about to be fitted up immediately.

The County Council also require that a school register shall be kept and supplied to them, showing the subjects taken by each boy, and the attendances. District committees, under the Technical Instruction Committee of the County Council, have been established in 22 districts in the Riding. The members of these committees periodically visit and report upon the schools in the district. There is also an inspector appointed by the Council, whose chief duty is to inspect the scientific apparatus and technical work. A further return is required from each school, giving the number, qualifications, salaries, &c. of the masters.

The information on this subject was given by Mr. Vibart Dixon, who has since furnished me with a copy of the "Technical Instruction Directory" published by the Committee, and with copies of the various forms in use, which show a remarkably complete and elaborate organisation of technical instruction in the Riding.

Choral
 Scholar.

The choral free scholar is a boy selected from the choir of the Parish Church by the organist, and educated free of charge by the headmaster. There have at times been two or three of these scholars. It seems to be an entirely voluntary undertaking on the part of the master, and to be founded only on custom.

The school has this year obtained grants from the Science and Art Department on the results of last year, amounting to 9*l.* 15*s.*, the subjects being mathematics and theoretical mechanics. A grant would have been obtained also in chemistry, but for the fact that the master does not possess the necessary qualifications. He intends to qualify without delay.

The Scheme of 1869 is substantially carried out; the two departments of the school are maintained; but in subjects which are common to both departments the boys are taught together. About two-thirds of the boys enter in the Classical school, and one-third in the English or Modern school.

Mr. Storrs suggested that the fees should be equalised, either by bringing up the 6*l.* fee to 10*l.*, or by having a uniform fee of 8*l.*, because in practice the education given in the two sides of the school was very much the same. Not more than 12 or 15 boys learn Greek.

The fees charged for out-borough boys are 10*l.* on the Classical, and 8*l.* on the Modern side.

When Mr. Storrs came he found that 2*l.* extra was charged in each department of the school for out-borough boys, but as the 12*l.* seemed to be in practice a prohibitive fee, he reduced it to 10*l.*

The fees from day boys received during 1892 amounted to 757*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*

The fees for boarders are usually from 14*l.* to 16*l.* a term, or about 45*l.* a year, but occasionally a reduction is made in cases where parents are unable to pay the usual fee. These payments include tuition.

An examination, conducted by outside examiners, usually from the Universities, is held regularly once a year. The annual school calendar, of which a copy for 1892 has been sent to me by Mr. Storrs, gives full information as to the endowments, staff, scholars, successes in recent years, &c. of the school. Successes have been

obtained not only at the Universities, but in the legal, medical, Civil Service, and Cambridge Local examinations. Doncaster.

The Sturges Exhibition.—This Charity is not administered by the Municipal Trustees, but is dealt with in this part of the Report as being a subsidiary endowment of the Grammar School.

The
Grammar
School—
cont.

The Sturges
Exhibition.

By indenture, dated the 21st October 1863, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery the 19th November 1863, and made between Harriette Sturges of the one part, and the Rev. Charles John Vaughan, D.D., the Rev. Henry Frederick Brock, the Rev. Robert John Banks, and Robert Baxter of the other part, the said Harriette Sturges, in exercise of a power of appointment conferred upon her by the will therein recited of her late husband, appointed the sum of 1,000*l.* to the parties of the second part, their executors, administrators, and assigns, to be paid to them, free of legacy duty, immediately after her decease, and to be held by them "Upon trust in the discretion of the " Vicar of Doncaster, the Incumbent of Christ Church, and the Mayor of Doncaster, for " the time being respectively, and of the said Robert John Banks and Robert Baxter, " during their lives, therein-after called the 'Trustees for the time being of these " presents, to continue any investment upon which such sum may be invested at the " time of the decease of the said Harriette Sturges, or to sell and realise the same and " invest it from time to time in Government or real securities, or any securities, or " investments of the securities, shares, or stocks of any company or companies " incorporated by Act of Parliament, with power of variation and transposition, or to " lay it out in the purchase of land; and to apply the proceeds for the perpetual " maintenance of an exhibition at the Doncaster Grammar School, subject to the " following rules and regulations:—

- " 1. That the said exhibition shall be open to all youths educated in the Grammar School of Doncaster aforesaid, without distinction of residence, and whether members of the Church of England or not.
2. That the exhibition be awarded by the Trustees for the time being of these presents, according to the result of a free competitive examination among the scholars of the said Doncaster Grammar School, in such subjects as the headmaster of the said school for the time being, with the consent of the said Trustees, shall from time to time appoint provided that a knowledge of Holy Scripture be always required as a chief point of such examination.
- " 3. That the exhibition shall be tenable for three years, during which time any scholar holding such exhibition must, unless prevented by illness or other unavoidable circumstances to be duly certified to the Trustees, be in residence within the United Kingdom at some one of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, or Dublin, or at any College for the time being existing for the training of men for the ministry of the Church of England, or in the Established or Free Church of Scotland, for so long in each year as may be required by the rules of the University or College aforesaid.
- " 4. That the said exhibition be forfeited *ipso facto* by any grave misconduct causing temporary or final dismissal from the University or College aforesaid.
- " 5. That no boy shall be allowed to compete for the said exhibition who is more than 19 years of age on the day of the election, or whose moral character is not attested by the headmaster for the time being of the said Doncaster Grammar School.
- " 6. That the said Trustees shall on every occasion appoint examiners for the said exhibition, provided that they may, if they think proper, on any occasion request the headmaster for the time being of the said Doncaster Grammar School, with such assistance as he may wish and obtain, to conduct the examination, and report the result to them.
- " 7. That should any boy elected to the said exhibition be desirous of remaining in the said Doncaster Grammar School for a half year or any longer period after such election, the said Trustees may, on application, permit him to do so, without forfeiting the said exhibition; provided always that such boy shall receive no payment from the said exhibition, until he has been resident for the space of one year in such College or University as aforesaid, after which period such boy shall receive one year's payment, and so on from year to year until the expiration of the said term of three years.
- " 8. That notwithstanding any such postponement of the exhibitor's commencement of residence as aforesaid in such College or University as aforesaid, the next following election shall always be held at the expiration of the said term of three years from the former, or earlier in the event of a casual vacancy, even though it may thus happen that there are two exhibitors receiving payment from the aforesaid fund at the same time.
- " 9. That if on any occasion the examiners shall report to the said Trustees that there is no candidate worthy of election, then the said Trustees shall leave the said exhibition vacant for that year, and so on from year to year if the same reason should apply.
- " 10. That the income for any year within which it may not be appropriated as aforesaid, shall, in the discretion of the Trustees, be by them distributed either in prizes of books to deserving scholars in the school, or be reserved for the augmentation of the exhibition in the case of the next holder, or for the maintenance of an additional exhibition (with such

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The
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School.
Sturges
Exhibition
—cont.

stipend and for such period as the Trustees may think fit), who shall be the boy next in order of merit to the successful candidate at a future examination, and worthy of such distinction in the judgment of the examiners."

It was also provided that in the event of the Grammar School being temporarily or permanently discontinued the income of the fund should be applied, during such discontinuance, to the maintenance of a student for the ministry of the Church of England, or Established or Free Church of Scotland, in such University or College, and for such period as the Trustees for the time being should determine. Power was given to the Trustees of the fund to transfer it to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. Provision was made for the appointment of new Trustees; and it was also provided that, in the absence or incapacity of either of the above-named Vicars, the Vicar of St. James's, Doncaster, might act in his stead.

There are thus two sets of Trustees constituted by the deed; the first of whom may be called the Trustees of the fund, and the second the administering Trustees.

The original deed was not produced, and I was informed that it had been lost or mislaid for some years, though there was reason to believe that it was in the office of Mr. Robert Baxter, a solicitor in the town. Inquiries have since been made, and the deed has been traced into the possession of Dr. Vaughan, who acknowledged the safe receipt of it by letter, dated 8th June 1870. He has promised to search for it.

A copy was produced, which had been made and examined in the usual way in a solicitor's office.

The money was invested (after the death of Mrs. Sturges in 1870) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Debenture Stock of the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, at par, and remains so invested. The dividends are paid through Beckett's bank at Doncaster. The stock now stands in the names of the present Trustees of the fund, viz. :—

Dr. Vaughan, Dean of Llandaff and Master of the Temple;

William Clark, Doncaster, Tanner;

James Greenhalgh Walker, Architect and Engineer;

Henry Augustus Brundell, Civil Engineer;

who were appointed by deed, dated 4th January 1892. This deed, which was produced at the Inquiry, recites in full the deed of 1863, from the copy mentioned above. The Vicar stated that the administration of the trust has for some years been in the hands of the Vicar of Doncaster and the Vicar of Christ Church, the fact of the Mayor being a joint trustee having been temporarily lost sight of. The regulations contained in the deed of 1860 appear to be carefully observed. A vacancy, by the expiration of a term of three years, occurred last year, and an examination was held at the school at mid-summer 1892, conducted by a University examiner. The successful candidate was G. W. Gervis, a Corporation Scholar, and the son of poor parents. He was only 16 at the time of last year's examination, and is still at the school, and does not contemplate going up to Cambridge until October 1894.

The Morley
Scholarship.

The Morley Scholarship.—Sir Isaac Morley, who died the 1st December 1879, by the third codicil, dated 20th July 1877, to his will, which was dated the 11th December 1876, bequeathed a sum of 2,000*l.* to the Trustees of the Grammar School for the purpose of founding an exhibition for the benefit of scholars from that school. The will, with five other codicils, was proved on the 31st March 1880, but the third codicil being insufficiently attested, was not admitted to probate. It was, however, the wish of all parties interested in the will that the intention of the testator in this respect should be carried out; a friendly suit (*Stockil v. Punshon*) was instituted, and in pursuance of a final decree, dated 12th November 1880, of Sir James Hannen in that suit, a further codicil, contained in papers marked B and E, the latter of which was a codicil to a former will and was practically identical with the above-mentioned third codicil, was proved in the principal registry on the 5th May 1881.

The terms of this codicil are as follows :—

"Whereas I am desirous of founding an exhibition for the benefit of scholars of the Doncaster Grammar School, the sons of freemen, or burgesses of the borough of Doncaster aforesaid to be named the 'Morley Scholarship' Now for effectuating such a desire and object I give and bequeath unto the Trustees for the time being of the Doncaster Grammar School and their successors the sum of 2,000*l.* free from legacy duty, and declare and direct that they and their successors shall stand possessed of and interested in the said sum of 2,000*l.* upon trust to invest the same on good and sufficient security and re-invest the same from time to time as occasion may require And upon trust to apply the annual income arising therefrom for the perpetual maintenance of

the Morley Scholarship Exhibition at the Doncaster Grammar School. And it is my will and desire that the said exhibition shall be open to all youths the sons of freemen or burgesses educated in the Grammar School of Doncaster aforesaid without any religious distinction and that the exhibition be awarded by the school Trustees for the time being according to the result of a free competitive examination on such subjects (not religious) as the headmaster of the said school for the time being with the consent of the said Trustees shall from time to time approve among the said scholars of the Doncaster Grammar School. Also that the exhibition shall be tenable for three years during which time any scholar holding such exhibition must (unless prevented by illness or other unavoidable circumstance) be duly certified to the said Trustees being resident at the University of Cambridge and such exhibition shall be forfeited *ipso facto* by any misconduct causing temporary or final dismissal from the University of Cambridge aforesaid. And no youth shall be allowed to compete for the said exhibition who is more than 19 years of age on the day of election or whose moral character is not attested by the headmaster for the time being of the said Grammar School. And further that the said Trustees shall on every occasion appoint examiners for the said exhibition. Provided nevertheless they may if they think proper on any occasion request the headmaster for the time being of the said school with such assistance as he may wish and obtain to conduct the examination and report the result to them."

The 2,000*l.* is now invested in 4 per cent. debentures issued by the Corporation under ss. 37 and 38 of the Doncaster Corporation Waterworks Act, 1873* (36 and 37 Vict. c. cxxix.), payable on the 5th November 1901. These debentures are secured not only on the waterworks but also on the borough fund. The interest, 80*l.* a year, is paid to the Trustees, through Messrs. Beckett's bank, on the 7th January and 7th July in each year.

The scholarship is awarded after examination, as directed by the codicil. At the last election in 1891, the successful candidate was G. W. Gervis, who, as is mentioned above, does not intend to go to Cambridge for another year at least. The present recipient of the exhibition is Sydney Wilton, of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, who was elected in 1890, but did not go up to Cambridge until 1891. Another election will be held in the present year. The vacancy for which Gervis was elected in 1891 arose under special circumstances, which do not call for mention here.

The Akroyd Scholarships.—An account of this Charity will be found in the Report on the parish of Batley. The scholarships are, under a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Acts and dated the 6th August 1874, open to competition by candidates from any of the endowed schools in the county of York. Mr. Dodsworth, of the firm of Gray and Dodsworth, solicitors, York, attended the Inquiry and furnished a list of successful candidates since the establishment of the new Scheme, from which it appears that a scholarship has been only once gained by a boy from Doncaster Grammar School, viz., in 1875, by Francis E. Loxley. No candidate has been sent up since the year 1888.

Holgate Scholarships.—By a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Acts on the 12th July 1887, for the regulation of Archbishop Holgate's School and Hospital at Hemsworth, and of the Barnsley Grammar School, provision is made for six "Holgate Scholarships," consisting of free tuition at the school at which they are held and a payment of 10*l.* a year; and by clause 53 of the Scheme it is provided that these scholarships may be held, among other schools, at Doncaster Grammar School. By clause 54 the scholarships are restricted to boys from certain parishes. No Holgate Scholarship has yet been held at Doncaster Grammar School.

An account of Archbishop Holgate's School and Hospital is given in the Report on the Charities of the parish of Silkstone.

The Red House Charity.

This Charity is not mentioned in the Report of 1827, but was reported upon by Mr. Skirrow in 1880. It has also been called "The Beat Intake," and consisted formerly of "a piece of common or waste ground, there called the Beat, lying at the upper end of Doncaster Moor or Common," which was in the early part of the last century enclosed, under an agreement between the Corporation and the freeholders and commoners. The Corporation records show that the enclosure

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The
Morley
Scholarship.
—cont.

The Akroyd
Scholarships.

Holgate
Scholarships.

The Red
House
Charity.

* Amended by the "Local Government Board's Orders Confirmation (Aysgarth Union, &c.) Act, 1879" (42 & 43 Vict. c. lxxviii.), and the Doncaster Corporation Waterworks Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. xxix.).

Doncaster.
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 The Red
 House
 Charity—
cont.

was determined upon in the year 1721, but the agreement referred to above was not executed until the 14th November 1726. By this deed it was agreed that the yearly rents, &c., of the said piece of common should be paid to the Overseers of the Poor of the town, to be applied to and paid in such manner towards the relief of the poor of the town, as the Mayor and Justices of the Peace there, or a majority of them should direct; and that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, by their agents, &c., might enclose such piece of common called the Beat, containing 81a. 2r. 1p., and demise the same under their common seal to tenants for the best yearly rent for terms not exceeding 21 years, and with such covenants as the Mayor, &c. should think fit; and the freeholders, tenants, and inhabitants covenanted with the Mayor, &c. for quiet enjoyment, and declared that the yearly rents, &c. (except such as should be expended in defending their title) should be accounted for by the Overseers to the inhabitants at a Vestry meeting, whenever they should be called upon to do so.

The original deed was not produced at the Inquiry. I was informed that it was in the possession of Mr. George, a solicitor of Doncaster, who claims to be entitled to the possession of it as representing the freeholders and commoners, or some of them.

The land was enclosed in the following year and let from time to time, at first apparently in several portions, but afterwards as one farm. The Red House, from which the Charity takes its name, is a farmhouse on the land. It is situated close to the race-course. In 1837, as has been already mentioned, a body of Municipal Trustees was appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and the Charity was thereafter administered by them. On the 15th June 1842, a town's meeting was held, at which it was agreed, in accordance with the terms of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Municipal Trustees on the preceding day, (1.) That certain arrears of rent, amounting to 325*l.*, less 50*l.* to be laid out in needful repairs, should be invested in Consols; (2.) That the dividends, together with the future rents, should be applied to the relief of a certain number of poor persons of either sex, inhabitants of and belonging to the parish of Doncaster, at the rate of one pound a month, the same to be selected by the Trustees from a list, to be furnished by the Overseers of the Poor for the time being, of the township of Doncaster, of poor persons not in the actual receipt of parochial relief, such list to contain six names for every one to be selected; (3.) That the appointments so made should be liable to be cancelled by the Trustees for misconduct, or upon any change of circumstances which might seem to them to call for such revocation; (4.) That when a vacancy should occur it should be the duty of the clerk of the Charities to give notice to the Overseers of the Poor to furnish a list, and such list should be supplied to him within 14 days.

The original entries in the Trustees' minute-book, relating to the meeting of the 15th June 1842, were shown to me by Mr. Nicholson.

The above-mentioned arrears of interest were invested in the purchase of 263*l.* 10*s.* Consols. This sum is at present standing in the names of Thomas Walker, the Reverend Henry Frederick Brock, Charles Jackson, and Richard Ecroyd Clark, of whom the latter is now the only survivor. Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 23rd December 1873, the house and land described as the Beat Intake, or Red House Farm, were sold to the Corporation of Doncaster for 5,200*l.* In the conveyance, dated the 11th March 1874, it is stated that the land, though described in the Order as 81 acres or thereabouts in extent, contained by admeasurement 87a. 0r. 8p. The purchase-money was invested in the purchase of 5,629*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* Consols (now converted into New Consols), which were transferred to "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds" on the 20th March 1874, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 17th of the same month.

The dividends are paid through Messrs. Glyn & Co. to the credit of the Trustees of the Doncaster Charities at Messrs. Becketts' Bank.

The present endowment of the Charity, therefore, consists of the sum of 263*l.* 10*s.* New Consols, standing in the above-mentioned names, and the sum of 5,629*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* New Consols, in the name of the Official Trustees. The annual dividends from the former sum amount to 7*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, and from the latter to 154*l.* 16*s.*, giving an aggregate income of 162*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Since the date of the agreement of 1842 the Charity has been administered under the terms of that agreement. Mr. R. E. Clark explained that the meeting of 1842 was called in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Trustees and the Corporation, as to whether the rents were to be applied in relief of the poor rate, and that the agreement then come to was a compromise between the two parties. He also said that the understanding was that the persons selected to receive the pensions should be such as, though not actually in receipt of relief, might be expected

shortly to come on the rates, and that they are now selected on that principle. To have previously been in receipt of relief is not held to be a bar. The pensions are restricted to residents in the borough. From 1842 to 1858 there were only five persons on the overseers' list. The rent of the farm at that time was only 60*l.*, but in the latter year it was re-let at 150*l.* a year, and that rent appears to have been maintained until the land was sold. For many years the number of pensioners has been usually 13 or 14. Almost the whole of the income is expended in these payments. The accounts for 1891 show that the only payments in that year were 159*l.* in pensions, 6*l.* to the clerk, and 4*s.* for a cheque book. At the end of that year there remained a balance in hand of 131*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

As to the payment to the clerk I was informed that it is the practice of the Municipal Trustees to apportion the salary of their clerk among the various Charities under their administration. He receives altogether 21*l.*, made up thus:—

	£	s.	d.
The Red House - - - - -	6	0	0
Kay's Charity - - - - -	10	0	0
Martin's Charity - - - - -	0	10	0
The Morley Charity - - - - -	3	0	0
The Morley Scholarship - - - - -	1	10	0

He receives nothing in respect of Jarratt's Charity.

Martin's Charity (see page 4).

Mr. Skirrow, in his Report (1880), states that the endowment then consisted of—

	£	s.	d.	Martin's Charity.
(1.) A rentcharge issuing out of land in the parish of Stainforth, the property of John Bladworth - - - - -	-	16	10	0
(2.) A rentcharge issuing out of land at Tudworth, in the same parish, the property of John Oliver - - - - -	-	3	10	0

This seems to be still a correct description, except in the following points:—

- (a.) The present owner of (1) is William Bladworth.
- (b.) The land (2) seems to be better known as "Simon Croft," and is now vested in the legal representatives of William Oliver, deceased.

I was informed that it would be difficult to identify the land with accuracy, but that the rentcharges were, and had always been, paid regularly.

Property tax, amounting to 8*s.* 3*d.*, is deducted from the larger sum, but is afterwards recovered by the Trustees.

The money is still, with the exception of 10*s.* a year paid to the clerk, applied, as it has always been, in the payment of apprenticeship premiums of 5*l.* for boys born and living in Doncaster. The Trustees meet once a year, at the end of August or early in September, to select the recipients. Notice is given by advertisement in the newspapers and by handbills in shop windows. The apprenticeship system is said to be popular in Doncaster, partly because apprenticeship to a freeman for seven years gives the freedom of the borough. There are nearly always a sufficient number of applicants for the vacancies, and usually an excess. The Trustees take much pains in the selection, and are guided mainly by considerations of poverty and merit. The boys are, for the most part, the children of artisans. Sons of widows are, *ceteris paribus*, preferred. The usual course is for the parent to bring the boy and to come provided with the name of a master, who is generally accepted by the Trustees. There is no limit of age fixed; the usual term of apprenticeship is five years. The trades most in favour are those of stonemason, plumber, joiner, bricklayer, carpenter, cabinet-maker, printer, and tanner.

Indentures are entered into, the cost of which is paid by the master.

Half of the premium is paid at once, and half at the end of 12 months. It is paid, directly or indirectly, to the parent, and is applied towards the cost of the boy's outfit. Apprentices receive about the same wages as other boys of their age, beginning usually at about 2*s.* a week. The masters, as a rule, teach them the trade, but not always. It was said that their conduct during apprenticeship was generally good, and that complaints have very seldom been made to the Trustees, though they have, on one or two occasions, had to cancel indentures. It was also stated that the apprentices usually do very well afterwards, and that some fairly prosperous men in Doncaster owed their first start in life to the benefit of this Charity.

Doncaster.
Martin's
Charity—
cont.

The accounts for 1892 show a balance in favour of the Charity at the close of the account of 4l. 6s. 8d.

Kay's Charity (see page 5).

Kay's
Charity.

The endowment of this Charity now consists of 8,150l. new Consols, in the names of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Doncaster, the annual dividends from which amount to 224l. 2s. 6d. The payments of three guineas to the dispensary and two guineas to the Vicar for a sermon are continued, and 5l. a year is given in bread, which is distributed as follows:—Tickets are given to the vicars of the three town parishes, St. George, St. James, and Christ Church, and distributed by them with the assistance of their district visitors. The poorest persons are selected, having regard to good character. The recipients are said to be mainly, but not exclusively, churchgoers.

About 60l. a year is applied in apprenticing. This trust is carried out, in the main, on the same lines as Martin's Charity; but the Trustees are more restricted in their selection by the terms of the will, of which only a short abstract is given in the Report of 1827. The full terms of the clause relating to apprenticing, as taken from an attested copy which Mr. Nicholson produced, are as follows:—"In the putting and placing out annually such six poor children (whether male or female) of honest and industrious parents residing in the town of Doncaster, at their respective ages of fourteen years, apprentices for the term of seven years to some useful, mechanical, or handicraft trade or business, as," &c. Although the Charity is open to girls, they do not in fact apply for it, on account of the length of the term. The interpretation of the concluding words has at times given rise to some difficulty, as on one occasion when a difference of opinion arose on the question whether the trade of a hairdresser came within the terms. The 10l. is paid in three payments, viz., 3l. in the first year, 3l. in the second year, and 4l. in the third year.

Mr. Jackson, in "Doncaster Charities, Past and Present," p. 47, says:—

"On the first Sunday in September, all the apprentices under this Charity, as well those who are newly appointed as those whose term of service is still unexpired, receive a notice to attend at the Mansion House, and proceed to church with the Mayor and other officials there assembled. A slight refreshment is served out to them, and the Mayor and Vicar (or other clergyman present) address them shortly, previously to setting out to church, exhorting them to application to their several trades, and reminding them of the duties required of them as apprentices." This custom is still kept up.

The residue of the income, amounting to about 150l., is applied according to the terms of the original trust. There is a list of 12 pensioners who receive one guinea a month each. They are selected with great care by the Trustees, men and women indifferently, preference being given to persons in reduced circumstances, who have seen better days. No one under the age of 60 or 65 would now be considered qualified.

The accounts of 1892 show payments under this last-mentioned head amounting to 144l. 18s.; six 4l. payments, and eleven 3l. payments to apprentices, amounting together to 57l.; the regular payments mentioned above of three guineas, two guineas, and 5l.; and a payment of 10l. as salary to the clerk. There was a balance at the close of the account of 68l. 9s. 1d.

Jarratt's Charity (see page 5).

Jarratt's
Charity.

The Corporation still make the annual payment of 110l. under the bond mentioned in the Report of 1827. The administration of this Charity has not varied in any material point since its first establishment, except in so far as it has been transferred to the Municipal Trustees. Mr. Skirrow in his Report, p. 57, states that there has been no change in the property or the application; that the pensioners are selected as in the case of the Red House Charity, and that the Charity is well managed. The same remarks apply now, with the exception that the initiative in the selection of pensioners is not taken by the overseers, but by the Trustees. Every year 108l. is expended in monthly payments of 1l. 10s. to six poor persons, and 2l. in bread. There is no variation in the accounts, because any accruals of interest between the death of a pensioner and the appointment of a successor are given to the latter.

The Morley Charity.

The Morley
Charity.

Sir Isaac Morley by his will, dated 11th December 1876 and proved, with five codicils, on the 31st March 1880, after reciting that he was desirous of applying part of his personal estate to the establishment of permanent Charities, and in order

to separate these bequests from other portions of his will, had left them to be disposed of by codicils, bequeathed the sum of 3,000*l.* to the Charity Trustees of Doncaster for the purposes specified in the first codicil to his will.

Doncaster.
The Morley
Charity—
cont.

By the first codicil to the said will, dated 20th July 1877, after reciting that he was desirous of founding two Charities for the benefit of the poor people of Doncaster, of which the one to be founded by the present codicil might be called "The Morley Charity," and reciting the above-mentioned bequest, the testator confirmed the said bequest, and directed that the 3,000*l.* should be paid free of legacy duty, and that the Trustees should invest the said sum on good and proper security according to their discretion, and apply the annual produce, after deducting expenses, in manner following:—"A sum of 25*s.* or thereabouts per month each shall be given without any religious preference or partiality to about eight poor reduced or decayed persons either male or female of good moral character and residing within the Borough of Doncaster aforesaid who have not been relieved as paupers, the Trustees to have power of discontinuing such allowance on misbehaviour immorality or other good and sufficient cause and of electing and substituting others in their stead," and he directed that the residue, if any, of the income should be paid to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the town of Doncaster, to be distributed in bread on New Year's Day.

The money is invested on the same security as the endowment of the Morley Scholarship Exhibition, and the annual income, amounting, after deduction of 3*l.* for income tax, to 117*l.*, is applied in monthly payments of 25*s.* as directed by the will. No payment is now made for bread. The accounts for 1892 show that the only disbursements in that year were eight monthly payments to eight pensioners, and four monthly payments to seven pensioners, at 25*s.* each, amounting together to 115*l.* There was a balance of 14*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* in favour of the Charity at the close of the account. The conditions and directions laid down in the will are carefully complied with. The amount of the income tax is periodically recovered.

St. Thomas's Hospital (see page 1).

The original deed of 10th October 1557 is in the custody of the Trustees, and is in good condition. The present Trustees of this Charity are the following:—

St. Thomas's
Hospital.

Sir William Ridley Charles Cooke, of Wheatley Hall, Doncaster.
Andrew Montagu, Esq., of Melton Hall, Doncaster.
William Henry Battie-Wrightson, Esq., of Cusworth Park, Doncaster.
Philip B. Davies-Cooke, of Owston Park, Doncaster.
Philip Tatton Davies-Cooke, Esq., of Owston Park, Doncaster.
James Pawson, Esq., of Doncaster.
His Honour Judge Meynell, Recorder of Doncaster.
Rev. Henry J. Tebbutt, Vicar of Doncaster.
Robert Charles Bentley, Esq., Alderman of Doncaster.
Richard E. Clark, Esq., Alderman of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Rev. James W. Scarlett, of Rossington Rectory, Doncaster.
Charles Stockil, Esq., Alderman of Doncaster.
Frank Ramsden, Esq., of Doncaster.
Samuel Meacock, Esq., of Doncaster.
Robert Stockil, Esq., of Doncaster.
Right Hon. Lord Auckland, of Edenithorpe, Doncaster.
Richard Morris, Esq., of Doncaster.
William W. Warde Aldam, Esq., of Frickley, Doncaster.
Charles E. S. Cooke, Esq., of St. Catherine's, Doncaster.
Richard James Stratfeild, Esq., of Rossington Hall, Doncaster.
William H. C. W. Cooke, Esq., of Wheatley, Doncaster.
Joseph Firth Clark, Esq., Alderman of Doncaster.
H. Wainwright, Esq., Alderman of Doncaster.
John Athron, Esq., Alderman of Doncaster.
Mr. Charles M. Hartley, Newspaper Proprietor, Doncaster.
Mr. Thomas Anelay, Corporation Steward, Doncaster.
Mr. William Clark, Tanner, Doncaster.
Mr. James Greenhalgh Walker, Civil Engineer, Doncaster.
Charles H. Jackson, Esq., Solicitor, Doncaster.
Frederick Edward Nicholson, Esq., Coroner, Doncaster.

Doncaster.

St. Thomas's
Hospital—
cont.

They were appointed by deed, dated the 25th February 1892, there being then only three survivors from the last appointment on the 8th November 1854. The list includes the then Vicar and Mayor. The Vicar and Mayor for the time being, if not appointed by deed, act as ex-officio Trustees. At the time of Mr. Skirrow's Report, referred to below, the direction contained in the original deed that four former mayors, not included among the feoffee Trustees, should attend the meetings and assist in appointing the beneficiaries appears to have been disregarded, but Mr. R. E. Clark informs me that for several years before the appointment of 1892 he and other ex-mayors had been called in from time to time to assist the feoffees, and under the deed of 1892 several persons answering that description were included in the appointment, and the co-operation of ex-mayors was secured in that way. This practice has the partial support of an opinion of Mr. John Rigby (now Sir John Rigby, Q.C., S.-G.), dated 10th December 1877. He advised, however, that when the list of feoffee Trustees contains fewer than four ex-mayors, others must be invited to act ex-officio, and this will in future be done.

Mr. Skirrow's Report,
27th October
1874.

Mr. Skirrow reported on this Charity on the 27th October 1874, after a local inquiry held on the 17th July of the same year. There were then 20 Trustees, the survivors from the appointment of 1854. He states that during the six years ending 2nd April 1874, there had been only 13 meetings of the Trustees, and from August 1867 to July 1869 they had not met at all. The average attendance was five. The majority of the Trustees were non-resident, only one of the non-official ones being a resident in Doncaster. The almshouses were then in very bad repair, and it seemed doubtful whether it would not be a waste of money to attempt to restore them. There were six almspeople, being old women between the ages of 78 and 92, and 11 out-pensioners, all women, with one exception, and also very old. The payments made to the inmates and out-pensioners were the same as at the date of the Report of 1827. The offices of clerk and receiver were held by one person, with a salary of 12 guineas a year, and the paymistress received 2s. a week.

In March 1866 the opinion of Mr. John Wickens (afterwards Vice-Chancellor Wickens), was taken, to the effect (1) that there was nothing in the instrument of foundation to prevent the Trustees from appointing to the almshouses persons in receipt of parochial relief; and (2) that there was no ground for holding that churchmen only are eligible to the Charity, though of course all persons when elected must conform to the conditions laid down by the founder. In support of the first point, he quoted *Attorney-General v. Bovill*, 1 Phill. 762, and in support of the second *Attorney-General v. Calvert*, 23 Bea. 248, 261.

As to this second point, Mr. Skirrow, in his Report, states that the almspeople were always asked on their appointment whether they would attend the Parish Church of Doncaster, and were expected to attend, when not prevented by age or ill-health. This rule is now less strictly enforced. The question of the eligibility of non-churchmen arose some years ago, on the appointment of an almsperson who was a Roman Catholic. There was a difference of opinion among the Trustees on the subject, but ultimately the appointment was allowed to stand.

The land described in the Report of 1827 as Brampton Manor was exchanged in the year 1844 for certain lands in Doncaster township considerably smaller in extent, but very much better in quality. These lands appear in the tabular list herein-after contained under the names of "Shovel Gate Close," "Far Stand Close," "Middle and Near Stand Close," and "Doncaster Open Field" (two pieces). Other exchanges, of small pieces, were made between 1827 and the date of Mr. Skirrow's Report, but the greater part of the lands mentioned in the Report of 1827 appear in the schedule given by Mr. Skirrow in his Report. In Mr. Jackson's book schedules of the lands are given as they were in 1855 and 1880. Mr. Jackson also, in the notes, gives a history of the acquisition and dealings with almost every piece of land that has belonged to the Charity in the present century; as, however, the lands of the Charity are now well defined, and no question as to the title of the Trustees is likely to arise in future, it seems unnecessary here to treat the subject so minutely, and I have therefore not incorporated his statements, nor verified them by reference to the original deeds and records from which they are taken.

A statement in tabular form of the lands now belonging to this Charity is given below, with particulars of their extent, cultivation, occupation, rent, and duration of tenancy. The discrepancies between this list and that given by Mr. Skirrow, are all, with the exception of slight differences in acreage, accounted for by the sales and exchanges of land hereafter mentioned.

In 1849 one acre of land, part of two closes near Balby Lane End, was taken by the Great Northern Railway Company under their compulsory powers. The purchase money, a sum of 470*l.*, was paid into Court on the 23rd March 1849. This sum was, under an Order of the Court of Chancery dated the 20th December 1850, invested in the purchase of 485*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Three per cent. Consols. On the 22nd July 1876 the Trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for a Certificate authorising them to apply to the Court for a transfer of the above-mentioned sum of Consols to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. This Certificate was granted by Order of the Commissioners dated the 25th July 1876. On the 17th November 1876, on petition by the Trustees, Vice-Chancellor Malins made an Order for the transfer of the fund to the Official Trustees. Considerable delay then arose on the question of the payment by the railway company of a small sum as a contribution to the costs, and in consideration of their liability to pay the costs of the re-investment of the money in land. The Charity Commissioners had stipulated for such a payment, but through inadvertence no mention of it had been made in the petition.

On the 18th May 1877, the Commissioners made an Order authorising the railway company to pay a sum of 20*l.* in satisfaction of their above-mentioned liability, and ordering that the sum should be laid out in the purchase of Consols and transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. After still further delay and correspondence, arising partly from a change of solicitors by the company, the 20*l.* was paid and invested in the purchase of 20*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Consols; the capital sum was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 18th November 1879, and the smaller sum on the 17th December of the same year.

There have been other sales of land by the Trustees, the particulars of which are set out in the following table:—

Description of Land.	Date of Order of the Board authorising Sale.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Amount of Consols purchased.	Date of Transfer to O.T.C.F.	Date of Order authorising Transfer.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1. 2 roods intermixed with other lands, called "Thief Lane Close."	1 April 1858	201 5 1	215 4 11	26 Feb. 1862	25 Feb. 1862.
2. 7a. 3r. in the parish of Wheatley.	21 Feb. 1868	1,600 0 0	1,715 16 4	4 Aug. 1869	3 Aug. 1869.
3. Land in Wheatley : (1.) "Clay Close," 2a. (2.) "Broxholme Close," 1a. 2r. }	29 July 1870	{ (1.) 540 0 0 (2.) 600 0 0 }	1,224 3 3	16 May 1872	15 May 1872.
4. 1a. in Doncaster township	27 Oct. 1874	600 0 0	634 18 5	20 May 1875	19 May 1875.
5. Easement over a small piece of land at Hexthorpe Ings (purchased by the Dun Drainage Commissioners).	Order not applied for.	49 0 0	50 16 8	26 Feb. 1879	25 Feb. 1879.
			3,840 19 7		

On the 27th March 1876, in consequence of the passing of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1875, Mr. Fisher, clerk to the Trustees, wrote to the Charity Commissioners asking for authority (under s. 50 of the Act) to give notice (under s. 57) to the tenants that contracts should remain unaffected by the Act.

This authority was given by Order of the Commissioners, dated the 31st March 1876.

On the 1st August 1885 an agreement was made between the Trustees and Mr. A. H. Browne for an exchange of lands in the Town Field. Some of the land in the neighbourhood of Doncaster has never been enclosed, and still shows traces of the open-field system of cultivation, the holdings of the various owners lying in scattered strips, and the whole being subject in many cases to the "Lammas rights" of pasturage in common from August to February. The Trustees held 17a. Or. 3p. in the Town Field in strips lying here and there, and the object of the exchange was to consolidate their holding and bring it into one piece.

The exchange, which was carried out under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 2nd March 1886, was beneficial to the Charity, as the Trustees obtained 19a. Or. 3p. in exchange for 17a. O. 3p., and Mr. A. H. Browne paid under the agreement 105*l.* towards their costs.

In June 1886 a dispute arose between the Trustees of the Charity and the trustees of the late Mr. Arthur Cooper as to the ownership of a piece of land. The former had

Doncaster.
—
St. Thomas's
Hospital—
cont.

Doncaster.
—
St. Thomas's
Hospital—
cont.

always claimed an acre of land at a place called Carr House Brecks in the parish of Doncaster, part of a piece containing 1a. 1r. 19., and had received rent for it. This land is mentioned in a terrier of 1809, and also appears in the list of lands given in the Report of 1827, at a rent of 4l. 15s. For some years previous to the dispute the rent had been paid by Mr. Cooper and after his death by his Trustees. In June 1886, however, having an opportunity of selling the land for building purposes, they maintained that the land was their own, and the rent merely a rentcharge, although their agent had in the previous year given to the Trustees of the Charity the usual tenant's notice to determine the tenancy.

The sale was by auction, and the clerk and receiver of the Charity, Mr. Fisher, who had already asserted the claim of the Charity in correspondence with the vendors, and had also communicated with the Charity Commissioners, attended the auction, and entered a formal protest against the contemplated sale. No sufficient biddings being offered, the property was withdrawn from the sale, and soon afterwards it was agreed by way of compromise that an arbitrator should be appointed to decide upon the rival claims of the parties. On the 1st March 1888 Mr. J. E. Barker, Q.C., Recorder of Leeds, was appointed arbitrator, but he did not sit to hear evidence until the 4th November 1890. By his award, dated 19th February 1891, he awarded an acre of land, in the above-mentioned piece at Carr House Brecks, to the Trustees, and defined it by boundaries.

The following is the tabular statement of the hospital lands referred to above:—

Present
endowment
of Charity.
Real estate.

Where situate.	Description.	Cultivation.	Quantity.	Occupier.	Rental.	Tenancy.
			a. r. p.		£ s. d.	
Doncaster	6 alms or hospital houses	—	—	6 pensioners	—	—
"	Open fields in town field	Arable	0 3 7			
"	" "	"	1 0 32			
"	" "	"	5 0 5			
"	" "	"	3 3 25			
"	" "	"	2 3 24			
"	" "	"	3 3 6			
"	" "	"	0 3 29			
"	In Long Newton Flatt and open field.	"	1 0 11	William Elwess	150 0 0	Yearly.
"	In Long Newton Flatt and open field.	"	4 1 20			
"	In Long Newton Flatt and open field.	"	0 3 18			
"	Middle and Near Stand Close	"	15 3 9			
"	Far Stand Close	"	6 3 33			
"	Doncaster Carr Close	"	4 1 0	Thomas Taylor -	4 5 0	
"	Spansyke Close	"	5 0 0	Thomas Abbott	42 0 0	5 " years from February 1890.
"	Shovel Gate Close	Grass	3 1 38	Trustees of Deaf and Dumb Institution.	14 0 0	Yearly.
Balby	Spital Field	Arable	12 1 24			
"	" "	Grass	30 3 16	Joseph Wood	78 6 0	"
Hexthorpe	Shoulder of Mutton Close	"	2 1 12			
"	Two Lands Close, containing 1a. 0r. 12p., half of which is hospital land.	Arable	0 2 6	Henry E. Dolling	4 0 0	"
"	Hexthorpe Ings Close, containing 3a. 1r. 2p., of which 37p. are hospital land.	Grass	0 0 37			
"	Nether Furlong Close	"	1 2 22	Nicholas Stoppani.	10 2 6	"
"	Hexthorpe Ings	"	3 1 31			
Doncaster (detached).	In Carr House Brecks, Doncaster	"	1 0 0	Henry Flowitt	3 0 0	"
High Ellers	Henning's Close, containing 4a. 2r., of which 3r. 31p. are hospital land.	Arable	0 3 31	John Jarratt	1 0 0	"
"	High Ellers Close	Grass	7 0 0	Thomas Taylor	5 0 0	"
			120 2 36		311 13 6	

The rents are considered good for the class of land. In some cases they are higher, and in some lower, than in 1880. The practice has recently been established, and will be adhered to in future, of advertising for tenders when any land becomes vacant. The Trustees do not at present let any lands for the purpose of allotments.

William Elwess has been a tenant of the Trustees for more than 12 years.

Spansyke Close and Two Lands Close are cultivated as gardens.

Spital Field and Balby Moor are strong arable land, with the exception of one grass field of about 12 acres.

The Hexthorpe Ings land is unenclosed, and marked out in strips in the manner mentioned above, and the resident freemen of Doncaster, and owners of common-right

houses in Hexthorpe and Balby, have rights of pasturage over it from August to February. Doncaster.

The land in Henning's Close is not marked out in any way, but there is no dispute as to the amount of it, and the rent of 1*l.* is paid regularly, by way of acknowledgment. St. Thomas's
Hospital—
cont.

The old row of almshouses is still standing; a sum of over 120*l.* was expended on them in 1875, and the houses are now in fairly good repair.

They are built of brick or stone, and pebble-dashed on the outside, with slate roof. The lower rooms have brick floors, and some of the inmates complained of the cold in winter. Each house has a room on the ground floor, and a bedroom on the upper floor. There are wash-houses and offices at one end, and cupboards for storing provisions and places for coals at the other.

The houses are built to the extent of the land at the back, but in front there are gardens stretching down to the road, in which both flowers and vegetables are grown by the almspeople. Of these there are now five women and one man; they are all advanced in years, but the Trustees do not now set any fixed limit of age. They select usually, according to the terms of the original trust, persons in reduced circumstances. The appointments are made for life, subject to good behaviour. The almspeople seemed on the whole to be happy and contented; they receive, as at the date of the Report of 1827, payments of 9*s.* a week.

There are also 18 outpensioners who still receive payments of 6*s.* a week, and a guinea at Christmas. This privilege is much more sought after than the other; there is sometimes a difficulty in finding inmates for the almshouses, but for the outpensions there are always numerous applicants.

The personal property of the Charity consists of a sum of 5,132*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. This sum is made up as follows:— Personal
estate.

	£	s.	d.
By sales of land, as shown in tabular statement above	3,840	19	7
Sums paid by the Great Northern Railway Company, as mentioned above	485	15	9
	20	10	4
By investment of 600 <i>l.</i> , accumulations of interest, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 4th July 1877, under an Order of the Board of the preceding day	633	4	11
By investment of 150 <i>l.</i> , accumulations of interest, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 5th February 1880, under an Order of the Board dated the 3rd February 1880	152	5	8
	£5,132	16	3

The annual dividends, amounting to 141*l.* 3*s.*, are paid through Messrs. Beckett's bank.

The Trustees meet about three times a year; there is a very efficient clerk, and the Charity appears to be well and carefully managed. The accounts for last year, show payments of 444*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for payments to the 24 pensioners, 21*l.* to Mr. J. G. Nicholson, the clerk and receiver, and 9*l.* 2*s.* to the "Pension-payer," Mrs. Charlesworth, being 3*s.* 6*d.* a week for 52 weeks. The two last are regular annual payments.

The Morley Pensions.

Sir Isaac Morley, by his above-mentioned will, bequeathed a sum of 5,000*l.* to the Trustees of St. Thomas's Hospital for the purposes specified in the second codicil to his will. By the second codicil, dated the 20th July 1877, after reciting that he was desirous of founding two Charities for the benefit of poor people of Doncaster, of which that founded by the present codicil might be called "The Morley Pensions," and reciting the above-mentioned bequest, the testator confirmed the said bequest and directed that it should be paid free of legacy duty, and he further declared and directed that the said Trustees of St. Thomas's Hospital should invest, and when necessary reinvest, the said sum of 5,000*l.* on good and proper security or securities according to their discretion, and that the annual produce thereof, after deducting the expenses attending the execution of the trust, should be divided among the persons who should be annually elected for the purpose by the said Trustees, with-

The Morley
Pensions.

Doncaster.
 —
 The Morley
 Pensions—
cont.

out any religious preference or partiality, as Morley Pensioners, each having 30*l.* a year by half-yearly payments, and he directed that the residue of the net income of the trust fund which should remain after payment of such pensions of 30*l.*, should be reserved and accumulated until the said Trustees should thereby be enabled to increase the number of pensioners, and he further directed that all the persons to be elected pensioners as aforesaid should not be less than 55 years of age, of good character, and resident within seven miles of the Town Hall of Doncaster, and that no person should be eligible for such pension who had a husband or wife at the time, or who should then be receiving or have previously received relief as a pauper, and that no pensioner should enjoy the benefit of this Charity more than one year without re-election, and that all persons who should in future become Trustees of the hospital aforesaid should be also the Trustees of the Morley Pensions.

The above-named sum of 5,000*l.* was on the 26th November 1880, by order of the Trustees of St. Thomas's Hospital, invested in the purchase of 5,000*l.* Three per cent. Consols, in the names of Sir William Ridley Charles Cooke, of Wheatley Hall, Baronet; Charles Jackson, of Balby, Esquire (now deceased); and Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, of Owston Hall, Esquire; who executed a deed of trust for the same. The cost of this sum of stock, including brokerage, was 5,031*l.* 5*s.*

The 31*l.* 5*s.* was advanced by the clerk and paid by the Trustees out of the income nine months afterwards.

The fund is now represented by the same amount of New Consols, standing in the same names; the dividends, amounting to 137*l.* 10*s.* annually, are paid through Messrs. Beckett's bank; the account for this Charity is kept separate from that for St. Thomas's Hospital.

The pensioners are selected by the Trustees after careful inquiry, and with strict regard to the conditions laid down in the codicil.

The following are the present recipients of the pensions :—

Charlotte Pillin.
 Ann Ellen Chapman.
 Susan Preston.
 Mary Sharpe.

Two of them are widows and two spinsters. They are all over 70 years of age and two of them over 80. They continue to receive the pensions so long as they live, but are formally re-elected annually. Vacancies are advertised by the Trustees.

The clerk receives a salary of eight guineas a year. At the end of 1892 there was a balance at Messrs. Beckett's in favour of the Charity of 229*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

Stocks's Almshouses (see page 3).

Stocks's
 Almshouses.

The three cottages in Factory Lane, stated in the Report of 1827 to have been erected in 1815, continued to be occupied as almshouses under this Charity, until 1850, in which year the Great Northern Railway Company took the land under their compulsory powers. The sum of 390*l.*, the amount of the purchase money, was, on the 15th May 1850, paid into Court, and in pursuance of an order of Vice-Chancellor Knight-Bruce, dated the 7th July 1851, was laid out in the purchase of 397*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Three per cent. Bank Annuities in the name of the Accountant-General in trust, in the matter of "*ex parte* the Great Northern Railway Company; in the matter of the Great Northern Railway Act, 1846, the account of the Vicar of Doncaster," and the dividends thereof were ordered to be paid to the Vicar of Doncaster for the time being. These dividends were received by Messrs. Marjoribanks, bankers, of the Strand, under a power of attorney dated the 15th April 1853, and it is to be presumed that they were duly paid to the vicar for the time being, but I have not been able to obtain any evidence as to how this money was applied until the withdrawal of the capital sum in 1860, unless the sum of 50*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, which was paid into the Doncaster Savings Bank on the 23rd November 1857, and cannot be otherwise accounted for, is to be attributed to this source.

In 1852, "Butterwood Close" was sold by Mr. W. B. Wrightson, the then owner, to the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company, by whom 49*l.* 10*s.* was paid for the redemption of the rentcharge of 2*l.* The amount of the compensation was determined by the certificate of two justices. Mr. Wrightson voluntarily added 3*l.*, and the sum of 52*l.* 10*s.* was, on the 19th February 1853, deposited in the Doncaster Savings Bank in the name of the Mayor and the Vicar of Doncaster for the time being in trust for Stocks's Almshouses, and was allowed to accumulate at compound interest, at the rate of 3 per cent.

The almshouses were not rebuilt for some time, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a suitable site for them, but in 1860 the Corporation offered to give a piece of land containing 440 square yards, and valued at 45*l.*, in "The Holmes," on the road from Doncaster to Wheatley. On petition of the Mayor and Vicar of Doncaster for the payment out of the sum of 397*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Bank Annuities, the Court being of opinion that it was fit and proper that the said sum should be applied in replacing the cottages taken by the railway company, it was on the 22nd June 1860 ordered that in case after inquiry a good title could be made to the said piece of land, a proper conveyance should be settled and approved, and after due execution thereof by the parties named in the certificate of approval, the Vicar and his successors should be at liberty to build such dwelling-houses and almshouses upon the said piece of land as should be certified to be fit and proper, and upon the completion of the works being certified, the above-mentioned sum should be sold, and the proceeds paid to the person mentioned in the chief clerk's certificate as entitled to receive the same.

By indenture dated the 1st January 1861, and enrolled in Chancery the 5th January 1865, and made between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Doncaster of the first part, Charles John Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, of the second part, and Sir William Dunbar and John Baywell (two of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury) of the third part, after reciting (among other things) the deed of the 29th August 1815, the sale to the Great Northern Railway Company and transactions consequent thereupon, the offer of the land by the Corporation, the above-mentioned Order of the 22nd June 1860, and the chief clerk's certificate approving of the title to the land and of those presents as a proper conveyance, and reciting that it was doubted whether the said Charles John Vaughan as Vicar of Doncaster was a corporation capable of taking and transmitting to his successors the said piece of land, and it had therefore been agreed that the legal estate in the same should remain in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and that instead of executing a conveyance, they should declare the trusts therein after appearing, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, with the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, agreed with Dr. Vaughan and declared that they and their successors should stand seised of the said piece of land, and the cottages and buildings to be erected thereon, upon the trusts of the indenture of the 29th August 1815, and upon trust to permit the Vicar of Doncaster for the time being to have the same rights and powers as theretofore, in regard to the administration and disposal of the said Charity.

In the course of the year 1860, four almshouses were built upon the land, at a cost of 452*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* To meet this charge, the Bank Annuities were sold, and the balance made up by the withdrawal on 10th August 1861 of 54*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* from the Savings Bank fund, which at that time amounted, with interest and the sum of 50*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* above referred to, to 123*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

It may be convenient here to pursue the subsequent history of this fund. After the withdrawal above-mentioned, a sum of 69*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.* still remained, which was again left to accumulate at compound interest, and on the 20th November 1889, amounted to 157*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* Early in the year 1890, the town council passed a recommendation, which was afterwards confirmed, that the original sum of 52*l.* 10*s.* should be received on loan, and that 2*l.* should be paid annually on the 20th December to the Mayor and Vicar as interest therein. This sum was accordingly, on the 1st March 1890, withdrawn from the Savings Bank and lent to the Corporation. The receipt of the Corporation, on a copy of the recommendation above referred to, was shown to me. There then remained 104*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, which by the 12th May 1890 had increased to 106*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* This was withdrawn, as to 50*l.* on the 12th May, and as to the balance on the 5th July following, to pay for the erection of a new almshouse, which was built in that year by Messrs. Athron and Gill, of Doncaster.

There are now, therefore, five almshouses belonging to the Charity, besides two which were built in 1860 by the then Mayor, Mr. Hatfield, on Corporation land adjoining the 440 square yards, for the use of decayed servants of the Corporation or their widows. The house built for the Charity in 1890 also stands on the Corporation land, but is not detached from the others. The seven houses form one continuous line.

The houses are well built and comfortable. They have each a sitting-room on the ground floor, with a kitchen opening out of it at the back, and two bedrooms, front and back, above. The inmates seemed contented, and made no complaints as to their accommodation. The repairs to the buildings are done by the Corporation, and they appeared to be in good condition. There are small gardens in front of the houses, and a double cellar under each house, which is used for coals, and for storage and other purposes. One of the inmates had a mangle in her cellar.

Doncaster.
—
Stocks's
Almshouses
—cont.

Doncaster.
 Stocks's
 Almshouses
 —cont.

The 2*l.* paid by the Corporation as interest of the sum of 52*l.* 10*s.* is distributed at Christmas among the inmates of the five houses, but they receive no other payment out of the Charity. The inmates are all women, either widows or spinsters. They are appointed by the Mayor and Vicar together. I was informed that no religious or political preferences are made. Poor persons, in reduced circumstances, are preferred. They must not be in receipt of parish relief, but owing to the fact that there is no fund out of which payments can be made to the inmates, they would not be precluded from receiving the benefit of any other Charity, nor would an applicant already in receipt of money from another Charity be rejected on that account. The vacancies are not advertised; it is considered unnecessary, as the fact of a vacancy is always well-known and there is a large number of applicants in every case.

Ellerker's Charity (see page 4).

Ellerker's
 Charity.

The original deed of the 10th February 1736 has been lost for many years, and the Trustees possess no old minute books or books of account. From a letter of Mr. T. B. Mason, then town clerk of Doncaster, to the Secretary of the Charity Commission, dated the 11th December 1860, it appears that Dr. Sharpe, Vicar of Doncaster, then lately deceased, had, while he was Vicar, assumed the whole control of the Charity, at least so far as concerned the application of the income. In a further letter, dated the 21st January 1861, Mr. Mason says:—"The rents both of the land and houses have been received and paid to certain recipients by the Vicar of Doncaster very regularly. The land was let by the Mayor and Vicar in 1859 to the Guardians of the Poor of the Doncaster Union for the term of five years, at a rental of 14*l.* 14*s.* per annum, with the sanction and approval of the Poor Law Commissioners." This tenancy continued on the same terms up to January 1893, when the land was sold as herein-after mentioned.

No further correspondence took place with the Charity Commission until July 1877, when the late Mr. Charles Jackson addressed a letter to the Secretary on the subject of the Charity generally, and especially with reference to the two cottages which formed part of the original endowment. As to these the letter contains the following passage:—"It is believed that the site of the two cottages was demised, many years ago, on a building lease for a long term of years, as an annual ground rent of 4*l.* 4*s.* only is received out of a much higher rent that is paid by the present tenant for two good houses (now used by him as one) which appear to have succeeded the original cottages." Mr. Jackson further says that he had written to the person who was then receiving the principal rent of the houses, a Mrs. Mary Ann Lake, residing near Wakefield, to inquire as to the existence of the alleged lease, but had received no answer from her.

As to the Charity generally Mr. Jackson says in the same letter:—"The Mayor and Vicar of Doncaster now act as the Trustees, so far as choosing the objects of the Charity and distributing the rents received."

Satisfactory evidence of the existence and terms of the lease of the two houses is still wanting. It is, however, generally believed that a lease for 99 years was granted about 100 years ago. The Reverend J. E. Jackson, in his "History of St. George's and St. Mary Magdalene, Doncaster," p. 76, (published in 1855,) states, but on what authority is not known, that the lease will expire in 1890.

Mr. Atkinson, clerk to the Trustees, in a letter to the Charity Commissioners dated 25th January 1890, stated that he had been informed by the solicitor acting for the lessee that the lease will expire on the 25th December 1897. The statement referred to is contained in the following letter:—

Ellerker's Charity.—Lake.

DEAR SIR,

Doncaster, 10th January 1890.

I HAVE heard from my client, and he is prepared to increase the ground rent from 4*l.* 4*s.* to 10*l.* a year, commencing on 25th December 1897, when the lease expires.

Yours truly,

Thomas Atkinson, Esquire,
 Doncaster.

CHARLES W. HALL.

Not much further light was thrown on this subject at the Inquiry, a certain amount of reticence being naturally observed in view of the possibility of future litigation. From information recently obtained, however, there is some reason to believe that the lease will expire in 1894.

Mr. Lake, son of the Mrs. Lake above referred to, has recently transferred his interest in the property, either by assignment or by sub-demise, to the Tadcaster Brewery Company. Doncaster.
Ellerker's
Charity—
cont.

The two houses have for some years been occupied as one, and are now used as a beerhouse, known as "The Queen's Arms," and let to Mr. William Pearson at a rent of 40*l.* a year.

The premises were recently ordered to be repaired by the Sanitary Authority, and are now in a state of fairly good repair.

In the result of correspondence with the Charity Commission, an application was made by the Vicar and Mayor on the 10th May 1890 to the Charity Commissioners for a scheme, to be limited to the appointment of Trustees and provision for vacancies, and the vesting of the real estate in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

By Order of the Board dated the 10th February 1891, a Scheme was established accordingly. The Scheme, after vesting the real estate, described in the schedule, in the Official Trustee, provides for the establishment of a board of five Trustees, viz.:— One ex-officio Trustee, to be the Vicar of Doncaster for the time being; two representative Trustees, to be elected, each for the term of five years, by the Town Council of Doncaster; and two coöptative Trustees, to be persons residing or carrying on business in or near Doncaster, and to be appointed each for a term of seven years. Joseph Firth Clark and John Athron are named as the first coöptative Trustees. Scheme of
10th Feb.
1891.

The Scheme further contains provisions for a declaration by the Trustees before entering upon office, for the determination of trusteeship, and supplying of vacancies, and the usual clause relating to the Allotments Extension Act, 1882.

The Town Council proceeded to elect Trustees on the 13th May 1891, and the present trustees of the Charity are the following persons:—

The Rev. Henry Jemson Tebbutt, Honorary Canon of Southwell,
and Vicar of Doncaster.

Henry Wainwright, J.P., of Hallgate, Doncaster, Alderman of
Doncaster.

Mark Dowson, Catherine Street, Doncaster, Tailor, County
Councillor.

Joseph Firth Clark, of Briarcliffe, Wheatley, near Doncaster,
Esquire.

John Athron, of Avenue Road, Wheatley, Esquire.

Ex-officio.

Elected by the
Town Council
of Doncaster,
on the 13th
May 1891.

Coöptative.

On the 19th September 1892 the Trustees applied to the Commissioners for authority to sell the close of land in Hexthorpe Lane, which was then still let to the Poor Law Guardians of the Doncaster Union at a rent of 14*l.* 14*s.* a year, but had become valuable as building land.

On the 18th January 1893, the land, of which the exact acreage had been ascertained by the Ordnance Survey measurements to be 2a. 2r. 36p., was, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, offered for sale by auction, and bought for 1,910*l.* by Mr. William Sayles Arnold, builder, of Doncaster. On the 28th February 1893, the Commissioners made an Order authorising the sale, and directing the payment of the purchase money to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and its investment by them in New Consols, and by the end of April the sale was completed, and the purchase money in full paid to the credit of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. It was invested in the purchase of 1,939*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* New Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 19th May 1893. From this sum, however, 5*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* will have to be deducted for the tenant-right, which the Trustees undertook to pay out of the purchase money, and 43*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* for the expenses of the sale. The amount mentioned in the Order as payable in respect of the tenant-right, viz., 18*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, included the valuation of certain tenants' fixtures and other things, which were afterwards retained by the tenants by arrangement.

The dividend on the stock, which will amount, after the above deductions have been made, to about 13*l.* quarterly, will be paid through Messrs. Glyn & Co. to the account of the Trustees of Ellerker's Charity at Messrs. Beckett's Bank.

No change has been made in the administration of the Charity. The new Trustees have continued the old list of recipients, the name of one person only having been removed, who had become an inmate of an almshouse. The recipients are all women,

Doncaster.
Ellerker's
Charity—
cont.

of advanced age and good character. There are no religious or other preferences in the selection. The receipt of parochial relief is not specially inquired into, but it would be considered with other circumstances if brought to the notice of the Trustees. It was said that they would probably object to more than one member of a family receiving the benefit, but the question has not yet arisen. Hitherto the income has been only 18 guineas a year, and a guinea has been given to each of 18 women. The income will, however, since the sale of the land, be at least treble that amount, and a further increase may possibly arise in consequence of the falling in of the lease of the Queen's Arms. The Trustees have not yet decided what change, if any, they will make in the administration of the Charity in consequence of the increase of funds.

Christiana Saunders's Charities :

Christiana
Saunders's
Charities :
(a.) For
spinsters.

(a.) *For Spinsters.*—By deed dated the 3rd January 1859, and enrolled in Chancery the 11th of the same month, Christiana Saunders, widow, assigned to the then Vicars of the Parish Church and Christ Church, Doncaster, and four other persons, the sum of 3,000*l.*, upon trust for investment as therein mentioned, and to pay the annual produce thereof equally amongst six spinsters, in reduced circumstances, being members of the Church of England, and the daughters of respectable professional men, tradesmen, and other persons therein-after mentioned, who had resided and carried on their business within the borough of Doncaster; the said spinsters to be chosen after the death of Mrs. Saunders by the Trustees of the fund. Certain "rules and regulations" for the administration of the trust, 17 in number, are appended to the deed, but it does not seem necessary to set them out in full in this Report. They are concerned with (1) the parentage, condition, age, character, residence, and other qualifications of the beneficiaries, and the causes for which they may be removed. By the 5th regulation no person shall be eligible whilst in receipt of any other public charity; (2) the proceedings and duties of the Trustees; (3) the method of administration of the Charity. Lastly there is a provision for the appointment of new Trustees. The original number of six is always to be kept up, and residence at a greater distance than seven miles from the Guild Hall disqualifies for Trusteeship.

The Trustees named in this deed are the same as those who were afterwards constituted "Charity Trustees" of Mrs. Saunders's will, by which she left a sum of money for the benefit of poor widows, as herein-after mentioned, except that at the later date Dr. Vaughan had succeeded Dr. Sharpe as Vicar of Doncaster, and the two Charities have, since Mrs. Saunders's death, been managed by the same persons as Trustees, although they appear to be appointed separately, and by separate deeds, for each trust. New appointments have been made rather frequently, owing partly to the fact that the Vicar of Doncaster is always put upon the trust, and that this benefice changes hands with unusual frequency. The appointments are always made by deed. I pointed out that new appointments could be made with much less trouble and expense by order of the Charity Commissioners, and probably this course will be followed in future. The present Trustees are the following persons:—

When appointed.

John Robinson, Esq., Hexthorpe, Doncaster, Schoolmaster	-	Original Trustee.
Robert Stockil, Esq., J.P., South Parade, Doncaster	-	3rd July 1871.
Richard Ecroyd Clark, Esq., J.P., Rutland House, Doncaster	-	14th May 1888.
Canon Tebbutt, Vicar of Doncaster.	-	-
John Athron, of Avenue Road, Wheatley, Esq., J.P.	-	7th Jan. 1890.

The 3,000*l.* was at first invested in debentures of the Great Eastern Railway Company, but is now on mortgage at 4½ per cent. The deed, dated the 27th June 1882, was produced by Mr. Atkinson. The security comprises over 20 freehold houses, cottages, and shops, two pieces of land, of 755 square yards, and 1,155 square yards respectively, the latter with 104 feet of frontage, and a small piece of leasehold property with two dwelling-houses. A valuation was made in the interests of the Charity before the money was advanced.

(b.) For
widows.

(b.) *For Widows.*—By her will dated the 11th May 1861 and proved at Wakefield on the 27th January 1863, Christiana Saunders bequeathed to Dr. Vaughan, then Vicar of Doncaster, the Reverend Henry Frederick Brock, then incumbent of Christ Church, Doncaster, and four other persons, therein-after called the "Charity Trustees," of her will the sum of 3,000*l.*, free of legacy duty, upon trust to

invest the same "in the names of the Charity Trustees for the time being or of some or one of them in the parliamentary stocks or public funds of Great Britain, or at interest on Government securities, or on security of the bonds or debentures of any railway or other public company incorporated by Act of Parliament and authorised to borrow money, and on the subscribed capital of which dividends are in course of payment, or on the debenture stock of any such company, the dividends of which shall for ever have priority of payment over any other dividends or any other stock or shares of the company, whether ordinary, preferential, or guaranteed," with power of variation and transposition, and to pay the annual interest equally amongst six widows in reduced and decayed circumstances, being daughters or widows of respectable professional men who have resided and carried on their profession or business within the borough of Doncaster, to be chosen by the Trustees according to the rules and regulations therein set out. These regulations are almost word for word the same in the case of the "Spinsters' Charity." The minimum age for eligibility in the latter case was 35; for widows it is 40. The causes for which the recipients may be removed or suspended are in each case the following:—Marriage; ceasing to reside in the borough (except, in the case of widows, with the consent in writing of the Trustees); ceasing to be members of the Church of England as by law established; drunkenness, immorality, or other misbehaviour; receiving any other public charity; or acquiring so much money or property as would have rendered them ineligible as persons in poor, reduced, or decayed circumstances. Subject to such removal or suspension the annuitants are to be appointed for life.

The 3,000*l.* was invested by the Trustees in the purchase of 3,000*l.* South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company's $4\frac{1}{2}$ Debenture Stock, now converted into Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company's Debenture Stock, and standing in the names of the Reverend Henry Frederick Brock (deceased), Charles Jackson (deceased), Robert Stockil, John Robinson, Arthur Joseph Smith (deceased), and the Reverend Charles Sisum Wright. The dividends, amounting, after deduction of 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for income tax (which for the present year will be 3*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*), to 131*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, are paid half-yearly to Mr. Robert Stockil. The income-tax is afterwards recovered.

These two Charities are administered in accordance with the terms and regulations of the trusts. Vacancies are notified by advertisement in the two principal local newspapers, and applications are invited. The applications must be made in writing, accompanied by testimonials, and must state full particulars. The number of applicants varies. For the last widow's vacancy there were 12 applicants. An account is kept for the two Charities together at Messrs. Beckett's bank. The annuitants under each Charity receive 20*l.* a year each, in two payments, on the 1st of January and the 1st of July. The secretary of the Trustees receives a salary of 10*l.* in respect of each Charity, and there are regular expenses and outgoings for advertisements, &c. In the accounts for the Widows' Charity for the year ending 25th March 1891 there is an item of 16*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for solicitor's costs. This was incurred in connection with the appointment of new Trustees. The balance in hand on the 25th March 1892 was stated in the accounts furnished to the Charity Commissioners to be 97*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, but Mr. Atkinson informs me that there was at the same date a balance of 15*l.* 5*s.* due to the treasurer on the spinsters' fund accounts, making the net balance 82*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

The deed of the 3rd January 1859, and the probate of Mrs. Saunders's will, are both in the custody of Mr. W. E. Atkinson, secretary to the Trustees, and were produced by him at the Inquiry.

(c.) *The Saunders Bounty*.—By indenture dated the 27th October 1848 and made between the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Doncaster of the one part, and Christiana Saunders, widow, of the other part, after a recital that the said Christiana Saunders had paid a sum of 500*l.* into the hands of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, to be held by them on the terms and conditions therein-after contained, it is witnessed that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses covenant with Christiana Saunders that they will hold the said sum upon trust to pay the sum of 20*l.*, being the interest thereof at 4 per cent. per annum, to the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the Parish Church of Doncaster, to be by them distributed equally in beef and bread to thirty poor widows and twenty poor spinsters resident in the town of Doncaster aforesaid, of good reputation and moral conduct, such distribution to be made at Christmas Eve in each year, and to be called the "Saunders Bounty"; and it was provided that the recipients should, after the death of Mrs. Saunders, be selected annually by the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being, and also that in case the

Doncaster.

Christiana
Saunders's
Charities:
(b.) For
widows—
cont.

Saunders
Bounty.

Doncaster.
—
Christiana
Saunders's
Charities:
(c.) The
Saunders
Bounty—
cont.

trusts thereby declared of the principal sum or the interest should at any time thereafter be by any Court of competent judicature declared illegal and incapable of taking effect the said sum should become the absolute property of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses and their successors discharged from the trusts, unless the suit or suits in which the trusts were declared void should have been instituted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses or their successors.

This deed is in the custody of the town clerk, and was produced at the Inquiry. It appears to have been executed in duplicate. The other copy is in the custody of Mr. W. E. Atkinson, secretary to the Saunders Charities.

The 20*l.* is paid regularly by the Corporation.

The Charity is administered in accordance with the terms of the trust. A list is kept of the recipients, each of whom receives two stone of flour and about 5 or 6 pounds of beef, in the form of tickets upon tradesmen. Recipients of relief from other charities are not considered eligible, but parochial relief is not inquired into. There have been no instances known of the goods being sold.

Copley's Charity.

Copley's
Charity.

The origin of this Charity is involved in some obscurity. An entry in the Corporation Courtiers under the date 9th March 1826, states that "there is 20*l.* in Mr. Robert Copley's hands which his two uncles of London, viz:—William Copley " and Copley gave to be employed to the benefit of the poor of this " town," and from another entry under date 20th March 1831, it appears that this 20*l.* was then in Mr. John Copley's hands "heretofore given by his great uncles."

There is also a deed poll in the following terms, under the hands and seals of William Ellison, William Holmes, and Thomas Rasine:—

"Knowe all men by these psents that whereas Robert Copley and Will^m Copley of the "cittie of London, gentlemen, did as appeareth by their letter bearinge date the twelft "day of October ano dni one thousand six hundreth & tenn, att the instance of the "maior of Doncaster, then beeinge Francis Barwick, & certaine of the aldermen, send "unto them the some of twentie pounds, by Elliott the carrier, to purchase a peece of "land to the use and benefitt of the poore people of Doncaster, the yearely profit "thereof to be distributed to the poore widowes and widowers, viz: Sixpence a peece "att Christmas Even and Good Friday, soe farr forth as the profit thereof will "extend: and further that Francis Copley, deceased, the maior of Doncaster & vicar of "the same & one of the best of the house of the Copleys successively, should be feoffes "of the said land for the use aforesaid: nowe knowe yee further that wee Will^m Ellison "Will^m Holmes & Thomas Rasine, chamberlaines of the towne of Doncaster "abovesaid have had & received of John Copley of Warmesworth in the county of "Yorke, esq. the some of tenn pounds parcell of the bove named twenty pounds, to be "disposed of to the use abovesaid. In witnes whereof wee have hereunto sett our "handes and seales the fyfteenth day of Aprill ano dni one thousand six hundreth "thirtie fower."

Mr. Sugden, the town clerk, produced the Courtiers containing the above-mentioned entries at the Inquiry, but I have not seen the deed.

No purchase of land was ever made, so far as is known.

The money seems to have been afterwards increased, probably by some later member of the Copley family, to 30*l.*, for on the 29th December 1731 is an entry:—"Pd "Mr. Robert Copley thirty shillings for the interest of thirty pounds paid into their "hands for a dole to the poor of Doncaster."

The Corporation still pay 30*s.* a year as the interest of this money, and apply it as directed by the deed. About the year 1865 it seems to have fallen into arrear to some extent, and in the Corporation books under the date 9th Feb. 1865 the following recommendation appears:—"Recommended that the arrears of Copley's Charity be "paid to Mr. Waite, who has distributed the money; and that in future it be "distributed by the steward of the Corporation." Since that time the distribution has been left to the discretion of the Corporation Steward. The money is given in sums of sixpence to each of 30 poor widows on the Thursday before Good Friday, and St. Thomas's day. Mr. Anelay, the present steward, furnished me with a list of the recipients on Good Friday in the present year. Their ages vary from 46 to 85, the average age being nearly 73.

Elston's Charity.

Elston's
Charity.

William Elston, of Doncaster, by his will dated 28th December 1829, and proved at York on the 28th April 1832, directed his executors to invest upon the security

of the Corporation of Doncaster, so much money as would produce an annuity of 10*l.* for ever, to be by the Churchwardens of Doncaster for the time being wholly laid out and expended in the purchase of beef and bread meal, to be distributed by them in equal proportions to thirty poor aged widows, of the town of Doncaster, who should not at the time of such distribution be in the receipt of any pension or charitable donation from any other person, or from any other fund whatever; such thirty poor widows to be selected by the Churchwardens, and to be proper and deserving objects.

Doncaster.
Elston's
Charity—
cont.

The testator died on the 23th August 1831. There is the following entry in the Corporation Courtier, under date 24th February 1832 :—"Ordered, that the muniment committee do affix the common seal to the bond produced from the Corporation to the executors of the late William Elston for payment of an annual sum of 10*l.* for ever to the Churchwardens of Doncaster, to be applied by them in the manner directed by his will; and that a copy of such bond be entered in the Corporation Courtier and also in the Churchwardens' book, deposited in the Vestry."

It was stated at the Inquiry that the bond was for 250*l.*, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and was dated 24th February 1832. No entries, however, were made, as directed, and the original bond appears now to be lost. Mr. Charles Jackson, in "Doncaster Charities," published in 1881, states, p. 86, that he had not been able to ascertain in whose custody it was. The 10*l.* however is paid regularly by the Corporation to the Churchwardens, and by them distributed in accordance with the terms of the will.

Scorah's Charity.

Emmanuel Scorah, of Doncaster, by his will dated 8th December 1675, bequeathed as follows:—"I give forty shillings per annum out of my lands at Hatfield to the Vicar of Doncaster and his successors for ever, to be paid him upon every Innocents Day, he preaching a sermon on that day in Doncaster Church aforesaid."

Scorah's
Charity.

At the Inquiry the following facts were obtained, partly from the personal knowledge of some of those who were present and partly by reference to Mr. Jackson's book. The testator's lands at Hatfield passed by descent to the Simpson family, in whose hands they remained until about 15 years ago, and the rentcharge was always paid regularly, so far as is known. For a great many years it was sent by the agent of the Honourable J. Simpson, of Babworth, Notts, and after his death by the agent of the Reverend W. Bridgeman Simpson, Rector of Babworth, the present representative of the family. In 1878, however, the Hatfield property was sold in small plots by Mr. Simpson, and apparently no provision was made for securing the future payment of the rentcharge to the Vicar. The money was not sent for the year 1878, although the sermon was duly preached; and on the 29th August 1878 Mr. Thomas Brooke, churchwarden, wrote to the Reverend W. Bridgeman Simpson, explaining the circumstances, and expressing anxiety lest the benefaction should be lost.

To this letter Mr. Simpson replied as follows:—

"SIR, Babworth Rectory, August 8th, 1879."

"In answer to your letter, I wish to say I have made inquiries of my present agent, Mr. Henry Champion, The Square, Retford, respecting the 2*l.* payable to the Vicar of Doncaster for a sermon preached on Innocents Day, and he says he knows nothing about it. I assume that I still ought to pay it; and therefore I have given him instructions to pay last year's annuity at the next rent day, which will be in November next, and to continue the payment as it becomes due. But you must, if you please, write to him to say to whom he is to pay it."

Yours obediently,

W. BRIDGEMAN SIMPSON.

The payment has been continued ever since, and is now made through Mr. Simpson's solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Wills, Market Square, Retford. But the matter is left on a very unsatisfactory footing, and it would, perhaps, be well that Mr. Simpson, who seems to some extent to recognise his liability, should be approached with a view to the redemption of the charge by the investment of a sufficient sum of Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Cartwright's Dole, with Mann's Augmentation (see page 5).

A full account of these Charities will be found in the Report on the Parish of Brodsworth.

Cartwright's
Dole, with
Mann's Augmentation.

The benefit that Doncaster derives from them consists of the payment of 1*l.* a year (now reduced to 19*s.* 6*d.* owing to the reduction of the interest on Consols, in which "Mann's Augmentation" is invested) to each of four of the poorest men or women of

Doncaster.
Cartwright's
Dole, with
Mann's Aug-
mentation—
cont.

the parish, and to one such person of the township of Balby, alternately with the Parish of Warmsworth. The recipients are selected by the Vicar and Churchwardens; they are for the most part women, of the oldest and poorest; widows are generally preferred. The same persons receive the dole during their lives, subject to good behaviour, and to continued residence in the parish. The question of the receipt of parochial relief seems not to be inquired into. The money is paid in two equal portions, on the first Sunday in April and the first Sunday in July, and the recipients are required by the terms of the trust, if they are able to do so, to come to Brodsworth for it, and to hear the sermon.

If they are old and infirm they are allowed to send some one in their place. Brodsworth is about five miles distant from Doncaster.

Every newly appointed recipient brings a paper, signed by the Vicar and Churchwardens, in proof of the right to receive the dole.

Lawrance's Charity.

Lawrance's
Charity.

Samuel Lawrance, of Doncaster, by his will dated the 31st December 1818, and proved with a codicil on the 6th March 1819, bequeathed the sum of 2,300*l.* Three per cent. Consols, free of legacy duty, to his Trustees therein named, and directed that the income thereof should be paid, after the death of his widow, to the following societies and in the following proportions, viz.:—

	£
To the British and Foreign Bible Society, London, as to	- 300
„ „ Church Missionary Society „ „	- 300
„ „ Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews „ „	- 300
„ „ Doncaster Dispensary „ „	- 200
„ „ „ National School „ „	- 200
„ „ „ Methodist Chapel, for maintaining a Sunday School „ „	- 200
„ „ „ Independent Chapel, for maintain- ing a Sunday School „ „	- 200
„ „ Ackworth Quakers „ „	- 200
„ „ Doncaster Lying-in Charity „ „	- 200
„ „ Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of Doncaster, for always, for purchasing bread, to be given to and among the most aged and distressed poor there, in donations of one quartern loaf each, on Christmas Day and Easter Day „ „	- 200
	2,300

And in case any of the above societies or charities should at any future time cease or become extinct, he empowered his Trustees in their discretion to apply the share appropriated to any such society or charity to “any other benevolent or charitable institution prevalent at the time.” And the testator directed that the said income should be chargeable “with a fixed deduction or poundage of one shilling per pound to be retained by the Trustees for the time being of the said investment as in “compensation for their agency in respect of its trust, and further chargeable with “the expenses of all and any the requisite occasional renewals of their names as such “on the books of the said stock.”

I was informed that the widow of the testator died in the year 1842.

The bequest is now represented by a sum of 2,300*l.* New Consols, standing in the names of George Clark Walker (deceased), Richard Ecroyd Clark, and Joseph Clark Walker (deceased). Mr. R. E. Clark is the sole surviving trustee, Mr. J. Clark Walker having recently died. New trustees will shortly be appointed.

The income, amounting to 63*l.* 5*s.* yearly, is apportioned among the above-named institutions, all of which are still in existence, in accordance with the terms of the trust, 7*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* being given to each of the first three, and 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to each of the last six, and also to the Churchwardens and Overseers of Doncaster, by whom it is applied according to the directions of the testator.

On the 31st December 1892, there was a balance in Beckett's bank to the credit of the Charity of 30*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

A deduction of 1*s.* in the pound, as authorised by the will, is made by the Trustees, and a sum of two guineas a year is paid thereout to the clerk, Mr. J. G. Nicholson. For convenience, this is done only once in every three years, and appears in the accounts accordingly.

Hall's Charity.

George Hall, of Doncaster, by his will dated the 26th April 1845, and proved the 4th February 1851, directed that the sum of 1,200*l.* Three per cent Consols should be bought at the end of six months after his decease, out of the residue of his personal estate, in the names of John Webster, William Stockil, and William Henry Palmer, with such other person or persons as should be nominated by them or the survivor of them, who should stand possessed of the same in trust as to 10*l.* of the annual proceeds thereof, to be paid to the Vicar and Churchwardens of Doncaster for the time being, to be divided into equal sums of five shillings and paid to forty poor widows, residing within the township of Doncaster, who should be chosen by the said Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being, and to be distributed yearly on St. Thomas's Day. And he directed that one-third of the residue of the said annual proceeds should be applied to the yearly support of the Doncaster Dispensary, for the use and benefit of the said institution, or in case it should be abandoned, then to be applied as the Vicar and Churchwardens should direct for the purpose of affording medical aid to the sick poor of the said township; and one other third part to the support of the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, or in case it should be abandoned, then as the Vicar and Churchwardens should direct for the promotion of the instruction of deaf and dumb children in the town and neighbourhood of Doncaster; and the remaining third part into and for the benefit of the Doncaster National School, with a similar discretionary trust over, in case of failure, for the promotion of the education of poor children in the town of Doncaster, in the principles of the Established Church. Provided that if at any future time it should, for any one year or any longer time, be found impracticable in the judgment and discretion of the said Vicar and Churchwardens, after the dissolution of any one or more of the three above-named institutions, to apply any one or more of the said third parts of the said annual proceeds to the purposes aforesaid, then the Trustees or Trustee for the time being of the fund should apply the sum or sums so unapplied for the benefit of poor widows in the same manner, and with the same conditions, as the sum of 10*l.* mentioned above.

Doncaster.
Hall's
Charity.

The sole surviving Trustee of this fund is Mr. William Henry Palmer, solicitor, of Doncaster, in whose custody is the probate of the will. The endowment is now represented by 1,200*l.* New Consols, standing in the above names. Mr. Palmer pays the 10*l.* to the Vicar and Churchwardens on St. Thomas's Day, and it is distributed by them according to the terms of the will, to 40 poor widows in sums of 5*s.* each. They usually attend service in the Parish Church on St. Thomas's Day, and receive the dole after the service; but it was said that there was no rule as to this, and that though the recipients were mostly churchgoers, dissenters as such were not excluded. A list of the recipients is kept. So far as possible the principle is followed that the same person should not receive several doles. The residue is also applied as directed by the will, the payments being made by Mr. Palmer to the banking account of each institution.

The National School.

This school was established in the year 1816; and the site and buildings, in West Laith Gate, were settled by deed dated 20th February 1817, on certain individual Trustees on trust, together with the Vicar, Mayor, Churchwardens, and Overseers of Doncaster, to permit the same to be occupied and enjoyed as a school for the education of the poor children of Doncaster of both sexes in the principles of the Established Church.

The
National
School.

In 1866 Dr. Vaughan, then Vicar of Doncaster, considering that the school was inconveniently situated, determined to build a new one. He acquired the leasehold interest of certain premises for 450*l.*; and the Corporation gave the freehold reversion, estimated to be worth 700*l.* The new site, with the buildings to be erected upon it, was settled by deed dated the 8th May 1866, enrolled in the Court of Chancery on the 25th July 1866. By this deed the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Doncaster as owners in fee simple, with the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Reverend C. J. Vaughan, D.D., as assignee of the leases therein referred to, under the authority of the School Sites Acts, 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 37, made a voluntary grant and surrender of—1. Two messuages adjoining each other and situate in Fisher Gate, otherwise Church Street, in Doncaster, with the workshops, outbuildings, offices, and appurtenances, together with the garden at the back of the said buildings, extending in a direct line south-east to the fence of the premises formerly in the possession of Mr. Alderman Richard, which said premises adjoin on the churchyard towards the west; and 2. A messuage situate on the east side of St. George Gate

Doncaster.
—
The
National
School—
cont.

in Doncaster, and adjoining on the churchyard of the Parish Church towards the west, with the outbuildings, offices, spacious yard, and garden, thereto adjoining, to Edward Easterfield and his heirs, to hold to the use of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Doncaster and their successors for the purposes of the said Acts, upon trust to permit the said premises and all buildings thereon erected, or to be erected, to be for ever thereafter appropriated and used as a school for the education of children and adults, or children only, of the manufacturing and other poorer classes in the parish of Doncaster, and as a residence for the teacher or teachers of the said school, and for no other purpose, such school and premises to be under the management and control of the said Vicar and Churchwardens and their successors, and to be carried on for the promotion and furtherance of the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. The deed contained a provision that in case a parliamentary grant should at any future time be obtained, the school should be open to Government inspection.

In order to pay for the erection of the new schools, it was necessary to sell the old site and buildings. In carrying this sale into effect, a difficulty arose owing to the fact that the trusts of the deed of 1866 were not identical with those of the deed of 1817, and therefore the Home Secretary, after consultation with the Committee of Council on Education, felt doubtful as to whether he could properly give his consent, as required by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38, s. 14.

To meet this difficulty an application was made on the 6th November 1867, by the Vicar, Mayor, Churchwardens, and Overseers of Doncaster, as Trustees under the deed of 1817, to the Charity Commissioners, for an Order discharging them from the trust, appointing the Vicar and Churchwardens as Trustees, vesting the real property in Dr. Vaughan for the purpose of sale, and establishing a scheme for the future regulation of the Charity, by which the sale of the old premises, and the application of the proceeds to the erection of new schools to be under the management of the Vicar and Churchwardens, should be directed. In the course of correspondence between the Charity Commissioners and the Education Department relating to the establishment of this Scheme, it transpired that the old school had been open to Government inspection, in consideration of a grant of 170*l.* that had been made to it, and that a memorandum to that effect was indorsed on the deed of 1817, and the Education Department claimed that the new schools should be equally open to inspection, and that a similar memorandum should be indorsed on the deed of 1866. This claim being supported by the Charity Commissioners, a memorandum under the hands and seals of the Vicar and Churchwardens, dated 3rd March 1868, was indorsed on the deed, by which it was declared that the new school should be open to inspection in like manner and as fully as was the school which was the subject of the indorsement on the deed of the 20th February 1817.

Ultimately an Order was made by the Charity Commissioners, dated the 31st March 1868 (amended by Order of 7th April 1868), in the terms of the application above mentioned, and the old premises were sold, realising a sum of about 800*l.* This sum was applied towards the erection of the new school, which had been opened on the 5th January 1868. The school is still carried on there. The building provides accommodation for 500 children, with suitable residences for the master and mistress.

The buildings have since been added to, and the school is now carried on in four departments, viz., boys', girls', mixed, and infants'. The numbers on the books in these departments are respectively, 281, 285, 144, and 164, or 874 in all, and the average attendance 195, 180, 111, and 129 respectively, or 615 in all. The Government grant for last year was 549*l.* 18*s.*, and the fee grant 316*l.* No school fees are now charged. The last inspector's report is on the whole very favourable, especially for the girls' department.

Endowments.—There are three endowments of the National School, all of which have been already mentioned, viz., a payment of 5*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* yearly from Lawrance's Charity, a payment amounting to about 8*l.* a year from Hall's Charity, and two-thirds of the capital and income of the Standish Benevolence (*see* page 16).

The share of the National School in the capital of the latter Charity is represented by a sum of 808*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* India Three and a half per cent. Stock, producing an annual income of 28*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The dividends are paid to the Vicar and applied by him and the Churchwardens to the general expenses of the school.

Mrs. Standish's Charity.

Mrs.
Standish's
Charity.

Harriet Standish, by her will dated 9th August 1866, and proved at Wakefield 19th October 1869, bequeathed a sum of 1,000*l.* to the Vicar of Doncaster and the

incumbents of Christ Church and St. James, Doncaster, upon trust to invest as therein mentioned, and to apply the annual income thereof in the purchase of coals and blankets to be distributed amongst the most deserving poor of the town of Doncaster.

The money derived from this bequest was invested in the purchase of 813*l.* 1*l.* 2*d.* India Three and a half per cent. Stock, and is now standing in the names of Dr. Pigou, a former vicar of Doncaster, Canon Brock (deceased), and the Reverend J. Campion, who is over 90 years of age. The dividends, amounting to nearly 28*l.* 10*s.* annually, are paid through Beckett's bank by Glyn, Mills, and Company, who hold a power of attorney.

The administration of the Charity is in the hands of the vicars of the three above-mentioned parishes. The whole amount is distributed in coals. Lists are kept and about 120 persons in all receive the benefit, a bag of coals being given to each. There is no fixed time for the distribution; the Trustees are guided partly by the weather; if it is warm the gift is held over. The most destitute persons are selected.

The Unitarian Chapel in Hall Gate, and Hollis's Charity (see page 1).

The minister, the Reverend Halliwell Thomas, attended and gave information as to these Charities. He informed me that the secretary to the Trustees was away in Ireland, and had been unable within the limited time since the notice had been received to call a meeting of the Trustees, a formality which is necessary before the deeds can be removed from the safe at Mill Hill Chapel, Leeds. The deeds, therefore, had not been sent, nor was any one present as representing the Trustees.

The following persons are the surviving Trustees of the chapel:—

Sir James Kitson, Bart., M.P., Gledhow Hall, Leeds.
 John Ward, Esq. (Mayor of Leeds), Moortown, Leeds.
 Isaac Walker, Esq., Rotherham.
 John A. Binns, Esq., Bradford.
 Walter Wood, Esq., Wakefield.
 William Seale Kirk, Esq., Bradford.
 Charles Lupton, Esq., The Harehills, Leeds.
 J. Shackleton Mathers, Esq., Hanover Square, Leeds.
 John Craven, Esq., Beech Grove Terrace, Leeds.
 Alexander Ackworth, Esq., Belfast.
 James Laycock, Esq., Secretary, Wellesley Road, Sheffield.

From correspondence with the Charity Commission, begun in 1878, it appears that the trust deed then in force was dated 1854, and recites the first deed as made in 1745 and the second in 1776, and that the land which now forms the endowment was placed in trust by these deeds. The land consists of a strip extending the whole distance, about 70 yards, from Hall Gate to Wood Street, and having a frontage of about 40 feet to each road. At the Hall Gate end is a dwelling-house; the chapel stands about the middle of the piece, and is approached by a narrow passage alongside the house; then there is a small graveyard; and at the Wood Street end is a school.

At the date of the correspondence already referred to the dwelling-house was let for 33*l.* a year, and the school for 7*l.*, and the 40*l.* was applied towards the minister's stipend. The correspondence had reference to a proposed sale by the Trustees, but it ceased in November 1878, and the sale was not carried out. The minister now lives in the house, and the school is let for 10*l.* a year to a religious denomination calling themselves "The Christians," on a yearly tenancy, by agreement in writing, a copy of which is in the possession of the Trustees. The 10*l.* is applied towards the stipend of the minister. This chapel was originally Presbyterian, and payments were made to the ministers and to the school, as mentioned in the Report of 1827, by the Trustees of Hollis's Charity. These payments, however, have been discontinued for many years. Mr. James E. Venning, of 80, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C., is the secretary of the Trustees of Hollis's Charity, and a representative from his firm informed me, in an interview held at the Charity Commission on the 5th May 1893, that these payments had been discontinued owing to a serious falling off in the income of the Charity. He also undertook that Mr. Venning would ascertain, for my information, the dates on which the payments had last been made. Mr. Venning has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Charity Commission, under date July 10th, 1893, in which he makes the following statements:—"I have referred to the books of the Charity and I find " that the resolution to discontinue the grants to the ministers at Doncaster, Rotherham,

Doncaster.
 ———
 Mrs.
 Standish's
 Charity—
 cont.

The
 Unitarian
 Chapel in
 Hall Gate.
 Hollis's
 Charity.

Doncaster. " and Sheffield, as well as to the school at Rotherham, was passed at a general
 The Uni- " meeting of the Trustees held on the 19th September 1882. As for the reason for
 tarian Chapel " such discontinuance, it was quite clear to the Trustees that the state of their finances,
 in Hall Gate. " consequent upon the heavy loss they had recently sustained through the purchase of
 Hollis's " a farm in the Fen country, and the subsequent default on the part of their tenant,
 Charity— " whereby the income of the trust was, and has been ever since, reduced by some
 cont. " 350*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, left them no alternative but to reduce their expenditure
 " wherever such a step was practicable."

The last payment in respect of this Charity was a sum of 10*l.* to the minister in 1882. The payment to the school had been discontinued some time previously, probably owing to the discontinuance of the school itself.

Mr. Halliwell Thomas said he had no personal knowledge on this subject, but he believed that the payment to the school had been discontinued about 25 years ago.

Sorsby's Charity.

Sorsby's This is properly to be considered as a Charity for the benefit of the parish of
 Charity. Brodsworth, and an account of it will accordingly be given in the Report on that parish. The testator gave the administration of the charitable trusts of his will to the Trustees of the Doncaster Municipal Charities, and directed that the residue of the income of his pure personalty, after applying 60*l.* a year in payments to poor persons of Brodsworth, should be applied in payments to poor persons of Doncaster. It seems, however, to be well ascertained, now that the prior life interests have determined and the estate has been wound up, that there can never be any such residue, and therefore that the parish of Doncaster can never derive any benefit under the will.

The Till Memorial Fund.

The Till Me- Elizabeth Till, of Fairburn, Yorkshire, widow, by her will dated 10th December
 morial Fund. 1884, and proved, with codicil, dated 5th August 1892, on the 9th February 1893, bequeathed out of such part of her personal estate as might be lawfully devoted to charitable purposes, 500*l.*, free of legacy duty, to the Vicar and the Mayor, for the time being, of Doncaster, upon the trusts therein-after expressed, and directed that the said 500*l.* should be invested in or upon the Public Stocks or funds or Government securities of the United Kingdom, and that the income of the trust fund so created (which she wished to be called the "Till Memorial Fund") should be applied from time to time for ever for the benefit of aged and infirm compositors of Doncaster, in remembrance of her husband, who was formerly a compositor there, and the testatrix gave the Vicar and the Mayor, for the time being, of Doncaster, absolute discretion as to the selection of the objects of the trust, and the mode of the application of the income of the said trust fund, whether by weekly or other payments to the persons intended to be benefited, or by purchasing meat, drink, fuel, or clothing, providing medical attendance in case of sickness, or in any manner increasing their comfort, and declared that the whole income might be applied for the benefit of one person, if and while he should be thought an eligible object of the trust, and unapplied income might be accumulated (within legal limits) in augmentation of the capital of the trust fund, but with liberty to apply any of the accumulations as income for the purposes of the trust.

This Charity was not mentioned at the Inquiry. A letter was addressed to the trustees of the will from the Charity Commission on the 10th June 1893, pointing out that the Vicar and Mayor are not a corporation for the purpose of holding charitable trust funds, and suggesting that the 500*l.* should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. *On the 21st December following, the 500*l.* having then been paid over, the Vicar of Doncaster wrote to the Commissioners asking on behalf of himself and the Mayor of Doncaster for authority to pay this sum to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. This was done under an Order of the Commissioners dated 9th January 1894, and the money was invested in the purchase of a sum of 504*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 22nd January following.

Ann Pearson's Bequest.

Ann Pearson, by her will dated 20th April 1874, and proved at Wakefield on the 17th July 1874, directed the sale and conversion of all her real and personal estate

* The following information has been obtained since the first printing of this Report.

after the death of the survivor of her two sisters, Eliza Pearson and Mary Pearson (to whom she gave a joint life interest in the rents and profits of the same), and that out of the proceeds of such sale and conversion the sum of 200*l.* should be invested in the names of the trustees of the Independent Chapel in Hall Gate, Doncaster, in real security, and the interest thereof given half yearly to four of the most deserving widows or spinsters, members of the congregation of the said chapel, in equal shares. Doncaster.
Ann Pearson's
Bequest—
cont.

This bequest is void under the Mortmain Act, and Mr. W. E. Atkinson, who has acted professionally for other parties interested under the will, informed me that no payment would be made in respect of it.

Francis Windle's Bequest.

Francis Windle, by his will dated 17th December 1871, and proved at Nottingham on the 29th December 1884, after making certain specific bequests and devises, devised and bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate to George Marshall, Charles Henry Marshall, and Robert Henry Pogson, upon trust, out of the annual produce thereof to pay the sum of 20*l.* a year to his sister, Mary Windle, for her life, and the remainder of such annual produce to his wife for her life, and after the death of his said wife, upon trust to sell the real estate and convert into money the personal estate, and out of the proceeds of such sale and conversion to invest upon Government or real securities such sum or sums of money as would answer certain annual sums for charitable purposes therein mentioned, and after the death of his said wife and his said sister, Mary Windle, to invest as aforesaid a sufficient sum to pay the annual sum or subscription of 10*l.* to the Retford Medical Dispensary, and the annual sum or subscription of 10*l.* to the Doncaster Medical Dispensary. And the testator directed the payment out of the same fund of legacies of 200*l.* each to four persons therein mentioned, and gave, devised, and bequeathed the residue of the fund to the said George Marshall, Charles Henry Marshall, and Robert Henry Pogson, whom he appointed executors of his will. Francis
Windle's
Bequest.

It was further provided in the will that if the income of the said residuary trust fund should not after the deduction by the trustees of their costs, charges, and expenses be sufficient to pay in full the said annual sums of money, the trustees should abate them all proportionally.

The testator died on the 15th November 1884, his widow died on the 28th of the same month, and his sister, Mary Windle, died in May 1887.

The property of the testator consisted principally of real estate and money invested on real security.

The executors, Messrs. G. Marshall and C. H. Marshall (Mr. R. H. Pogson having renounced probate), took counsel's opinion upon the administration of the estate, and were advised that the only funds available for the charitable bequests contained in the will were a sum of 200*l.* and interest secured by a bond, and a sum of 4*s.* 7*d.*, the balance of a debt due to the testator, and that from these sums must be deducted a share of the funeral and testamentary expenses and debts.

I was not able to obtain any information on the subject of this charity at the Inquiry; a letter which I wrote to the executors asking for information elicited no reply, and I am indebted to Mr. Alderman John Athron for all the particulars here set out respecting the charity. Mr. Athron informs me that he has reason to believe that the trustees are disposed to carry out as far as possible the intentions of the testator, and are at present making payments *pro ratâ* to the various charitable objects mentioned in the will to the extent of the funds at their disposal, but I am unable to say whether these funds consist only of the sums of 200*l.* and 4*s.* 7*d.* mentioned above or whether the trustees have voluntarily added to this amount out of any ultimate residue that may have come to them absolutely under the will.

Philip Lord Whurton's Bible Charity.

This charity is not referred to in the Report of 1827. It was, however, reported on by the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the two first above-mentioned Acts at page 467 of the 4th volume of their Reports, dated 8th July 1820, under the head of "General Charities." The following is the substance of that Report, so far as it relates to the parish of Doncaster:— Philip
Lord Whar-
ton's Bible
Charity.

PHILIP LORD WHARTON'S BIBLE CHARITY.

By indentures of lease and release, the release dated the 12th July 1692, Philip Lord Wharton conveyed to Sir Edward Harley and six others, and their heirs, the capital messuage or grange

Doncaster.
—
Philip Lord
Wharton's
Bible
Charity—
cont.

and demesnes of Synithwaite, with the appurtenances, in the county of the city of York; and also all the demesne lands and outhouses, with the appurtenances to the said capital messuage belonging, situate in Bilton, Walton, Bickerton and Synithwaite, in the said county of the city of York, and all other his messuages there, upon trust that the rents and profits of the premises should be employed for the buying of English bibles, of the translation established by authority, and catechisms, to be distributed yearly to and amongst poor children who can read, in such towns, parishes or places, and in such manner as the said Lord Wharton should by any writing under his hand nominate and direct; and likewise for the preaching of sermons yearly, at such of the said towns, parishes or places, and in such manner as the said Lord Wharton should direct; and it was thereby directed, that upon the death of any four or more of the trustees, the survivors should convey the estate of the premises to other trustees, to make up the full number of seven.

Philip Lord Wharton, by instructions in writing, bearing date the 24th of April 1693, directed:—

1st. That 1,050 bibles, with the singing psalms bound up therewith, should be yearly provided, for the English translation, published by authority, in a large duodecimo; each bible not exceeding 2s. 6d. in price, or as near thereabouts as could be bought.

2nd. That the like number of catechisms should be yearly provided.

3rd. That an inscription by a stamp should be on the middle of the outside cover of each book, with these words, "By the will of Philip Lord Wharton."

4th. That there should be a printed paper pasted inside the bibles, to this effect: "These reading psalms in the English translation, in the bible, are to be learnt without book, by the child to whom this book is given, namely, 1st, 15th, 25th, 37th, 101st, 113th, 145th."

5th. The said 1,050 catechisms to be delivered about the second or third Tuesday in July.

6th. The said books to be delivered out yearly, to such children who can read, of poor people of good report, in the cities, towns or places thereafter appointed. A catechism to be delivered to each child in July, and a bible in October following.

7th. That the name of each child be written in the books when given.

8th. That at the delivery of the said bibles, notice be given that in October following, the children must produce their bibles at a place appointed, and that a reward of 12d. be given to the parent of each child giving the best account of his or her improvement in reading the bible, and repeating the catechism and the psalms; and that other books be then given to the said child, whose parent or guardian should undertake to instruct such child therein: The said reward to be given to so many children as thereafter appointed, in the respective places following.

9th. That the bibles and catechisms should be delivered to poor children in certain designated places, among which was Doncaster, to which 20 were to be delivered.

10th. That when there should not be so many poor children as are fit objects to deliver the said number of catechisms and bibles in the said places to, then only so many tens of catechisms and bibles should be delivered; and where there be only ten catechisms and bibles to be delivered in any place, and fit objects should not be found, they should be given to poor children in any other town or parish, with the like rewards, as the trustees should think fit.

By 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th heads, directions are given for the particular mode of distribution, and of entering the names of the children who receive the books.

16th. That on the day of the delivery of the bibles there should be sermons at the places following; namely:—

York and Leeds, by turns.

Sheffield, Doncaster and Pontefract, by turns.

Halifax, Bradford and Wakefield, by turns.

Richmond, yearly.

Northallerton, Bedale, Thirsk and Boroughbridge, by turns.

Helaugh, Tadcaster, Wetherby and Knaresborough, by turns.

Swaledale, yearly.

Kirkby Stephen, Russendale and Shapp, by turns.

Carlisle, Cockermouth and Kendal, by turns.

Aylesbury, Chipping Wycomb and Great Marlow, by turns.

Allowing 10s. for the preaching of each sermon; the purport, design and scope of every such sermon to be, to discover and prove to the people the truth, usefulness, sufficiency and excellency of the Holy Scriptures, and the people's right to have them fully in their own language; and also their duty to read, study, and search the Scriptures, and take them for their only unerring rule of faith, worship, and manners; no mention to be made of the donor, either in the sermon or prayers; and when any of the ten sermons should cease to be preached in any of the said places, the like sum to be given in other places where such books should be delivered out.

17th. In case there should be a surplus in any year, after the bibles and catechisms disposed of, and after the charges for preaching the said sermons and other necessary charges should be defrayed, the same should be employed for buying more bibles and catechisms, to be distributed as aforesaid amongst other poor children in any other cities and places as the trustees should think fit.

19th. That the trustees should meet every year to audit the accounts, to have their charges allowed, not exceeding 40s. at any one meeting; and if any trustee should be above 30 miles off, and should come to the meeting, he should have 5s. each day for going and returning, and 5s. more each day if he should have a servant to attend him.

20th. That the trustees should appoint a person to keep the books of account, and to make entries of all matters relating to the trust, and allow such person a salary of 10l. or any other sum not exceeding 15l. a year.

A postscript is added to the above instructions, by which it is directed that 12 catechisms be distributed with 10 bibles; so that there were to be 210 catechisms provided more than the 1,050 before mentioned.

The property conveyed by Lord Wharton upon the trusts aforesaid, consists of the Synithwaite estate, being two farms and a cottage, with some land, containing in the whole 469a. and 34p.

One of the farms, containing 245a. 1r. 32p., is let to William Wilson, as a yearly tenant, at a clear rent of 245*l*. The other farm, consisting of 215a. and 10p. is let to Francis Wilson, as yearly tenant, at a clear rent of 255*l*. The cottage and land, consisting of 8a. 2r. 32p. is let to Samuel Stubbs, as yearly tenant, at the clear annual rent of 12*l*. 12*s*. the whole yearly rent being 512*l*. 12*s*. The farms were let by valuation of the agent in 1806, and are let at fair rents. They were let before 1806, at 307*l*. 7*s*. per annum.

There has been timber felled upon the estate, the produce of which has been carried to the credit of the charity, and there is still some standing.

The trustees are also entitled to the sum of 410*l*. secured by mortgage upon an estate in the city of York, and on which there is now three years interest due. This sum of 410*l*. was a debt due from a Mr. Harrison, formerly agent for the trust estate, as a security for which the mortgage was accepted. The mortgaged estate is about to be, or is sold, so that the mortgage-money will probably be paid off.

There is also the sum of 9,000*l*. old South Sea annuities standing in the names of three of the trustees, which has arisen from accumulations, and has been invested from time to time by order of the trustees. The dividend upon this stock is 270*l*. making the whole permanent income of the charity 782*l*. 12*s*. exclusive of the interest of the mortgage.

The charity also occasionally receives some additions from collections, after preaching the sermons at the different churches. This sum varies. Last year it amounted to 28*l*. 9*s*. 8*d*.; some years the receipt is much less; whatever is received, is carried to the account of the charity.

The trustees of the charity have been regularly appointed from time to time. The last appointment of new trustees was in 1805, and six of the seven then appointed are now living.

The income of the charity is applied principally in the purchase of Bibles and Religious Tracts, which are distributed at the places mentioned in the instructions. The trustees, in the distribution of the bibles, have considered the increase of population in some places, and have increased the number of bibles to be given away in those places accordingly, instead of sending them to new places, which by the instructions they have a discretionary power of doing, in certain cases. The places to which an additional number of bibles is sent, are as follows:—

To Carlisle, an addition of	-	-	-	-	-	10
„ Penrith	„	-	-	-	-	10
„ Bedale	„	-	-	-	-	10
„ Bilton	„	-	-	-	-	10
„ Bradford	„	-	-	-	-	10
„ Halifax	„	-	-	-	-	10
„ Leeds	„	-	-	-	-	20
„ Sheffield	„	-	-	-	-	30
„ Tadcaster	„	-	-	-	-	10
„ Wakefield	„	-	-	-	-	10

Ten only are sent to Helaugh and Caterton, and those only when proper objects can be found. The whole number distributed now, is 1,120. With every 10 Bibles, 12 Catechisms with the Psalms, and Companion to the Altar, (and one of Crossman's Introduction, as a reward) are sent.

There is also given to the distributors of the books in the parishes, the sum of 2*s*. 6*d*. for every 10 Bibles whenever it is applied for. This is strictly according to the donor's instructions. There is likewise a sum of 10*s*. paid for preaching each of ten sermons in every year, and rewards are given to the children and parents in shillings and sixpences.

The books are sent down for distribution to the clergymen of the respective parishes, who select those children whom they think fit objects of the charity. When the books are sent out they are accompanied with very particular printed instructions as to the mode of distribution, taken from Lord Wharton's directions, and a return is regularly made by the clergymen, in a settled form, containing the name, age, and residence of every child to whom the books are given, with the names of their parents or friends.

The names of the children who receive the rewards are also returned.

The name of the donor is stamped upon every book given away, and there is a printed paper in the bibles as directed by Lord Wharton.

This Charity was not mentioned at the Inquiry, and my knowledge as to its application in Doncaster is derived from correspondence with the vicar, who informs me that he now receives 86 books in the year (including Bibles, Prayer Books, and "Reward" books), and that after distributing among the Sunday School children of the parish as many as, having regard to the necessary qualifications, they are entitled to receive, he distributes the remainder to other parishes in the neighbourhood.

The "Reward" books now given are the "Imitation of Christ," and Oxenden's "Pathway of Safety."

A return of the children who receive books has to be sent up annually to the trustees in London.

Doncaster.
—
Philip Lord
Wharton's
Bible
Charity—
cont.

Doncaster.

PARISH OF CHRIST CHURCH, DONCASTER.

*Childers' Charity.*Parish of
Christ
Church.Childers'
Charity.

Louisa Childers by her will dated the 23rd May 1883, and proved at Wakefield on the 3rd September 1883, directed her Trustees upon the decease of her sister Frances Childers to pay the following legacy (*inter alia*):—"To the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of Christ Church, Doncaster, the sum of 1,200*l.* upon trust to invest the same in the public funds or debenture stock of any railway company incorporated by Act of Parliament and in each year at Christmas to distribute the dividends arising therefrom in such form as the said Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being may think advisable amongst such 25 deserving poor and distressed persons irrespective of age in the Parish of Christ Church aforesaid as the said Vicar and Churchwardens or the majority of them shall from time to time select."

The legacy was left free of duty. I am informed by Messrs. Baxter and Co., the solicitors who acted in the probate, that Frances Childers, sister of the testatrix, died on the 4th December 1889.

On the 23rd September 1890 the Vicar and Churchwardens of Christ Church applied to the Charity Commissioners for the transfer of the 1,200*l.* to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

On the 3rd October 1890 the Charity Commissioners made an Order authorising the payment of this sum to the Official Trustees, and the sum of 1,258*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* New Consols, representing the investment of the sum, was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 13th October of the same year. The dividends, amounting to 34*l.* 12*s.* annually, are remitted quarterly through Messrs. Glyn and Company, to the account of the Vicar and Churchwardens of Christ Church, with Messrs. Beckett and Company, Doncaster.

The Charity is now administered in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Vicar and Churchwardens on the 20th December 1892, at which it was resolved to give to each of the 25 persons—

	£	s.	d.
2 lbs. of tea at 2 <i>s.</i>	-	-	0
4 lbs. of sugar at 3 <i>d.</i>	-	0	4
Half a ton of coal	-	7	0
12 loaves	-	2	0
1 pair of blankets	-	7	6
Cash	-	6	2
	£1	7	8

A list is kept, containing the names at the present time of five men and 20 women. The latter are mostly widows. The selection is made with the assistance of the district visitors. The recipients are, as might be expected, for the most part churchgoers, but the Vicar, who gave evidence in respect of this Charity, said that dissenters sometimes received the payment. There is always a large number of applicants.

The receipt of parochial relief is not held to be a disqualification, but rather the reverse. Not more than one member of a family receives the dole.

The goods are distributed by means of tickets on tradesmen. One case has occurred of the goods being sold, or exchanged, and the recipient has been disqualified for the future on that account.

Lost Charity.

No further information could be given as to *William Bradford's Charity* (see page 5), which was lost at the date of the Report of 1827.

Charities not
inquired into.

The following Charities, which appear in the extracts from the General and Supplementary Digest herein-before contained, have been held to be not within the scope of the present Inquiry:—*The Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb* (with the Charities of *Care, Baker, Aldam, and Hall*), the *Wesleyan Chapel in Priory Place*, and the *Providence Meeting House*.

Lady Hastings' Exhibitions, mentioned by Mr. Skirrow in the report of his inquiry held in April 1880, have also been held to be not included within this Inquiry.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

10th July 1893.

TABULAR SUMMARY—continued.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. — Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.					Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personality and its Income.			Total Gross Income.	Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Nonconformist Bodies.	Alms-houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.			
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents-charge and Fixed Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personality.								Dividends and Interest.	In Money.	In Kind.	
Doncaster—cont.																
Jarrait	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	—
The Morley Charity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Thomas's Hospital	Site and buildings 120 2 36	—	—	C. 5,132 16 3	—	141 3 0	432 16 6	—	—	—	432 16 6	—	—	—	—	The stock is held by the Official Trustees.
The Morley Pensions	—	—	—	C. 5,000 0 0	—	137 10 0	137 10 0	—	—	—	137 10 0	—	—	—	—	Applicable in Doncaster and neighbourhood.
Stocks's Almshouses	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	Corp. 52 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Ellerker	—	—	4 4 0	C. 1,889 9 4	—	51 19 0	56 3 0	—	—	—	56 3 0	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 10th February 1891. The Stock, which arises from sale of land under Order of Board 28th February 1883, is held by Official Trustees. The land sold had been let for 14s. 14s. a year.
Christiana Saunders's Charities— (a.) For Spinners	—	—	—	—	M. 3,000 0 0	135 0 0	135 0 0	—	—	—	135 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
(b.) For Widows	—	—	—	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company 4½ per cent. De- benture Stock	—	135 0 0	135 0 0	—	—	—	135 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
(c.) The Saunders Bounty.	—	—	—	—	Corp. 500 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	—	—
Copley	—	—	—	—	Corp. 30 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	—
Elston	—	—	—	—	Corp. 250 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—
Scorah	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartwright's Dole, with Mann's Augmentation.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 18 0	—	—	—	3 18 0	—	—	—	—	See Digest of General Charities of the West Riding.

TABULAR SUMMARY—continued.

Endowments.										Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										
Real Estate and its Income.				Personalty and its Income.						Total Gross Income.	Edu- cation.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Pur- poses of Noncon- formist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.			Observations.
Houses and Lands. ——— Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents charged and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	In Money.	
Doncaster—cont.																				
Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	C. 1,200 0 0	—	—	£ s. d.	33 0 0	£ s. d.	33 0 0	£ s. d.	11 0 0	£ s. d.	11 0 0	—	5 10 0	Only one surviving Stockholder.
Hall	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	—	—	—	£ s. d.	25 6 8	£ s. d.	25 6 8	£ s. d.	7 13 4	£ s. d.	7 13 4	10 0 0	—	Only one surviving Stockholder. The remaining 7 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> is applicable to the Yorkshire Deaf and Dumb Institution.
The National School	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners 31st March 1868, as varied by Order 7th April 1868. 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> received from Lawrence's Charity (<i>see above</i>). 7 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> received from Hall's Charity (<i>see above</i>).
The Standish Benevo- lence.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 805 1 9	—	—	—	28 5 8	£ s. d.	28 5 8	£ s. d.	—	£ s. d.	—	—	—	—
Standish	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 813 11 2	—	—	—	28 10 0	£ s. d.	28 10 0	£ s. d.	—	£ s. d.	—	—	28 10 0	—
The Unitarian Chapel in Hall Gate.	Chapel and Appurte- nances, Minister's House and School.	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	£ s. d.	10 0 0	£ s. d.	10 0 0	£ s. d.	—	—	—	—
Hollis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The payments to Doncaster formerly made by the Trustees of Hollis' Charity have been discontinued since 1882 owing to depreciation of income.
Sorsley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Charity Estate is insufficient to provide for any payments to Don- caster. See Parish of Brodsworth.
The Will Memorial Fund	—	—	—	C. 804 8 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 17 4	£ s. d.	13 17 4	£ s. d.	—	£ s. d.	—	13 17 4	—	Stock held by Official Trustees.

Doncaster.
Tabular
Summary—
cont.

Doncaster.

Tabular
Summary—
cont.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry.	Endowments.				Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.		
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.			Total Gross Income.	Education.	Apprenticing and Adoption of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Nonconformist Bodies.	Alms-houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.			
	Houses and Lands. Average of	Gross Rent thereof.	Rent-charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.								In Money.		In Kind.	
Doncaster—cont.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Void under Mortmain Act. By Will, proved 1884, a sum of 10 <i>l.</i> per annum was, <i>inter alia</i> , bequeathed to Doncaster Medical Dispensary, and the personal estate is included therein; but it is stated that the amount available will be divided <i>pro rata</i> among the different objects.
Person	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Windle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Philip Lord Wharton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bibles and other books are distributed amongst Sunday School children in Doncaster and neighbourhood, and provision is made for a sermon. A General Charity.
Providence Meeting House.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wesleyan Chapel in Priory Place.	Chapel and appurtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bradford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Founded by Deed, 1822. Indentures, 1832. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1881. Lost. A General Charity.
Yorkshire Institution for Deaf and Dumb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CHRISTCHURCH.	—	—	—	C. 1,258 3 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stock held by Official Trustees.
Childers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOWNSHIP OF BALBY.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Balby and Parish of Warrusworth receive the benefit alternately. See Digest of General Charities of the West Riding.
Cartwright and Mann	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES.
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF DONCASTER.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.

[*Under 5 oz. Price 6d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of ECCLESFIELD.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY OF YORK, W.R.

Parish of ECCLESFIELD.

Ecclesfield.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 17th, 18th, and 19th January 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following are the Reports on the Charities of this Parish, dated respectively 31st January 1829 and 26th January 1828 of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 91, as amended by the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 81, and continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 21, p. 612, and Vol. 19, p. 561). These Reports are hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1829, and the Report of 1828 respectively.

II.
Reports of
1828 and
1829.

PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD.

FEOFFEE ESTATE [see page 17].

This property has been from ancient time vested in feoffees, and appropriated to the maintenance of Divine Service in the parish church of Ecclesfield, the relief of the poor of the parish, the repairs of the church, and its ornaments, the reparation of highways and bridges of the parish, and such other necessary and charitable uses, as to the feoffees should seem meet.

Feoffee
Estate.

1. Particulars and Rental of Lands and Tenements in Ecclesfield, held from year to year.

Parcels.	Quantities.			Occupiers.	Yearly Rent.
	A.	R.	P.		£ s. d.
House, barn, garden, and lands -	42	2	39	Matthew Spilling -	73 10 0
Workhouse, barns, outbuildings, gar- dens, two tenements and lands -	21	2	2	Overseers of the poor -	42 0 0
House, barn, and garden -	0	0	23	Isaac Hattlesley -	5 15 6
Land -	2	0	12		
House -	—	—	—		
House, barn, and garden -	0	0	30	Widow Kaye -	6 10 0
Open field land -	0	2	0	Benjamin Unwin -	4 4 0
Allotment on Whitley Common -	1	0	0	William Greaves, or Mr. Smith, one of the feoffees. }	0 16 0
				Joseph Eyre -	1 15 0

2. Particulars of Property in Ecclesfield held under acknowledgments.

Parcels.	Quantity.			Occupiers.	Yearly acknowledgments.
	A.	R.	P.		£ s. d.
Site of five tenements -	0	0	22	Charles Hobson -	1 0 0
Site of a cottage -	0	0	5	George Hartley -	0 5 0
Ditto -	0	0	7½	Samuel Wood -	0 2 6
Ditto -	—	—	—	William Greaves -	0 2 6
Schoolhouse and school -	—	—	—	Joseph Bowler, schoolmaster -	0 1 0

3. A rentcharge of 5*l.* a year, granted by deed, dated the 8th November, 29th Elizabeth, out of the manor of Woodhall, in the parish of Darfield, and confirmed by a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, in the 7th year of Charles 1, and for which is paid 5*l.* 2*s.* a year out of the tenements and lands, and by the persons, and in the sums respectively following, viz., the Manor House, John Garland, esquire, 3*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*; lands formerly Godfrey's, William Loxley, 1*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*; Upper Woodhall, John Walker, 3*s.*; land upon Woodhall, Samuel Smith, 7*s.*; New Hall and lands, Joseph Martin, 3*s.*; and Ocreal Close, widow Balk, 2*s.*

Total income, 14*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The rents are received by one of the feoffees, chosen annually for that purpose, and in the ordinary course of expenditure are laid out in the repairs of the church, and defraying other disbursements of the churchwardens, in occasional gratuities to the vicar for additional duty, to the amount of 10*l.*, or thereabouts, in the year, in payments to the surveyors of the highways, for the repairs of the highways and bridges, and in an allowance of 21*l.* a year for the education of 18 poor children at the township-school, in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Meetings of the trustees are annually held, at which the application of the income is determined, and the accounts are audited; and at the last audit before this Inquiry there was a balance in hand of 14*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

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The master of the school has the use of the school-premises above mentioned, and teaches other children as pay-scholars.

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POORS LAND [see page 20].

Poors Land.

A piece of land in Ecclesfield, containing 12A. 0R. 20P., was purchased in 1680, with 100*l.*, given by *William Shirecliffe*, 40*l.* by *Margaret Shirecliffe*, and 5*l.* by the feoffees of the Feoffment Estate, and vested in trustees, in trust, to apply the rents for the benefit of the poor of the town and parish of Ecclesfield, or such of them as the trustees should think proper, on the 24th December yearly.

This charity is under the management of trustees, and the land is let to *Hannah Darling*, as yearly tenant, at 23*l.* 10*s.* a year, being the full annual value; and the rent is distributed by the trustees at Christmas among poor persons of the parish.

DOLES [see page 21].

Doles.

1. A rentcharge of 14*s.* a year, out of land in Thurscoe, belonging to *Mrs. Stocks*, given by the *Rev. John Tyas*, by Deed, in 1584.

2. A rentcharge of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, out of Barker House, in Skinnathorpe, in the parish of Sheffield, the property of *A. Parker*, esquire, given by *Edward Scott*, by Will, dated 15th November 1602.

3. A rentcharge of 1*l.* 8*s.* a year, out of a close in Wadsley, belonging to *Mr. John Holt*, given by *Ralph Hadfield*, by Will, in 1625.

4. A rentcharge of 4*l.* a year, out of three houses in Fargate Street, in Sheffield, belonging to *Mr. S. C. Younge*, given by *John Shaw*, by Will, dated 27th December 1629.

5. A rentcharge of 1*l.* a year, out of land at Burrow Lee, near Wadsley, belonging to *Mr. Broughton Stead*, given by *Mrs. Creswick*, by Will, dated 9th July 1706.

6. The yearly sum of 8*l.* 2*s.* paid out of the poor rates, as interest of sundry benefactions, amounting to 180*l.*, which was laid out towards building a workhouse.

7. A portion of the rent of *Lady Trott Mallory's* charity, mentioned in our 18th printed Report, p. 647, amounting at present to 13*l.* 13*s.* a year.

8. The rent of certain buildings near the church, held under a building-lease lately granted by the churchwardens for 28 years, to *Messrs. Smith and Houlton*, at 3*l.* 10*s.* a year. A tenement or stable formerly stood on the site of these premises, which, or a rentcharge thereout, was given for the poor by *Mr. Plaisington*; and the sum of 60*l.*, part of a benefaction of *William Dickenson*, and 120*l.* paid by the lessees, have been expended in erecting the buildings.

These several yearly sums are distributed together with the Communion-money, among poor persons of Ecclesfield, at Easter.

9. The yearly sum of 5*l.* 17*s.*, paid out of the poor rates, as interest of 130*l.* given by sundry benefactors for bread for the poor, which was laid out towards building the workhouse.

This yearly sum is laid out in bread, given weekly at church to the poor persons attending divine service.

THE BARNES HALL HOSPITAL [see page 24].

The Barnes
Hall
Hospital.

Sir Richard Scott, knt., by his Will, dated 6th April 1668, devised his lands at Barnes Hall and in Ecclesfield parish to *Richard Watts* and his heirs, but so as the same might be made chargeable for the erecting, building, and maintaining in repair an hospital for six poor people; and the said *Richard* accordingly established and endowed an hospital, by deed, dated the 19th June, 15th Charles First; but as the said *Richard Watts* by the deed of endowment, reserved to himself and his heirs the right of visitation of the hospital, and power to inquire into all defaults of the government thereof, we have made no further inquiry respecting this charity.

SYLVESTER'S HOSPITAL [see page 25].

Sylvester's
Hospital.

Edward Sylvester, esq., in or about the year 1693, erected an hospital, containing seven tenements at Mortomley Lane End, for seven poor men or women of the parish of Ecclesfield, with a preference to those residing on the north side of the parish, to be chosen by the vicar and churchwardens; and he endowed the same with lands at Wormingley to provide for the repairs of the building, and the payment of 3*l.** apiece yearly to the almspeople.

The estate at Wormingley was sold in 1717 for 445*l.*, of which the sum of 410*l.* was laid out in the purchase of a farm in the chapelry of Bradfield.

The vicar and churchwardens have always acted as trustees of this charity.

The property consists of the following particulars:—

1. A house with outbuildings, and 59A. 1R. 38P. of land, in the chapelry of Bradfield, let to *John Hodgson*, on a lease for 21 years from 2d February 1819, at the yearly rent of 74*l.* the full annual value.

2. An allotment of 6A. 1R. 21P. of land at Stannington, awarded to the charity on an enclosure in 1788, and let to *George Grayson*, as yearly tenant, at 18*l.* a year, the fair annual value.

3. The yearly sum of 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, paid out of the poor rates, as interest of 35*l.* (residue of the above-mentioned sum of 445*l.*), which was applied for the use of the parishioners.

The hospital is occupied by seven poor persons, chosen by the vicar and churchwardens, according to the founder's intention; and the income of the charity, after providing for repairs and small occasional expenses, is divided equally among them in half-yearly payments.

* [This is an error. See the following Report, p. 25.—G.W.W.]

Mrs. *Ann Reresby*, by her Will, dated 29th June 1801, bequeathed 200*l.* to be put to interest by the vicar of Ecclesfield, for the time being, and Mr. John Foster, of Brampton, in her will named, for the best advantage and benefit of the poor in this hospital.

This legacy was received by Mr. Foster, and he paid interest thereon during his life, but did not invest the principal; and it is stated that he died without leaving effects to discharge the debt; his son, however, Mr. John Foster, of Lingo Dale, near Bawtry, has continued to pay the interest, which is equally divided among the almspeople.

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BAMFORTH'S ALMSHOUSE [see page 26].

George Bamforth erected six tenements, to which small gardens are attached, near Wadsley Bridge, for the residence of three poor people of Owleston, and three of Ecclesfield. Bamforth's Almshouses.

These tenements, which are kept in repair at the expense of the parish, are occupied by poor persons of Owleston and Ecclesfield, nominated by the overseers of the poor.

SYLVESTER'S CHARITY [see page 38].

Ann Sylvester, by Will, dated in 1711, bequeathed 400*l.* the interest of 100*l.* thereof to be applied for teaching poor children belonging to Chapel Town, Mortomley Lane End and Burnt Cross, provided the inhabitants of those places should erect a schoolhouse for the purpose; the interest of 200*l.* thereof to be distributed among poor housekeepers within Grenafirth quarter, and the income of the residue to be employed in apprenticing poor children of the same quarter, at the discretion of the vicar of Ecclesfield. Sylvester's Charity.

This legacy was laid out in the purchase of a farm at Whitley, with a house, now in two tenements, a barn, and outbuildings, thereon, at present in the occupation of John and Joseph Eyre, at the yearly rent of 36*l.*, being the full annual value.

The vicar of Ecclesfield receives the rent, and pays thereout 15*l.* 15*s.* a year to the master of a township-school in Lound for the education of 28 poor children, chosen by the vicar from the places mentioned in the will, in reading, writing and arithmetic; and the residue of the rent, after deducting for repairs of the farm-buildings, is distributed yearly among poor persons, at the discretion of the vicar.

No part of the rent has for many years, if ever, been applied in apprenticing poor children.

PARKINS'S GIFT [see page 38].

William Parkins, by his Will, in 1757, gave 50*l.* for teaching six poor children of the inhabitants of Mortomley, and Mortomley Lane End, at the school at Lound. Parkins's Gift.

In respect of this donation the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year is paid as a rentcharge out of an estate at Mortomley belonging to the donor's family, to the master of Lound school for the teaching of a few poor children.

TURIE'S GIFT [see page 45].

The Rev. *Robert Turie*, in or about the year 1720, gave 80*l.* for the teaching of 12 poor children of the Soke of Southey, six of them at Parson's Cross-school, and six at Shire Green-school, at the nomination of the vicar of Ecclesfield. Turie's Gift.

This donation was laid out in 1720 in the purchase of copyhold premises, consisting of a house, outbuildings and croft, at Wadsley Bridge, which were surrendered to trustees, in trust, to apply the rents in equal moieties for the purposes above mentioned.

The premises have been enfranchised, but there has been no appointment of trustees for many years, and the charity is under the sole management of the vicar.

In its present state the property consists of a public-house, croft, and four cottages, let to Joseph Walker, as yearly tenant, at 19*l.* a year. The premises have been let at a moderate rent, the tenant's family having been at an expense in repairing the buildings, which were decayed; but it is intended to fix a higher rent, according to a valuation.

The rent, after deducting occasional allowance for repairs, is given in equal shares to the masters of the two schools for teaching children, usually from eight to ten, of poor parents residing in the neighbourhood of the schools.

DUNGWORTH'S GIFT [see page 48].

Joseph Dungworth, by Will, dated 8th April 1800, gave 50*l.* to the trustees of Parson's-Cross-school, to be placed out on security, and the interest thereof applied to the education of six poor children, in addition to the number then taught, on the nomination of the trustees. Dungworth's Gift.

This legacy remains in the hands of the executrix, Mrs. Elizabeth Beale, of Wadsley, and she pays 2*l.* 10*s.* a year as interest to the master of the school, for teaching a few poor children, whom she nominates.

GRENOSIDE SCHOOL [see page 41].

This school, which was originally established by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood is under the management of the vicar, churchwardens, and certain trustees, and the endowment consists of the following particulars: Grenoside School.

1. A school-room, recently erected.

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2. A tenement built on the waste, and formerly used as a school-house, with a garden, and three crofts of about a rood each. These premises are let to two persons as yearly tenants, at rents amounting together to 7*l.* 10*s.* a year, the fair annual value.

3. The yearly sum of 5*l.* 17*s.*, paid out of the poor-rates, being the interest of 100*l.* given by *Nicholas Gill*, in 1735, for teaching six poor children born within the Soke of Greenafirth, and of 30*l.* given by *Richard* and *Martha Carr*, for teaching poor children of Grenoside, which sums were applied for the use of the parishioners.

4. The yearly sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* the interest of 30*l.* given by *Mrs. Sarah Smith*, in 1773, for teaching poor children of Grenoside, and which is paid by Colonel Richardson, of Lakelock, near Wakefield, as a rentcharge out of an estate formerly belonging to the donor's family.

5. An annuity or rentcharge of 10*l.* payable out of a messuage and two closes of land in Grenoside, called the Croft, and Woodfield, now the property of Mr. Josias Ashton, given by the late *William Walker*, of Berry Hill, near Mansfield, esq. and vested in the trustees of the school, by Deed, dated in December 1807.

It was agreed in 1818, between the trustees of the school, and the master, that a salary of 14*l.* a year should be paid him for teaching 20 poor children, to be appointed by the trustees, reading, writing, and arithmetic; the remainder of the income being retained for some repairs then wanted, and for discharging a debt incurred in erecting the new school-room, the master representing that he had performed, or always been ready to perform, the duty undertaken by him, but that considerable arrears of salary were due to him from a late receiver of the school-funds who had become embarrassed in his circumstances. We found it impossible, from the conflicting statements of the parties, to determine this controversy; as the debt, however, seems now to be discharged, and there appeared to be a balance in hand, it was recommended that the same, together with the whole of the future income, after deducting necessary expenses, should be paid to the schoolmaster.

WADSLEY SCHOOL [see page 49].

Wadsley
School.

A dwelling-house for a schoolmaster, and a school-room, were erected at this place by means of a subscription some years ago, and the school has recently been placed under the management of trustees chosen by the inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood.

The income of the school consists of a rentcharge of 20*s.* a year, given to the school at Wadsley, by *Margaret Bamforth*, by Will, dated in 1712, out of an estate at Dronfield, left by her for charitable purposes to the overseers of the poor of Sheffield; and an allotment of two acres on Wisewood Common, awarded to the school on an inclosure in 1816, which, together with 2*r.* 26*p.* of land adjoining, is held by John Yellot, as yearly tenant, at 6*l.* a year, being the full annual value.

As to the 2*r.* 26*p.* of land, it appears that a piece of land containing 1*r.* 35*p.* on Loxley Heath, was allotted or given to the school on the inclosure of the heath in 1789, and that an agreement was entered into about the time of the Wisewood Inclosure, by the tenant of the Loxley Heath ground, to exchange the same with a Mr. George Baxter for the 2*r.* 26*p.* on Wisewood Common, which were more conveniently situated for the purposes of the school; but though this exchange was desirable, and the agreement, so far as it regarded the delivery of possession, had been sometime before effected, circumstances existed at the time of this Inquiry rendering it doubtful whether a permanent exchange could be accomplished.

For some time before the appointment of trustees, this school had been under the care of the widow of a former master, and shortly before the time of our Inquiry, she had been induced to resign and give up possession of the school premises to a master appointed by the trustees, and we found that a school was about to be opened for the education of the children of the inhabitants on moderate terms, the master undertaking to teach as many poor children on the footing of free-scholars as might fairly be required for the emoluments of the school, but a difficulty had arisen in consequence of an engagement having been entered into to allow to the widow of the late master a large portion of the income in consideration of her having given up the school.

RERESBY'S CHARITY [see page 40].

Reresby's
Charity.

Ann Reresby, by Will, dated 23rd June 1801, bequeathed to the Rev. Samuel Phipps, Samuel Tooker, esq. and Mr. John Foster, 500*l.*, the interest thereof to be applied to the education of any number of poor girls not exceeding 30, within the several places called High Green, Thompson Hill, Potter Hill, and Mortomley in the parish of Ecclesfield, in such manner as the trustees in their discretion should think proper.

This legacy has been laid out in the names of trustees, on mortgage of the tolls of the Doncaster and Tinsley turnpike-road, at interest of five per cent., and the interest is paid to the mistress of a school at High Green for instructing 30 poor girls from the places mentioned in the Will, in reading, knitting and sewing.

The charity is under the management of the vicar of Ecclesfield and William Smith, of Barnes Hall, and John Foster, of Lingodale, esqrs.

CHAPELRY OF BRADFELD.

THE FEOFFEEES ESTATE [*see* page 55].Report of
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The Feoffees
Estate.

This property was appropriated by a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, dated the 27th September, 13th James 1st, to the uses for which it was found by inquisition the same had been before that time employed, viz., for repair of the church or chapel of Bradfield, and for payment of taxes, lays, fifteenths, relief of the poor, and for ease of the poor of the chapelry of Bradfield, in their common town-charges, and for such other good and charitable uses as to the inhabitants of the said chapelry of Bradfield, or the greater part of them, should be thought meet and convenient, and by the decree it was ordered that the estate should be vested from time to time in 10 feoffees, and that as often as four of the feoffees should die the rest should convey the estate to the use of themselves and as many of the inhabitants of the chapelry as with themselves would make up the number 10.

By another decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, dated the 5th November 1748, after reciting that the chapelry, which consisted of divers villis and hamlets, had then lately been divided into two distinct townships, viz., Bradfield, Dungworth, and two thirds of Stannington, making one township; and Westnall, Waldershelf, and the other third part of Stannington, making the other township; and that the inhabitants of the last-mentioned division had been deprived of their due share of the rents and profits of the trust estates, it was ordered that the last mentioned division should be deemed as part of the said chapelry in the execution of the said trusts, and that the person to be appointed yearly the collector or receiver of the rents and profits of the estate should be chosen alternately for one year out of the division or township of Bradfield, Dungworth, and two third parts of Stannington, and for the other year out of the division of Westnall, Waldershelf, and one third part of Stannington.

In 1785 the copyhold part of the estate was enfranchised; and by deeds of lease and release, the latter dated the 1st of January 1827, the estate was conveyed on the election of new trustees in the place of those who had died, so as to be vested in John Morton and nine others, upon the trusts above mentioned.

Particulars and Rental of Feoffees Estate.

Description and Situation of Property.	Quantity.	Occupiers from Year to Year.	Annual Rent.	Remarks.
	A. R. P.		£ s. d.	
Land and buildings at Stannington	12 2 35	R. Greaves	28 10 -	
Do do. at Dungworth	6 3 1	J. Coldwell	10 10 -	
Land at Dungworth	10 2 17	T. Downes	11 10 -	
Land and buildings at Bradfield	11 0 10	A. Morton	18 - -	
Do do. at Holdworth	24 0 29	T. Sanderson	31 - -	
Land and barn at Low Bradfield	9 1 4	A. Ashton	25 - -	
Land and buildings at do.	4 3 8	J. Brown		
Allotment of moor-land on Strine's Moor	161 0 0	J. Earnshaw	3 - -	
For liberty of shooting over do.	- - -	Game Association	5 - -	
House and shop at Bradfield	0 0 4	C. Fox	2 2 6	
House at Bradfield	0 0 2	B. Day	3 3 -	
Land and buildings at Thorn House	22 0 37	G. Leadbeater	26 - -	
Shop at Bradfield	0 0 2	J. Morton	- - -	A small building about to be taken down as not worth repairing.
Buildings and yard at Bradfield	0 0 32	J. Siddons	2 9 6	
Workhouse	- - -	Overseers of Poor	4 - -	A ground rent.
Allotment on Wisewood Common, in Ecclesfield.	1 0 0	B. Houndsfield	2 - -	
Rentcharge, or fee farm-rent, out of Roger Croft, in Bradfield.	- - -	- - -	1 - -	
		Total Rent	172 6 -	Fair annual value.

The ordinary purposes to which the rents of the estate are applied are the repairs of the chapel at Bradfield, and of the fences of the chapel-yard there, the defraying of all expenses attending the celebration of Divine Service (being such as are usually discharged by a church-rate) in the chapels at Bradfield, and at Bolsterstone, in the district of Waldershelf, and occasionally in the relief of poor persons who have suffered from peculiar loss or misfortune, and who are recommended on such account to the feoffees; but for some time previous to the year 1816 the greater part of the rent was applied in paying the interest and in the gradual discharge, of the principle of a debt contracted by borrowing money for the purpose of re-pewing the chapel at Bradfield: and part of the balance which was in hand at the last settlement of accounts in January 1827, amounting to 417*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, will be required to pay for a piece of land which has been bought at the price of 63*l.*, for enlarging the chapel-yard at Bradfield, and the expenses of inclosing and adapting it for that purpose.

There was an allotment of land at Stannington, and another at Loxley Bottom, which were set out about 38 years ago in respect of the feoffees estate; but the same have been sold, and the produce was applied partly in redeeming the land-tax on the rest of the estate, and partly towards defraying the expenses of re-pewing the chapel. The propriety of this transaction, so far at least as regards the sale of property for raising money to re-pew the chapel, may be questioned, but we are unable to obtain any satisfactory information on the subject, or any account of the expenditure in making pews in the chapel, in consequence of the account-book and other papers having been

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destroyed by fire through accident, as alleged, while in the custody of a former collector of the rents, who is now dead.

The portion of the rent which has been applied in the way of occasional relief to persons in distress has been of small amount, but the state of the income may be expected hereafter to be sufficient for providing much more considerably for the relief of the poorer class of inhabitants.

The accounts are inspected annually at a meeting of the feoffees, but it has not been the custom to balance them except on a change of the feoffee-collector. It seems to us that the accounts should be annually settled, and that as the trust is for the general benefit of the inhabitants, the accounts should be produced every year at a vestry-meeting, and submitted to public inspection.

BOLSTERSTONE SCHOOL [see page 73].

Bolsterstone
School.

John Hodgkinson, by his will, dated the 15th January 1780 (after reciting that *Ralph Ellis*, of York, esq., deceased, had, by his will, dated the 3d January 1622, directed one moiety of his death's part to be disposed of towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster for teaching scholars at Bolsterstone, and in default of a schoolmaster there, to be given to the poor of Waldershelf, to be distributed by the owner of Spink Hall for the time being; and that a free school was built, and the interest of the legacy had been applied towards the maintenance of the schoolmaster, but that part of the legacy had been lost, and the school was in a ruinous condition), directed his executors, in order to encourage the inhabitants to rebuild the school with a house adjoining, and chambers over, all for the use of the schoolmaster, to pay 100*l.* when such building should be slated-in, towards defraying the expense of such building; and in order that all the children of the inhabitants of the chapelry of Bolsterstone, or the old and usual school boundary, might be educated and instructed in reading, writing, accounts, and other useful learning, and good manners at the said school, he gave to *Richard Ellis*, *Benjamin Travers*, and *Dr. James Hervey*, whom he appointed his executors and trustees, 366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* three-per-cent. consols, upon trust, to pay the dividends half-yearly to the schoolmaster for the time being, as an addition to his maintenance, for his care in the education of the children, he paying thereout and distributing at the school 20*s.* every Christmas Eve to the poor, at the discretion of the trustees; and the testator directed that the schoolmaster should instruct all the children of the inhabitants of the chapelry or school boundary that should be born and resident there who should come to the school, without any reward or gratuity; and he directed his executors to unite with them three of the most substantial inhabitants of the chapelry as trustees for the purpose aforesaid; and that the inhabitants of the chapelry, or the major part of them, paying scot and lot should, from time to time, in a proper place, choose by ballot three new trustees, when the old acting trustees should be reduced to two, and that the trust property should be vested in such new and old trustees; and that the trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, should have power to elect a fit person to be schoolmaster, and to displace him in case of misbehaviour, immorality, or neglect; and he also gave to his said executors 1,000*l.* three-per-cent. consols, upon trust, after the death of certain persons, to whom he gave the dividends for their lives, to apply the dividends half-yearly as a further addition to the schoolmaster's salary.

No account can be given of *Ralph Ellis*'s donation mentioned in the will, except that the sum of 150*l.*, part of his donation, now remains, which sum is in the hands of *James Rimington*, of Bromhead Hall, esq., being secured by his promissory note, dated in 1824, payable with interest at 4½ per cent.

The sum of 100*l.* directed by the will to be paid for re-building the school and dwelling-house for the master was applied to that purpose.

The directions of the will as to the appointment of trustees have been followed, but there is occasion at present for an election of new trustees. The stock bequeathed, amounting to 1,366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* three-per-cent. consols, is standing in the names of *John Grayson*, now deceased, *Joseph Grayson*, now deceased, *John Morton*, and *Thomas Ellison*, the two latter of whom with *Dr. James Hervey*, if still living, are the present trustees of the charity; and the annuitants mentioned in the will are all dead.

The schoolmaster occupies the school-premises, consisting of a school, a dwelling-house, and a small croft, and he receives the interest of the 150*l.* left by *R. Ellis*, and the dividends of the stock (41*l.* a year), paying thereout 1*l.* a year which is distributed among poor persons.

The children of the inhabitants of the chapelry, as many as apply, are instructed in the school in the manner directed by *Mr. Hodgkinson*'s will, without charge; the average number of them in summer being between 40 and 50, and in winter somewhat greater.

DOLES [see pages 63 and 72].

Doles.

Tyas's.—A rentcharge of 1*l.* 8*s.* a year, given by the will of the *Rev. John Tyas* in 1578, one moiety thereof to be distributed among poor persons of Bradfield, is received by the churchwardens of Eccelesfield from the proprietor of land at Thurnscoe charged therewith, and the yearly sum of 14*s.* is distributed among poor persons of Bradfield chapelry, viz., 10*s.* 6*d.* in Bradfield division, and 3*s.* 6*d.* in Bolsterstone division.

Morewood's.—*Rowland Morewood*, in 1618, bequeathed 20*l.*, the interest thereof to be given to the poor of Bradfield.

The yearly sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year used to be distributed on account of this gift by the descendants or family of the donor, who were proprietors of a farm called the Oaks, at Bradfield, or by the tenant of the farm on their account, but the family became extinct, and the farm was sold. The dole has not been paid for many years, and there appear to be no means of re-establishing the charity.

Dr. Morton's.—It is stated in a benefaction table in Bradfield chapel that *Dr. Thomas Morton*, who died in 1625, left a dole of 10s. a year out of the Spout-house estate to the poor of Westnall Bierlow, to be paid to 10 poor persons, 6d. each on Good Friday and St. Thomas's-day.

The sum of 10s. a year used to be distributed among poor people of Westnall Bierlow by *Thomas Hobson*, the occupier of the Spout-house, as tenant to *Robert Briggs*, of Thurstlton, near Derby, esq, but we are informed the dole has not of late been distributed, and we have therefore caused a letter to be written to *Mr. Briggs* on the subject.

Gillott's.—*Richard Gillott*, by will, dated 10th September 1640, gave 10l. to the poor of Westnall Bierlow, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly by *Christopher Watson* and his heirs; and he gave 10l. to the poor in Waldershelf Bierlow, the interest thereof to be distributed yearly by *Francis Foulke* and his heirs.

These doles have not been paid for some years, and the information we obtain respecting them leads to the conclusion that the payment of them cannot now be recovered.

Worrall's.—*Anthony Worrall*, by will, dated 26th April 1760, gave 10s. a year, to be divided amongst the poor of Bradfield Bierlow by his successors and the churchwardens or overseers of the poor; and *George Worrall*, in or about 1762, gave 11l., the interest to be given to the poor of Bradfield chapelry.

These doles used to be paid by the family of *Worrall*, but have long been discontinued. We have been at some pains to discover who is to be considered liable to the payment, but without success.

Richard Morton's.—*Richard Morton*, by will, dated 20th July 1667, charged his messuage in Silkstone, and a close and appurtenances thereto belonging, with the payment of 20s. a year on the 25th December, to be paid to the poor people within Bolsterstone lordship, beneath Whitwell Brook, to be disbursed by *Richard Morton* and his heirs, to whom he devised the premises according to the necessity of the several poor.

The yearly sum of 20s. is paid by *Messrs. Clark & Winterbottom*, of Barnsley, solicitors, on account of the owner of the premises, to the chapelwarden of Bolsterstone, and is distributed with the sacrament-money at Christmas among poor persons of Bolsterstone living below Whitwell Brook.

Hodgkinson's.—This dole of 20s. a year, which is mentioned in the account of Bolsterstone school, is duly distributed.

Hobson's.—*Hannah Hobson*, by will, dated 12th November 1806, gave her real, leasehold and personal estates to trustees, upon trust, for her husband for life, and after his decease to *Mr. Thomas Hawksworth*, now of Endcliffe Hall, near Sheffield, his heirs and assigns, he and they paying 20s. a year on Christmas-day to poor widows living in that part of Bradfield chapelry called Bradfield Quarter, and not residing in the workhouse.

The testatrix's husband died in 1813, and since his death *Mr. Hawksworth* has distributed 20s. a year among such poor widows as are described in the will.

Bland's.—The Rev. *Thomas Bland*, who died in 1818, bequeathed 20s. a year to the poor of Bolsterstone not receiving parochial relief, and not being of the sect called Methodists, at the discretion of the minister of Bolsterstone, and the proprietor of the Yew-Trees Farm every Christmas-day.

The sum of 20s. a year is paid by *Mr. Isaac Newton*, of the Yew-Trees Farm, and he holds himself responsible for payment of such a sum of money as will produce 20s. a year when called upon, it having been agreed at a meeting of the inhabitants that the principal money should remain in his hands till it could be secured to their satisfaction. The dole is distributed according to the donor's direction.

SPOONE'S TRUST.—BINGLEY HOUSE TRUST [see page 77].

The nature and objects of these trusts appear by the recitals contained in the following indenture, which is the last conveyance to new trustees:—

By indenture, made the 20th November 1789, between *Samuel Shore*, of Meersbrooke, in the county of Derby, esq., of the one part, and *Samuel Shore*, of Norton Hall, esq., *William Shore*, of Sheffield, banker, *Joseph Swallow*, of Sheffield, cutler, and *John Hawksworth*, of Stannington, in the chapelry of Bradfield, in the county of York, yeoman, of the other part, reciting that *Richard Spooone*, deceased, by his will,* dated on or about the 23d May 1652 (after reciting that he had before the date thereof, about the 3rd January 1650, surrendered into the hands of the lady of the manor of Sheffield, his two messuages or tenements, with their appurtenances in Stannington, and all barns, buildings, fold, tofts, crofts, closes, lands and commodities to the said messuages or tenements belonging, to the use of him the said *Richard Spooone*, for his life, and after his decease to such uses as should be expressed in his will), for the great zeal and good will which he bore to his neighbours, and poor people which then were and thereafter should be inhabiting and dwelling in the Half Bierlow, in the said chapelry of Bradfield, that is to say, in Stannington and Morewood, gave and bequeathed and confirmed to *Ralph Hawksworth*, his brother-in-law, *John Hoyland*, *John Revett*, of Dungworth, and *Edward Bromeley*, of Stannington, and their heirs, the said two customary messuages or tenements and premises to the uses thereafter declared, that is to say, as for and concerning the customary messuage or tenement wherein he then dwelt, and all barns, buildings, orchards, gardens, closes, ground and commodities thereunto belonging, to the use of the said four feoffees, and their heirs, upon trust, to let and dispose of the same at

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Spoone's
Trust—
Bingley
House Trust

* This will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the 20th May 1655.

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valuable rate, and bestow the yearly rents and profits thereof, for and towards the maintenance of such a preaching minister at or near Stannington, as three of the next neighbouring ministers to the said town, and the said feoffees, or the greatest part of them should approve of, for honesty of life, soundness of doctrine, and diligence in preaching, if so be that the inhabitants of the said Half Bierlow would make it so much means as would maintain such a minister as aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, and for default of means to maintain such a preaching minister as aforesaid, then to the intent that the said feoffees, and their heirs, should bestow the rents and profits of all such premises for and towards the relief of the most indigent poor people in the said Half Bierlow, and for and towards preferring of poor children to trades whose parents were not of ability, and lived in the said Half Bierlow, until such time or times as means should be procured to maintain such minister as aforesaid withal in the place aforesaid, and if the said rents and profits of the premises should not be employed yearly, and every year, either for and towards the maintenance of a minister at the place aforesaid, or for and towards the relief of the poor in the said Half Bierlow, or both, but should be misemployed or otherwise used by the space of one half year, or one whole year at the farthest, then he gave that said messuage or tenement, and all the premises, unto Henry Charlesworth, son of his cousin Ann Charlesworth, of Swinden, his heirs and assigns, for ever; and as for and concerning his other customary messuage or tenement situate in Stannington, with the appurtenances, commonly called Sim House, and one close thereunto adjoining with a kiln therein, to the use of the said feoffees, and their heirs, and of the heirs of the survivor of them, upon trust, and to the intent that the said four feoffees, their heirs and assigns, should from time to time let and dispose of the same at a valuable rent, and bestow the rents, issues, and profits of the said latter messuage or tenement and premises towards the paying for the learning of poor children within the said Bierlow, whose parents were willing, but not able to keep them to school; and in case the last-mentioned premises, that is to say, the rents, issues, and profits yearly coming from the same, should not be bestowed or employed yearly for the keeping of poor children of the said Half Bierlow to school as aforesaid, but should be unemployed, or otherwise used by the space of one year, contrary to his true meaning therein expressed, then and from thenceforth the same to go and enure to the same uses, intents, and purposes of the aforesaid messuage or tenement; and further reciting, that at a court-baron of the manor of Sheffield, holden the 29th June 1652, the said Richard Spooone surrendered, according to the custom of the manor, the messuage or tenement in Stannington aforesaid, wherein the said Richard Spooone then dwelt, to the use, after his decease, of his last will and testament, to which the said feoffees nominated in the said will of the said Richard Spooone, the then lady of the manor, on the 21st September 1652, granted seisin to hold to them, and their heirs, to the uses of the said will; and reciting also, that at a court-baron for the said manor, holden the 29th April, in the 27th year of the reign of Charles 2d, it was presented and found that Edward Bromeley, being seised of the aforesaid two customary messuages or tenements, had surrendered the same on the 13th April then last, to the use of the said Edward Bromeley, John Stead, Richard Greaves, and Richard Hoyland, their heirs and assigns, on the trusts of the will of the said Richard Spooone; and further reciting, that at a court-baron for the manor of Sheffield, held the 12th May, in the 4th year of William and Mary, it was found that on the 15th of April then last, John Stead and Richard Hoyland, being seised to them and their heirs, according to the custom of the said manor, of and in two messuages and tenements in Stannington, with the barns, orchards, lands and meadows thereto belonging, to the uses and purposes limited, and declared by the last will of Richard Spooone, dated 23d May 1652, as therein mentioned and also of and in one other messuage or tenement, situate in Stannington, called or known by the name of Bingley House, and a moiety or an half oxgang of land to the same belonging, to the use and behoof of all the inhabitants of the said Half Bierlow, to the intent and purpose that all the rents and profits arising therefrom should be expended for the charitable and necessary uses, and for the common profit and advantage of the said town, as by several surrenders made of the same, reference being thereto had, would appear surrendered into the hands of the lord of the manor the said three messuages, tenements, and premises, with the appurtenances, to the use and behoof of the said John Stead and Richard Hoyland, and of Edward Barber and William Ibbotson, their heirs and assigns, to the intent that they should receive the rents and profits of the two first-mentioned messuages and premises, and apply the same in manner before mentioned, and as to the said messuage called Bingley House, should receive and employ the rents and profits thereof for the charitable and necessary uses belonging, and to redound to the common profit and advantage of the said Half Bierlow; and further reciting, that at a court-baron held for the said manor, the 1st February 1721, it was found that the said William Ibbotson and Edward Barber had surrendered the said messuages, lands, and tenements to the use of Thomas Marriott and three others, upon the respective trusts aforesaid; and that at another court, held 3d August 1738, the said Thomas Marriott, being the surviving feoffee, had surrendered the said messuages, lands, and tenements to the use of him the said Thomas Marriott and of Joseph Offley, esq., Samuel Shore the younger, of Sheffield, gent., and Gilbert Roberts, of Sheffield, cutler, upon the respective trusts aforesaid; and that at another court, held 20th October 1763, it was found that the said Samuel Shore, being the surviving trustee, had surrendered the said two messuages and lands to the same belonging at Stannington, and the said messuage called Bingley House, and one moiety of an oxgang to the same belonging, to the use of the said Samuel Shore, and also Samuel Shore the younger, of Norton, in the county of Derby, esq. (being the said Samuel Shore, then of Meersbrooke), Joseph Roberts, of Sheffield, merchant, and John Hague, of Hadworth Hall, in the chapelry of Bradfield, their heirs and assigns, on the trusts, and to the uses, intents, and purposes mentioned in the surrender made on the 11th July 1738 by Thomas Marriott aforesaid, to the use of the said Thomas Marriott, Joseph Offley, and others: And further reciting, that by indenture of bargain and sale of three parts enrolled in the Register Office at Wakefield, dated 29th August 1785, made between the Right Honourable Charles Howard, commonly called the Earl of Surrey, of the first part, Vincent Eyre, of Sheffield, esq., of

the second part, Samuel Shore, of Meersbrooke, in the parish of Norton, in the county of Derby, esq., and Samuel Shore the younger of Norton, esq., son of the said Samuel Shore (being the said Samuel Shore of Meersbrooke, party thereto), of the third part, after reciting that by an Act of Parliament lately passed for enlarging the market-place and regulating the markets within the town of Sheffield, and other purposes, it was enacted that it should be lawful for the said Earl of Surrey, in the manner therein mentioned, to enfranchise, and for that purpose to convey any messuages, lands and hereditaments, being copyhold, and parcel of the said manor, to the copyhold or customary tenants thereof, to be holden in free and common socage; and that the said Earl of Surrey had contracted with the said Samuel Shore, and Samuel Shore the younger, for the enfranchisement of the copyhold estate therein mentioned at the price of 14*l.* 10*s.*, and that the said Vincent Eyre had been appointed treasurer to the commissioners appointed by the said Act of Parliament, it was witnessed, that in consideration of 14*l.* 10*s.* paid to the said Vincent Eyre, the said Charles Earl of Surrey, in pursuance of the said Act, and the authorities enabling him thereto, granted, bargained, and sold to the said Samuel Shore, and Samuel Shore the younger, the said two copyhold messuages, with the lands thereto belonging, in Stannington, and the said copyhold messuage called Bingley House, and one moiety of an oxgang to the same belonging, and which had been previously surrendered to the use of the said Samuel Shore the younger, Joseph Roberts, and John Hague, and which Samuel Shore, and Samuel Shore the younger, were the only survivors, to be held in free and common socage; and further reciting, that the said Samuel Shore the elder was since dead, and that the said Samuel Shore, then of Meersbrooke aforesaid, was the only surviving trustee, and that he had chosen Samuel Shore, then of Norton Hall, esq., William Shore, of Sheffield, banker, Joseph Swallow, and John Hawkesworth, to be trustees of the said premises: It is witnessed, that the said Samuel Shore, of Meersbrooke, thereby granted, bargained, sold, and confirmed, unto the said Samuel Shore, of Norton Hall, William Shore, Joseph Swallow, and John Hawkesworth, their heirs and assigns, the aforesaid messuages with the closes and lands to the same belonging, in Stannington aforesaid, in one of which the said Richard Spooone formerly dwelt, and the other was called by the name of Sim House, and which were then in the several possessions of Hannah Fox, William Birch, John Watson, and William Greaves; and also the said messuage in Stannington commonly called Bingley House, and one moiety of an oxgang of land to the same belonging, as the same were then in the occupation of Charles Dyson, with the appurtenances, to hold the same to the use of them the said Samuel Shore, of Norton Hall, Samuel Shore, Joseph Swallow, and John Hawkesworth, their heirs and assigns, upon trust, as to the said messuages, lands, and hereditaments theretofore the estate of the said Richard Spooone, upon the trusts and for the uses in his said will declared; and as to the residue of the said premises upon the trusts and for the uses declared concerning the same in the aforesaid presentment or surrender made at the court-baron of the Most Noble Henry Duke of Norfolk, held at Sheffield in and for the said manor, the 12th May in the fourth year of the reign of king William & queen Mary.

Samuel Shore, of Norton Hall, esq.; is the sole surviving trustee named in the above-mentioned indenture, and he has not, until very recently, resided in the neighbourhood, or acted in the administration of the trusts.

William Shore, esq., one of the trustees, who died about two years ago, appears during his lifetime to have been the sole or principal acting trustee; and for some years before his death he took little part, or no part personally, in the management of the trusts, but confided the management and receipt of the rents of the trust-estates, or such parts of them as were in the occupation of tenants, to an agent. In 1814 Mr. William Shaw appointed Mr. William Thompson of Sheffield solicitor, his agent, and delivered to him a book, in which the accounts of a former agent were kept, and Mr. Thompson has since continued to act as agent, and has entered in the same book the accounts of his receipts and disbursements.

1. The premises devised by Richard Spooone, in trust, for or towards the maintenance of a preaching minister at or near Stannington, are blended or incorporated with an estate called the Spout House given by a person named Thomas Marriott, about the year 1730, for the use of a dissenting minister at Stannington; and the combined property, with some allotments made in respect thereof on an inclosure, has for a long time been appropriated to the use of a minister of a chapel called Presbyterian, at Stannington; which, as is represented, was erected about the year 1741.

The description and quantity of the different parcels of the combined estates contained in the township rate-book is as follows:—

Description of Parcels.	Quantity.	Occupiers.
	A. B. P.	
Building and land	3 3 21	Rev. P. Wright, the minister.
House and garden	0 0 7	William Howard.
House and garden	0 0 14	Frederick Thorpe.
Land	7 2 2	Robert Greaves.
Do.	4 1 32	John Shaw.
Building and land, Nethergate	17 1 15	John Reveth.
Buildings and land, Uppergate	24 0 13	John Reveth.
	57 1 24	

The minister of the presbyterian chapel occupies part and receives rent for such other part of the estate and premises as is not in the occupation of Revett; and the rent of the premises in Revett's

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occupation, which is 37*l.* a year, is received by Mr. Thompson as agent, and is by him paid to the minister.

For the reasons mentioned in the Memorial contained in the Appendix to this Report, it is contended that the premises devised by Richard Spooner for the maintenance of a preaching minister ought to be appropriated to the support of a minister of the Established Church. Considering the time when Richard Spooner's will was made, and the terms of his will, with reference more particularly to the mode in which the minister was to be chosen, it appears to us doubtful whether his intention was to provide for the maintenance of a minister of the Church of England. The question, however, if it be considered proper under the circumstances to agitate it, can only, we apprehend, be determined by a Court of Equity.

2. The premises devised by Richard Spooner, in trust, for paying for the learning of poor children, is appropriated to the use of the master of a school at Stannington, near the chapel; part thereof consisting of a school, schoolmaster's dwelling-house, and 9*A.* 2*R.* 21*P.* of land adjoining, being in the occupation of the schoolmaster, and the remainder, consisting of a small house, yard, and garden, containing in the whole about 21 perches, being let by the schoolmaster. The annual value of the whole of the school-estate and premises is about 17*l.* a year.

The master of this school teaches, with his other scholars, 20 poor children as free scholars, 15 of whom are nominated by or on behalf of Mr. Shore, the surviving trustee, and five by Mr. William Roncksley, as heir of William Roncksley,* the donor of a sum of 40*l.* for the use of the school at Stannington, which was many years ago applied for or towards building the schoolhouse.

3. The property mentioned in the indenture, called the Bingley House, and half oxgang of land, consists of a house, barn, outbuildings and land, containing in the whole 13*A.* 3*R.* 1*P.*, which premises are in the occupation of Mark Dyson, as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of 13*l.*, but are probably of greater annual value, as they have long been held at the same rent.

According to tradition, the rents of the Bingley House trust-estate used to be applied in the repair of bridges at Stannington, for killing foxes, and for other public uses of the inhabitants, but for some years past the rents have been applied to no specific purpose of public use or charity, except occasional reparation of the school-premises, if that is to be considered a public or charitable use; and since the appointment of Mr. Thompson as agent, the rents, after deducting the outgoings and expenditure after mentioned, have remained in his hands, to be applied according to the direction of the trustees.

It appears from the account-book delivered by Mr. William Shore to Mr. Thompson, that between November 1792 and August 1814, the receipts of the former agent in respect of the Bingley House Trust, amounted to 304*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.*, and his disbursements to 185*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.*, leaving a balance of 118*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; and the disbursements appear to have been in repairs of the school, repairs of a bridge called Rivelin Bridge, and occasional donations of money distributed among poor persons, by the Rev. Astley Meanley, the late minister of the presbyterian chapel at Stannington.

From November 1814, when Mr. Thompson was appointed agent, till August 1825, his expenditure consisted only in some payments for property-tax and tithes, but since the last-mentioned time he has made several payments for repairs of the house and outbuildings on the estate, and also for repairs of the school-premises, done by the direction of Mr. Samuel Shore, the amount of the latter being 19*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, and at the time of our inquiry there were some further repairs in the course of being done to the school-premises, which it was intended to pay for out of the rents of the Bingley House trust-estate. The amount of Mr. Thompson's payments (including his own commission of 5 per cent. for receiving the rents, computed up to May 1825) was 55*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, and the balance in his hands at the time of this inquiry 114*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

A draft of a deed was prepared by Mr. Thompson about three years and a half ago, soon after the death of Mr. Swallow, one of the trustees, for vesting the estates in new trustees, but in consequence of some proceedings respecting the application of the rents of the first-mentioned part of the trust-estate to the maintenance of the dissenting minister being threatened, the appointment of new trustees was suspended.

Mr. Shore the surviving trustee has endeavoured to find out how the sum of 118*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, the balance of the former agent's account, has been applied, but hitherto without success; he conceives, however, that the money was probably applied to make up the deficiency of the Stannington chapel-fund, of which the trustees named in the deed of 1789 were also trustees, and that they might consider such application justifiable, as for the benefit of the inhabitants of Stannington. Mr. Shore is willing to convey to new trustees, and to attend to any suggestions for the benefit of the trust, but we think that under the circumstances of this case, the assistance and directions of a court of equity are requisite for the appointment of new trustees, determining what sums of money are due to the Bingley House Trust, and how the same should be applied, approving a scheme for the application of the rents of the Bingley House Estate, and if expedient, for determining the subject in dispute

* Note—William Roncksley, by will, dated the 29th October 1723, gave and bequeathed the sum of 40*l.* to and for the use of a school then in Stannington, near to the chapel, the master whereof at that present time was Edward Greaves, in the chapelry of Bradfield and county of York, for ever, to be paid to the feoffees or trustees for the time being two years after his decease, for which five children of the poorer sort should be taught to read English only, to be chosen and admitted by his cousin Francis Roncksley, of Rivelingside, in the chapelry of Bradfield, and by his heirs at all times for ever, and his heirs failing, by the feoffees or trustees of the said school for the time being; and his will was, that the said Francis Roncksley, and his heirs, should have a vote in the election of a master for the school at all times.

respecting the proper method of applying the rents of the property given for the maintenance of a preaching minister at Stannington. Report of
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LOWER BRADFIELD SCHOOL [see page 65].

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Thomas Marriott, in 1706, surrendered a copyhold house,croft, and garden in Nether Bradfield to the use of the Rev. William Bagshaw, then minister of Stannington chapel, and 10 others, as trustees for a school, and for the habitation of a schoolmaster; and by deed, dated 10th March 1706, he granted to the said trustees, for the maintenance of the schoolmaster, and as a recompense for instructing 20 poor children in Dungworth and Bradfield Bierlows, in the chapelry of Bradfield, whose parents should be willing but not able to pay for their learning, a yearly rentcharge of 10*l.*, payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas out of the upper end of a dwelling-house in Hoyland Swaine, in the parish of Silkstone, called the High Royd, and a lathe and mistal at either end of it, and a fold-stead at the south end of the said lathe, and a garden adjoining, and out of several parcels of land in the township of Hoyland Swaine in the deed mentioned; and it was by the deed declared that if the schoolmaster should neglect to repair the school-house and buildings, the trustees should repair the same, and reimburse themselves the expense out of the said rentcharge, and that the schoolmaster and the 20 poor children should be chosen and removed for misdemeanor by the trustees, and that when one half or more of the trustees should be dead, the survivors should choose so many new ones as with those living should make up the number of 12, and thereupon make surrender of the copyhold-premises, and a conveyance of the rentcharge upon the trusts aforesaid (the charges thereof to be deducted out of the rentcharge), and that the heirs or assigns of the said Thomas Marriott, who should reside at Ughill, and every minister at Stannington chapel for the time being, who should reside at Spoute, in Stannington, should be elected trustees on proper vacancies, and the minister of Stannington chapel for the time being should in all elections of schoolmasters, scholars, or trustees, have two votes.

Lower
Bradfield
School

The copyhold premises were enfranchised in 1801, and by Indentures of Lease and Release of the 5th and 6th December 1803, the school-premises, and the rentcharge of 10*l.*, were conveyed and granted to new trustees, but of those trustees there are three only now living, viz., Samuel Shore, of Meersbrook, esq., John Shore, esq., and Mr. William Roncksley.

The schoolmaster occupies the school-premises, and receives the rentcharge, but the property subject thereto has lately been sold, and at the time of this Inquiry the rentcharge was in arrear for a year, or a year and a half. The master instructs 17 or 18 children, being the number required by the trustees, in reading, writing, and accounts, with several other scholars, who attend as pay-scholars.

THE ONESACRE SCHOOL [see page 89].

By Indenture of Bargain and Sale enrolled in Chancery, dated 7th November 1797 (reciting that there had long been a school at Onesacre for instructing poor children within the districts of Onesacre, Oughtibridge, and Worrall, and the neighbourhood, in the rudiments of useful learning, and that *Thomas Steade*, deceased, had bequeathed, or expressed his intention of bequeathing, 50*l.*, including 40*l.* then in his hands, for the benefit of the said school, and other persons had subscribed sums of money for extending the institution, and establishing the permanency thereof, and particularly *Sarah Greaves* had subscribed 100*l.* for the purpose, and that the trustees therein named had, with or out of the money so given, agreed to purchase of Robert Hawke the third part of the house, lands, and hereditaments, after mentioned, for 180*l.*), the said Robert Hawke, in consideration of 180*l.*, conveyed unto Broughton Benjamin Steade, and thirteen others therein named, and their heirs, an undivided third part of a dwelling-house, with the barns and other buildings and appurtenances thereto belonging, at Wigtwize, in the chapelry of Bradfield, and of the several pieces of land to the same belonging, called the Newland Wood, containing 4*ac.* 3*r.* 18*p.*; three parcels of land in a field called the Lee, containing 3*ac.* 16*p.*; the Dole, 2*ac.* 38*p.*; the Ing, 6*ac.* 2*r.* 15*p.*; several parcels of land in the Old Field, 7*ac.* 38*p.*; several other parcels of land called the Hollas, 7*ac.* 1*r.* 15*p.*; and several other parcels of land in the field called the Crofts, containing 7*ac.* 29*p.*, and containing together, by estimation, 40 acres; to hold to them and their heirs, upon trust, out of the income to arise therefrom, after defraying the expenses attending the renewal of the trusts therein declared, so often as it should become necessary, to provide or encourage a fit person or fit persons to instruct in the rudiments of useful learning, at or near Onesacre, so many poor children, not less than 12, born or residing within some or one of the districts of Onesacre, Oughtibridge, and Worrall, or the neighbourhood thereof, as the trustees should think fit, according to such rules and orders as the trustees should make and set down in a book to be kept for the purpose, provided that such rules should be made and signed by five of the trustees at a meeting for the purpose, and not be revoked or altered but by seven trustees at a meeting; and it was thereby further provided that it should be lawful for the trustees to repair, or contribute to the repairs, of the then building used as a school at Onesacre, or such other building as should be used as a school for the purposes of the trusts of that indenture; and that upon the death of any one or more of the said trustees, or of the trustees to be elected, the surviving or other trustees, not being less than seven in number, present at a meeting for the purpose, should elect such other fit person or persons in the room of the deceased trustee or trustees, as the surviving or other trustees present at such meeting should think fit, to the end that any deficiency in the full number of 14 trustees might be made up; and that when the trustees should by death be reduced to less than four, the surviving trustees should convey the premises to the use of themselves and the new elected trustees: and after further reciting that the trustees therein named, or some of them, were seised of or entitled to the buildings at Onesacre, then used as a school, and the garden near the same, and a

The
Onesacre
School.

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parcel of land called the School Bank, containing by estimation four acres, it was agreed and declared that the said school, garden, and parcel of land, should go to the uses and upon the trusts before mentioned, and be under the control and management of the said trustees, and such as should thereafter be elected, and be applied in furtherance of the said trust.

The master of the school at Onesacre occupies the school, dwelling-house, and garden there.

The parcel of land called the School Bank, containing about 4A. 0R. 3P., is let to the widow Bramall, as yearly tenant, at 5*l.* a year, the full value, and the rent is paid to the schoolmaster as part of his salary.

An allotment or piece of waste ground near the School Bank, containing about one acre and a half is in part used as a garden by the schoolmaster, and the remainder is uncultivated.

The farm at Wigtwizle, of which one-third part belongs to the trustees of Onesacre school, and two-thirds to Briggs's charity at Sproatley, in the East Riding of the county of York (of which charity an account is given in the 9th printed Report, p. 776), comprises a house with outbuildings, 38A. 2R. 0P. of old inclosed land, an allotment of 6A. 3R. 25P. adjoining, and another allotment of 3R. 8P. in Wigtwizle lane, and it is in the occupation of Mary Helliwell, widow, and George Helliwell her son, as yearly tenants, at the rent of 25*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* a year, in addition to which they pay 1*l.* 0*s.* 0½*d.* as interest of the redeemed land-tax. Two thirds of the above sums are paid to the overseers of the poor of Sproatley, who are the managing trustees of Briggs's charity, and the remainder to the trustees of Onesacre school.

The trustees of Briggs's charity are proprietors of two undivided third parts of other farms or lands at High Swinden and Fullwood, of which the remaining third parts belong to the different persons who are in the occupation thereof respectively; and one of those individuals, Mr. Binney, of High Storrs, who resides about 13 miles from Wigtwizle, acts as the agent of the overseers of the poor of Sproatley in the receipt of the rent of the Wigtwizle farm.

The trustees of the Onesacre school conceive that the farm at Wigtwizle is let below its annual value, and that it is worth about 44*l.* a year, and they are very desirous, for the benefit of the school at Onesacre, that the farm should be divided by a partition, or that the third part thereof belonging to them should be exchanged for other property. It may be doubted, we think, whether the farm could be let at so high a rent as 44*l.* a year, or that the rent ought in justice to be raised to so high an amount, as the tenants appear to have expended a considerable sum in bringing the allotments into a state of cultivation; and a partition or exchange could not probably be effected without much difficulty and expense; but it seems to us that under the circumstances of this case the management and letting of the Wigtwizle Farm ought to be left to the trustees of Onesacre school for the benefit of both the charities, and we have recommended the overseers of Sproatley to submit to that arrangement.

The portion of rent received by the trustees of Onesacre school is paid to the master, and he instructs 16 poor children, appointed by the trustees, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with several other scholars, educated at the charge of their parents or friends.

MIDDOP SCHOOL.—BLAND'S CHARITY [see page 76].

Middop
School.—
Bland's
Charity.

A new school-house has been lately erected on the waste at Middop by means, partly, of a subscription, and an old building, previously used as a school, with a rood of land adjoining, are let at the yearly rent of 3*l.*, which rent is applied towards the expense of building the new school.

The Rev. *Thomas Bland* (who died in or about the year 1819) bequeathed to Edward Appleyard, and four others, the sum of 153*l.*, on trust, to establish a free school at Middop Stones for the instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, of eight poor children, whose parents should have been inhabitants of the township of Middop, and not dissenting from the Established Church, to be nominated by two or more of the trustees; and he directed the trustees to pay the interest or proceeds of the said 153*l.* to the person who should be appointed schoolmaster, or otherwise for the purposes of the institution; and he empowered the trustees to appoint the schoolmaster, and to remove him for neglect or misconduct; and he directed that when the trustees should be reduced to two, a meeting of the inhabitants should be held by public notice at the house of the schoolmaster, at which meeting three new trustees should be chosen from resident owners of property within the township of Middop, or the most substantial or respectable tenantry there.

The produce of the above bequest, with an additional sum of 30*l.* borrowed for the purpose, has been lately laid out in the purchase of an allotment of 1A. 2R. 20P. of land, and two cottages and a barn erected thereon, which were sold by the commissioners for enclosing the manor, &c., of Middop, and are intended to be awarded to the trustees named in the will, and the property is let in two parcels to yearly tenants, at the annual rent of 9*l.* 15*s.*, the full value.

It is proposed and intended to vest the school and the property purchased with the legacy in the same trustees; and in conformity with the scheme for uniting the charities the sum of 7*l.* a year, part of the rent of the allotment and cottages, is paid to the master of the subsisting school for teaching eight poor children as free scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The sum of 1*l.* 10*s.* a year is paid as interest of the 30*l.* borrowed to effect the purchase, and the sum of 1*l.* 5*s.*, the remainder of the rent, is retained and applied for repairing the cottages. When the expense of the school building is fully defrayed it is intended to apply the rent of the old school-premises in the education of an additional number of free scholars. The school is attended by several children educated at the charge of their parents.

III.
Digests,
1873-5 and
1891.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest (1873-75), and the Supplementary Digest, 1891:—

GENERAL DIGEST.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.					Total Gross Income.		Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.						Observations.			
	Real Estate.		Personality.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Education.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermon.	Church Purposes.		Maintenance of Dissenting Places of Worship and their Ministers.	Public Uses.	Support of Almshouses, their Inmates, and Pensioners.		Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribution of Money.	General Uses of the Poor.
	Houses and Lands, Acreege of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-Charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Securities and other Personality.					Dividends and Interest.								
ECCLESFIELD.	A. B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	
Peefee Estate	Cottages and	183 1 0	—	—	—	—	183 1 0	141 0 6	—	80 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poor's Land	68 3 37	22 15 0	—	—	—	—	22 15 0	23 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 15 0	—	
Tyas and others	Buildings	3 10 0	7 8 8	—	—	—	10 18 8	19 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 18 8	—	
Lady T. Mallory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	
Bread Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Barnes Hall Hospital	—	—	30 0 0	C.	500 0 0	—	45 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	45 0 0	—	—	—	
*E. Sylvester	65 3 29	78 0 0	—	—	M.	200 0 0	88 0 0	103 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	88 0 0	—	—	—	
*Barnforth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*A. Sylvester	About 28 0 0	52 0 0	—	—	—	—	52 0 0	36 0 0	—	52 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parkins	—	—	2 5 0	—	—	—	3 5 0	2 10 0	—	2 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Turie	Houses	30 0 0	—	—	M.	150 0 0	37 10 0	19 0 0	—	{ 12 10 0 } { 25 0 0 }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dungworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Grenside School	Houses and 3 0	7 1 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	17 1 0	24 13 0	—	17 1 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Wadley School	3 0 25	16 10 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	17 10 0	7 0 0	—	17 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bereaby	—	—	—	—	T.	500 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Freeman	—	—	—	106 13 7	—	—	3 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	CL 8 3 4	—	—	
Hannah Rawson's Charity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*1. Infant School	Cottages	18 0 0	—	—	M.	500 0 0	25 0 0	43 0 0	L	43 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*2. Poor Widows	Houses and 1 0 0	45 2 0	—	—	—	—	45 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45 2 0	—	
*3. Wadley Almshouses	—	—	—	N.	2,166 10 10	—	64 13 11	64 13 11	—	—	—	—	—	64 13 11	—	—	—	
*4. Dole for Poor	—	—	—	N.	2,500 12 6	—	15 0 4	15 0 4	—	—	—	—	—	Br. 15 0 4	—	—	—	
No interest now paid in respect of 1807, laid out towards building work-house.																		
See General Charities of this county.																		
No interest now paid in respect of 1807, laid out towards building work-house.																		
The 5007. Consols bequeathed by William Smith, by will, 1843.																		
Known as the Mortomley Lane End Hospital.																		
Almshouses, but no endow-																		
A small portion given to poor.																		
This and the following charity known as Loud School.																		
Paid as interest upon 507. charged on an estate.																		
The smaller sum paid to Master of Shiregreen School; the larger to the Master of Parson's Cross School.																		
Doubtful whether legacy of 507. to Parson's Cross School was ever paid.																		
Founded by will, 1836. Held by Official Trustees.																		
Founded by deed, 1834, and by will, 1840.																		
Founded by deed, 1836.																		
Founded by deed, 1839.																		
Founded by will, 1840. Held by Official Trustees.																		

Ecclesfield.
General
Digest,
1873-5.

GENERAL DIGEST—continued.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.										Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.		Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Education.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermon.	Church Purposes.	Maintenance of Dissenting Places of Worship and their Ministers.	Public Uses.	Support of Almshouses, their inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribution of Money.	General Uses of the Poor.	
	Houses and Lands, and Areas of Lands.	Rents, charges, and Recruits Annual Payments.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.											
ECCLESFIELD—cont.															
M. A. Walker	—	—	C.	—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Freeman's Hospital	—	—	C.	—	9 11 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mansel	Land	40 0 0	—	—	72 8 11	—	—	—	—	—	—	72 8 11	—	—	—
Chapelry of Bradfield.															
Peoffees' Estate	Houses and 253 1 0	211 6	2 1 0	—	—	£33 12 6	£72 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	27 14 10	86 15 8	—
*Bolsterton School	3 0 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scott	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—
Hodgkinson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—
Tyas and others	—	—	1 7 0	—	—	—	2 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 0	—
Hobson	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 0	—
Spoone	21 2 29	26 13 0	—	—	—	—	26 13 0	87 0 0	—	—	26 13 0	—	—	—	—
Marriott or Marshall	10 0 83	16 13 0	—	—	—	—	16 13 0	—	—	—	16 13 0	—	—	—	—
*Spoone	9 0 30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto	A farm	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	30 0 0	13 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lower Bradfield School	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	13 4 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	27
*One's-acre School	One-third of 46 0 0	17 0 0	—	—	—	—	17 0 0	13 14 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Middop School	Cottages and land.	10 8 0	—	—	—	—	10 8 0	13 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joseph Hague	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Spout House Charities	25 0 17	55 14 0	—	—	—	—	55 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turrie's Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Founded by deed, 1714. Founded by will, 1750. Books for use of minister.															

NOTE.—An asterisk (*) before the name of a Charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners. C. = Consols. N. = New 3/ per Cents. M. (in the securities column) = Mortgage. P. = Personall. I. = Infant. Br. = Bread or any other food.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Ecclesfield.

Supplement-
ary Digest,
1891—
continued.

Parish Township, or Chapelry.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Objects of Founda- tion, or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.		Observations.	
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.				Educa- tion.	Alms- houses and Pensions.		
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.						
Donor or Title of Charity.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
ECCLESFIELD.											
* Wesleyan Chapel and School.	Chapel, school, and appur- tenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1817 and 1846. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1872.	
Bradfield :											
* Wesleyan Chapel at Stannington.	Chapel and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1822. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners, 1880.	
* Malin Bridge Methodist New Connexion Chapel on Wisewood Common.	Chapel and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners, 1876.	
Holdworth :											
† Wadsworth, Miss E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Parish of Halifax.	
Oughtibridge :											
Lamb, H.	—	—	—	0.	900 0 0	O.T.	24 15 0	24 15 0	24 15 0	—	Will proved 1879. For Kirkedge Orphanage and Industria School.
* Wesleyan Chapel	Chapel and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1834. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners, 1880.
* National School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Deed poll, 1860.
Stocksbridge :											
Samuel Fox's Stocks- bridge Benefit Fund.	—	33 100l. shares in Samuel Fox and Co., Limited.	—	—	2,800 0 0	—	814 11 6	814 11 6	—	814 11 6	Deed, 1875. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1882.
	4 per Cent. prefer- ence Stock of Lancashire and Yorkshire Rail- way Company.	—	—	1,345 0 0							
	5 per Cent. Prefer- ence Stock of North Stafford- shire Railway Company.	—	—	381 0 0							
	44 per Cent. ditto	—	—	2,500 0 0							
	5 per Cent. Prefer- ence Stock of London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company.	—	—	1,250 0 0							
	42 per Cent. South Yorkshire Per- petual Rentcharge Stock of Man- chester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company.	—	—	2,190 0 0							
Thorncliffe :											
* Wesleyan Chapel at Mount Pleasant.	Chapel and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1806 and 1866. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1871.
Wadsley :											
* Wesleyan Chapel	Chapel and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1819. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners, 1888.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) before the name of a charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners. C=New Consols. O.T.=Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

† This Charity is not applicable for any portion of the parish of Ecclesfield, and has been inserted here in error.—G. W. W.

There are references in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities Register of
to the Barnes Hall Hospital, Freeman's Charity, Freeman's Hospital, Hannab Rawson's Unreported
Charities.

Ecclesfield. Charities, M. A. Walker's Charity, Mansel's Charity, and Mary Ann Rawson's Bequest for Wincobank School, the Bradfield Feoffees' Estate, Bland's Charity, the Bingley House Trust, Marshall's Charity, Lower Bradfield School, and Hague's Charities, the substance whereof is reproduced in the following Report.

Mr. Skirrow's Report, 1869. The late Mr. Walker Skirrow, Inspector of Charities, inspected the Charities of this Parish in 1859. Extracts from his Report are set out in inverted commas and marked "[W. S. 1860]."

IV.
Assistant
Commissioner's
Report.
Introduction.

IV. The ancient parish of Ecclesfield has from time immemorial been divided into two parts, viz., the parish of Ecclesfield and the chapelry of Bradfield, and so marked has the division been between these two parts, that it has never been in more than theory that they have formed one undivided parish. In 1841, however, the then Archbishop of York, created the ecclesiastical division of Wadsley, partly out of Ecclesfield and partly out of Bradfield, on a principle which at this date it is not easy to understand. This division not only included the hamlets of Wadsley, Wadsley Bridge, and Birley Carr, which were all in Ecclesfield proper, but also the hamlet of Oughtibridge, and parts of the hamlets of Onesacre, Worrall, and Gate, which are all in the chapelry and township of Bradfield, the existing boundaries of hamlets being ignored. This division was further complicated in 1868 by the creation of the ecclesiastical parish of Oughtibridge out of the Wadsley district. For this purpose the north-western portion of the Wadsley district was cut off from the rest of the district by an arbitrary straight line drawn from north to south, including in the new parish of Oughtibridge a portion of the former parish of Ecclesfield lying to the north-east of the River Don, but on the Bradfield side of the river including no part of what formerly belonged to Ecclesfield parish. The result of these complications has been that, as regards the administration of parochial charities of Ecclesfield (as distinct from the chapelry of Bradfield), the task of the trustees has been rendered difficult and invidious, and they have been exposed to criticism which, although occasionally well grounded, has much more frequently been unfair; for while, on the one hand, owing to the inclusion of a portion of Ecclesfield parish in the new parish of Oughtibridge, the right of that portion to share in the parochial Charities of Ecclesfield has been forgotten, on the other hand it has enabled the incumbent of Oughtibridge to say that as his parish was created out of "Wadsley," it was entitled as a whole to participate in these Charities. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that errors should have occurred.

As regards the other sub-divisions of the parish there is no difficulty. Within the former parish of Ecclesfield, as distinct from the township of Bradfield,* are included the following ecclesiastical divisions:—

Ecclesfield ;
Wadsley (part of, as above-mentioned) ;
Chapelton (created 1844) ;
Wincobank (part of, created 1877) ;
Dalton (part of).

The township of Bradfield includes—

The chapelry of Bradfield ;
The chapelry of Bolsterstone ;
The chapelry of Midhope ;
The ecclesiastical district of Stannington (formed 1843) ;
The ecclesiastical district of Oughtibridge (formed 1868).

Census
Returns,
1891.

The population according to the census returns of 1891 was as follows:—

Townships :

Bradfield	12,292
Ecclesfield	25,885
	38,177

* The term Parish of Ecclesfield in the course of the following Report will bear this limited meaning unless it is otherwise stated.

Ecclesiastical divisions :

Bolsterstone	4,660
Bradfield	1,549
Chapelton	7,052
Dalton (a small portion of)	—
Ecclesfield	6,017
Midhope	209
Oughtibridge	2,109
Stannington	3,354
Thorpe Hesley (a small part of)	—
Wadsley	10,413
Wincobank (whole parish, 4,237, of which in Ecclesfield, say)	2,500

Ecclesfield.

Census
Returns,
1891—
continued.

The Inquiry was opened at the Hannah Rawson Infant School in Ecclesfield. There were present the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., vicar of Ecclesfield; the Rev. William Micklethwait, vicar of Chapelton; the Rev. John Julian, vicar of Wincobank; the Rev. Joseph Turton Parkin, vicar of Wadsley; the Rev. Samuel Parkes, vicar of Stannington; the Rev. William Rowthorn, vicar of Oughtibridge; the Rev. P. Pizey, Chapelton; Sir Frederick T. Mappin, Bart., M.P. for the Hallamshire Division; Mr. Charles Bramall, County Councillor for the Wadsley Division; and Mr. George Dawson, County Councillor for the Ecclesfield Division of the West Riding, and secretary to Ann Reresby's Charity. Mr. Francis Patrick Smith, the vicar's churchwarden of Ecclesfield, represented the vicar and churchwardens, and also the following Charities, of which he is a trustee and honorary secretary: the Ecclesfield Feoffees' Estate, the Poor's Estate, the Barnes Hall Hospital, Sylvester's Hospital, Mansel's Charity, Hannah Rawson's Charities (excepting the Wadsley Almshouses), Freeman's Charities, and Ann Sylvester's Charity; he is also a trustee of Ann Reresby's and Turie's Charities, but not secretary. There were also present the churchwardens of Grenofirth, Ecclesfield, and Southey Bierlows, namely, Messrs. Thomas Henry Bingley, John Green, and Alfred Harrison Smith, who are also trustees of various charities; Messrs. T. C. Newton, J.P., trustee of Ann Sylvester's and Ann Reresby's Charities; John Daniel Leader, sole trustee of Grenoside School; W. Wycliffe Wilson, secretary of Mary Ann Rawson's School; George Hides Machen, a Feoffee and secretary of Turie's Charity; J. Willis Dixon and J. Barker, trustees of the Wadsley Almshouses; Alfred Bland and Francis Wood, trustees of Wadsley Old School; Robert Butterworth, poor rate collector; and Messrs. Dronfield, of Grenoside, Joseph Kaye, of Wadsley, Thomas Fairest, James Smith, C. Froggatt, Mills, S. Dale, and a considerable number of parishioners. Many of the above-mentioned gentlemen are trustees of other charities than those specified, as will more fully appear in the following Report.

The Inquiry was adjourned, and resumed on the 19th of January, in the Mechanics' Institute (the Old School) at Ecclesfield. There were present only a few trustees of charities into which inquiry had yet to be made, and there was hardly a representative of the general inhabitants of the parish.

The Feoffee Estate (see page 1).

A very full account of this Charity is to be found in Eastwood's History of Ecclesfield (Bell and Daldy, 1862), where all the records relating to the Charity are set out at length. Dr. Gatty assured me that I might implicitly rely upon the accuracy of Mr. Eastwood's transcripts, for which reason I did not myself examine the originals in the parish church. Accepting, therefore, Mr. Eastwood's extracts as my authority, I find that some addition has to be made to the Report of 1829 and Mr. Skirrow's Report.

In the first place, it has been a constant source of complaint by inhabitants of Wadsley that the feoffees were not sufficiently representative of all parts of the parish of Ecclesfield; and that the original provisions of the foundation were not observed in the selection of feoffees. To this the feoffees have from time to time made a two-fold answer, denying that there are any special provisions in the original deeds regarding the selection of feoffees, and asserting that care has always been taken to choose representatives from all parts of the parish.

As to the first answer, it is true that there is no direction in the Decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, dated 3rd July, 15 James I., which must be taken to be

The Feoffee
Estate.

Ecclesfield.
The Feoffee
Estate—
continued.

the instrument regulating the administration of the Charity, but by implication the Decree recognized such a constitution of the body of feoffees as has from time to time been demanded. Mr. Eastwood sets out a memorandum of Sir Thomas Gargrave (the first founder of the Charity), an ancient copy whereof is in the churchwarden's book, and of which the following is a modernised extension :—

“Memorandum that I, Thomas Gargrave, knight, am content to sell and give all the lands remaining in my hands at Ecclesfield to the parishioners of Ecclesfield which extend to the value of 4*l.* or thereabouts, to the use of the parish, viz. to the intent the profits thereof shall yearly be bestowed by the discretion of 14 feoffees to be therein placed, to the maintenance of divine service in the church of Ecclesfield, to the relief of the poor people of the same parish, to the repair of the said church and the ‘queares’ thereof, and to the amending of highways or other necessary uses of the said parish. And if the said feoffees shall die to the number of 8, then a new estate to be made to 14 of the parishioners of new to be appointed of three bierlows and an half, viz., of Grenofirth 4, of Ecclesfield 4, of Sowthawe bierlow and Shiregreen 4, and of Wadsley 2. And the said feoffees now first to be made to be bound to pay to me the said Sir Thomas the sum of 45*l.* of lawful money; whereof before the day of the Annunciation of our Lady next 20*l.*, and other 20*l.* at Candlemas next after. And 5*l.* at Candlemas then next following. The first feoffees to be, of the bierlow of Grenofirth, Nicolas Wombwell, of Thundercliff, Esq., Thomas Parker, Thomas Howsley, John Parkyn; and of Ecclesfield bierlow, John Mounteney, gentleman, Thomas Dey, John Shirtcliff, and Raiphe Wilkinson; and of Southey Soke Richard Birkes, Nicholas Hadfeld, Henry Combe, and James Shirtcliffe; and of Wadsley, Thomas Greaves and John Crewike.”

This in itself, no doubt, is not legal evidence, but the Court Rolls of 1592–3 show the admittance of these feoffees (one or two names having been substituted) upon the surrender by “Thomas Gargrave, Esq.,” (*sic*), of the lands by him settled. And the Decree of 1617 describes the then feoffees as being “four of three several known divisions “ within the said parish and two of Wadsley.” The intended constitution of the body of feoffees is, therefore, abundantly clear; but in recent years it has been somewhat overlooked, and it is no true defence to allege that the feoffees do represent all parts of the parish and are well able to secure for each part its due share, if, in fact, they are not drawn from among residents in each quarter in the above proportions.

The last appointment by deed of new feoffees was on the 26th May 1876. Of those then appointed there are only seven surviving, but two new feoffees, viz., Messrs. Green and Hawthorn, were appointed in June 1881, by resolution of the survivors, to fill vacancies in their numbers. Since then there have been no appointments even by resolution. The following nine are the acting feoffees :—The Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., Alfred Harrison Smith, John Green, Henry John Hawthorn, Francis Patrick Smith, George Hides Machen, the Rev. John Thomas Jeffcock, Charles Booth, and Thomas William Jeffcock.

Mr. F. P. Smith is the honorary secretary and treasurer, and keeps the accounts.

Ecclesfield Bierlow is represented by three feoffees, namely, Dr. Gatty and Messrs. Green and Hawthorn; Grenofirth by one, Mr. F. P. Smith; Southey and Shiregreen by its full number of four, namely, Messrs. T. W. Jeffcock, G. H. Machen, Charles Booth, and A. H. Smith, unless Mr. Machen, who resides close to the boundary of Wadsley, is to be regarded as the representative of that quarter. I have omitted the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, as he is no longer resident, but if he is reckoned, it must be as a representative of Grenofirth. The following vacancies, therefore, in the body of feoffees remain to be filled up, viz., Ecclesfield, one; Grenofirth, two at least; and Wadsley, two; but the feoffees dispute their obligation to fill up vacancies until their numbers are reduced to eight. That this is the correct interpretation of the memorandum above set out, which is the sole authority for the proposition, is at best doubtful, and Mr. Eastwood gives three cases where new feoffees were appointed when there were nine survivors.

It will further be seen from the above memorandum of Sir Thomas Gargrave that the trusts are not identical with those set out in the Report of 1829, nor with those expressed in the Decree. The exact words of the Decree are, “to the use and intent that the said “ feoffees and their heirs should bestow the rents, revenues, and profits thereof, for and “ toward the maintenance of divine service in the parish church of Ecclesfield and for “ relief of the poor of that parish, for repairing and amending of the church and orna- “ ments thereof, and the mending of highways and other such necessary charitable acts

"as should be thought most convenient by the feoffees and their heirs and assigns." Ecclesfield.
 There is here no mention of bridges, and the word "ornaments" is substituted for
 "queares," an important variation, under which the feoffees have been enabled to expend
 money over repairs of all kinds connected with the church, and not only of the fabric. The Feoffee
 Estate—
continued.

No change of any importance took place in the administration of the Charity until 1854, when the trustees, aided by voluntary subscriptions and 200*l.* borrowed at 5*l.* per cent. interest of three of the trustees, viz., 100*l.* of Mr. Dixon, 50*l.* of Mr. Jeffcock, and 50*l.* of Mr. Smith, converted the old workhouse into new school premises, consisting of two schoolrooms, one for boys and the other for girls, and a residence for the master and mistress. The old school premises were then let to a yearly tenant at the annual rent of 12*l.* The children, who were educated free of charge, were given the usual national school education.

Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 21st May 1878, the feoffees demised to A. and T. Unwin, on a building lease for 99 years, a parcel of land having a frontage of 30 feet to the town street in Ecclesfield, and containing 1,045 square yards, at the yearly rent of 8*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

Under another Order dated the 13th June 1893, the feoffees sold to the Ecclesfield School Board, for 150*l.*, 3*r.* 7*p.* of land having frontage to the village street and Little Lane in Ecclesfield, being part of the open town field known as Lower Pinfold Shutt. The sum of 153*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* New Consols purchased therewith was transferred on the 12th September 1893 to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Charity, and produces annually 4*l.* 4*s.*

The estate is all agricultural land of a mixed character, partly arable and partly grazing, said to be worth throughout about 30*s.* an acre. There is one principal dwelling-house and homestead and several cottages, all now in excellent condition. Extensive repairs were effected in the principal farmhouse in 1889, at a cost of 270*l.* 16*s.*, and for this purpose a loan was obtained from the bank on the personal security of the feoffees, which has since then been repaid out of income. Part of the farm land lies in strips in the old town field, inconveniently situated and unfenced. If exchanges could be effected so as to consolidate the Charity estate in this field, the value would be somewhat enhanced, but the feoffees did not think that such exchanges could be easily effected. The estate in Ecclesfield is now let as follows, as to the land, on a yearly, and as to the houses, on a monthly tenancy :—

Names of Tenants.	Acreage.			Annual Rental.		
	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
John Fayraham. With cottage - - - - -	9	2	18	22	9	0
Arthur Bridges - - - - -	1	0	20	2	10	0
John Green. With farmhouse and buildings - - - - -	43	0	30	85	0	0
Arthur Hague - - - - -	0	1	34	1	2	6
Samuel Smith - - - - -	6	0	35	11	0	0
Jno. William Greaves - - - - -	3	1	5	9	6	10
Wm. and Fredk. Shaw - - - - -	2	2	17	4	0	0
Elizabeth Dawson. Gardens - - - - -	0	2	12	2	14	0
Thos. Canwood. Garden - - - - -					1	0
Clara Barker. Ground rent of 331 yards of land with two houses thereon - - - - -	0	0	10	2	0	0
Wm. Robt. Unwin. Ground rent of 1,045 yards of land with nine houses thereon - - - - -	0	0	30	8	14	2
Reading room - - - - -	0	1	4	8	13	4
Mrs. M. A. Higgins. House - - - - -					8	9
Hy. Gilberthorpe. House - - - - -					10	8
Mrs. Harriet Parker. House - - - - -					6	9
George Brady. House - - - - -					8	9
Absalom Hawke. House - - - - -					10	8
Samuel Whitham. House, shop, and yard - - - - -					6	9
Henry John Hawthorn. House, shop, and yard - - - - -					6	9
	67	2	15	208	12	2

The Woodhall rentcharge of 5*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* is paid by Mr. A. R. Garland, of Netherwood Hall, the present owner of the lands charged, who alone is regarded by the feoffees as responsible for the payment. There does not seem now to be any apportionment of this rent, and in any event the Indenture settling this rentcharge gives the feoffees a power of distress upon any part of the manor of Woodhall.

Ecclesfield.

The Feoffee
Estate—
continued.

The gross income from endowment is 217*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

The fixed outgoings are 3*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, payable to the Sheffield Corporation for water-rate, and a fire insurance premium of 7*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* to the Alliance Fire Insurance Office. There is also a tithe payable to the Duke of Norfolk of 4*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* yearly, but only paid at intervals of two or three years. Repairs to the buildings have averaged of late years, without reckoning the unusual repairs of 1889, about 25*l.* yearly and the expenses of management amount to about 10*l.* yearly.

The remainder of the income is dispensed as follows :—

The feoffees meet once a year. At that meeting the churchwardens' accounts for the year are brought in, and after consideration of them the feoffees make a grant to the churchwardens which has varied from 40*l.* to 70*l.*, but is generally 70*l.* These accounts are printed and published and read publicly at the Easter Vestry Meeting.

In addition to this annual payment, the feoffees in 1893 made a grant of 100*l.* towards completing the restoration of the church.

Secondly, provision has been made for the maintenance of the Feoffees' School, which is managed by a committee of the feoffees. This is the school which was formed in 1854 out of the old workhouse, so that until 1870 the parish had in this form the benefit of all the doles which were disallowed on the introduction of the present poor law. The free school at Ecclesfield has been in existence since the foundation of this Charity, and there is evidence to show that from very early times it was supported partly, at least, by the feoffees, so that probably this application of the Charity had the sanction of the founder. In any event, the feoffees were given such an ample discretion that it would have been difficult to put a limit to their powers.

About 40*l.* a year has of late been given to the managers, who expend it in repairs and the maintenance of the building, and account not only to the feoffees but to the Education Department, but their accounts, though open to the public on demand, are not published nor presented at the vestry meeting. The school, which has for many years now been conducted as a public elementary school, will in July next be abandoned in consequence of the erection of a new school by the Ecclesfield School Board. The feoffees have as yet arrived at no decision with regard to their procedure upon that event, nor have they made any arrangements for the letting of the school building. Mr. Smith informed me that it would be of little use to anyone.

No highways have ever been repaired so far as is known, and only one instance of the repair of a bridge, viz., Grange Lane Bridge, can be recollected.

Mr. Charles Branall, County Councillor for the Wadsley District, complained that Wadsley received no benefit from this Charity, and the Rev. William Rowthorn made the same complaint as to Oughtibridge, and it appears, in fact, that the benefit is confined to the existing parish of Ecclesfield. I have already pointed out the difficulties that present themselves in any attempt to make an equitable distribution of the parochial charities, but there is no doubt, in the altered circumstances of the present day, that it would be of advantage to have a revision of the trusts of this Charity.

It was further objected that the money now devoted to the maintenance of Ecclesfield Church should be divided among all the parish churches in the parish of Ecclesfield, but this objection is untenable in the face of decided cases, it having been held *In re Church Estate Charity, Wandsworth* (L.R., 6 Ch., 296), that where a charity was left for the benefit of a church specifically named, it was not apportionable among parishes subsequently created out of the mother parish, although the church named may have been the parish church.

The Poor's Estate (see page 2).

The
Poor's
Estate.

By an indenture dated 16th of April 1680, Nicholas Ragge, in consideration of 145*l.*, conveyed to Nicholas Shirecliff and four others 12a. 0r. 20p. of land situate at Hartley Brook, in the parish of Ecclesfield, and the open town field, upon trust for the use, benefit, and advantage of the poor of the town and parish of Ecclesfield which from time to time should happen to be, or to so many of them as they in their judgment should think meet, requisite, and convenient, upon every four-and-twentieth day of December only. Of the 145*l.*, 40*l.* was the gift of William Shirecliff, and 5*l.* that of the trustees of the Feoffee Estate, but it does not appear from what source the remaining 100*l.* was derived.

By an award made under an Inclosure Act of 1795 there were allotted to this Charity 28p. of land at Cinder Hill, in the parish of Ecclesfield, which were afterwards sold for 24*l.*

The estate now consists of arable and grass land, containing 11a. 1r. 20p., according to a survey made in 1887, and let as follows:—

Ecclesfield.
The Poor's
Estate—
continued.

Tenant's Names.	Acreage.	Annual Rental.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
John Fayram	0 3 2	1 10 0
William and Frederick Shaw	4 2 6	7 0 0
Robert Butterworth	0 2 5	1 5 0
James Doughty	5 2 7	10 0 0
	11 1 20	19 15 0

The tenants hold from year to year, and the rents are said to be the best obtainable.

The sum of 24l. remains on loan to the firm of Smith, Smith, and Elliott, solicitors, Sheffield, in which Mr. F. P. Smith is a partner. They pay interest on this sum at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Mr. Smith stated that they did not know what to do with this money, as they were unable to find an investment for it.

The last appointment of trustees was by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 26th July 1881, when the vicar of Ecclesfield and his successors, George Hides Machen, William Cockhill Woodcock, and Francis Patrick Smith were appointed in addition to and to act jointly with William Smith and John Rider, the survivors of trustees appointed by deed in 1851. By the same Order the real estate belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

Of the above trustees there are surviving the vicar, Mr. Machen, and Mr. F. P. Smith, but three others have been appointed by resolution, viz., the Rev. Mr. Micklethwait, vicar of Chapelton, in 1882; Mr. J. Willis Dixon, in 1884; and Mr. A. Harrison Smith, in 1885. These appointments are not permitted by the Order of 1881, and seem to have no legal validity.

The trustees divide the money between them, and each is responsible for the due distribution of his share. But although each keeps his own list, he does not submit it in detail at any meeting of the trustees or of the vestry. The trustees, indeed, of this, as of the other charities in the parish, object to produce their lists at the vestry meeting, on the ground that it would do an injury to many of the recipients if they were known to be in need of assistance.

The following amounts were given in 1893:—

	£	s.	d.
By Dr. Gatty, in Ecclesfield	3	0	0
„ Mr. Machen, in Southey and Wadsley Bridge	3	0	0
„ Mr. Willis Dixon, in Wadsley	3	0	0
„ Mr. A. H. Smith, in Shiregreen and Wincobank	2	10	0
„ Rev. Mr. Micklethwait, in the lower division of Grenofirth	3	0	0
„ Mr. F. P. Smith, in the upper division of Grenofirth (Grenoside)	3	0	0
„ Mr. F. P. Smith, in Whitley	2	7	0
	£19	17	0

The difference between the receipts and the amount distributed is due to a fee paid for the collection of the rents and to rebates upon the rents.

The distribution takes place on St. Thomas's Day, and is made in sums of 1s. to 2s. 6d. among the poor and necessitous of all denominations. The same complaint as to the omission of Oughtibridge was made in regard to this Charity as in the case of the Feoffees' Estate, but the poor-rate collector stated that he only knew of one person in that district who required any assistance. The trustees do not inquire whether the recipients also obtain relief from the poor rates.

The Dole Charities (see page 2).

1. By a deed of feoffment, dated 27th July, 22 Eliz. (1580), Vicar Tyas charged a messuage and a bovat and a half of land with the appurtenances in Thurnscoe, with a yearly rent of 14s. after his death, for ever to be distributed by the vicar and churchwardens of Ecclesfield yearly upon the Sundays next before the nativity of our Lord and St. John Baptist, amongst the poorest and most needy people inhabiting and dwelling within the parish of Ecclesfield, being of honest and good conversation, as they

The
Dole Char-
ities.
1. Tyas's.

Ecclesfield.
The Dole
Charities—
continued.

should think most needful. This deed, of which a contemporary copy is in the parish chest, contains a similar gift to Bradfield, and a clause whereby, in the event of non-payment of the rent, the premises charged should be forfeited to the use of the curate and wardens of the church of Ecclesfield and chapel of Bradfield for the time being, to the intent that they should equally bestow the issues, &c. among the most needy and poor people, being of honest behaviour, within the said parish of Ecclesfield and chapelry of Bradfield for ever. [Eastwood, p. 305.]

The premises now belong to the Rev. Thomas Thornely Taylor, of Dodworth, who pays the rentcharge.

2. Scott's.

2. *Edward Scott's*.—By his will, dated 25th November 1602, Edward Scott bequeathed to his nephew, Richard Watts, of Wortley, a messuage, &c. lying in Skinnathorpe, within the parish of Sheffield, called Barkerhouse, and he bequeathed to the most needful poor of the town and parish of Ecclesfield a rentcharge and annuity of six shillings and eightpence to be and continue for ever yearly to be paid and distributed to the poor by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish for the time being, yearly, in the week next before Easter yearly, to be paid out of the aforesaid messuage in Skinnathorpe. [Eastwood, p. 311.]

"In 1786 the 6s. 8d. was paid by Kenyon Parker to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Ecclesfield, in 1832 by Adamson Parker, and in 1852 by Thomas James Parker, a solicitor, in Sheffield; but it is said to be now charged on land at Crabtree, in the parish of Brightside, near Sheffield, which is let to Mr. Smith, who pays the same annually to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of Ecclesfield." [W. S., 1860]

The charge is now paid by Mrs. Mary E. Smith, who holds the land specifically charged in the deed of conveyance to her.

3. Hatfield's.

3. *Ralph Hatfield* by his will, dated 28th January 1625-6, charged a close at Wadsley with the payment of 28s. yearly for the use of the poor of the parish of Ecclesfield.

The rentcharge is now paid by Mrs. Carter, of Friar's Croft, Wadsley, which is the close in question.

4. Shaw's.

4. *John Shaw*, by his will, dated 27th December 1630, gave the inheritance of certain premises in Sheffield to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Ecclesfield, to the use of the poor of the town and parish of Ecclesfield, of intent and purpose that the tenants of the premises might have and enjoy the same for the yearly rent of 4l. a year; and that the said yearly rent of 4l. might at all times thereafter be received and disposed of by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the parish of Ecclesfield for the time being, for and towards the relief of the blind, lame, and other needful poor within the town and parish of Ecclesfield, at the discretion of the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor for ever. [Eastwood, p. 313.]

The premises subsequently came into the possession of the Corporation of Sheffield, who sold them to William Bissett, charged with the rent. William Bissett is dead, and the trustees of his will pay the rentcharge.

5. Creswick's.

5. "*Ann Creswick*, by her will, dated 9th July 1706, gave a rentcharge of 20s. a year, the same to be paid by the testatrix's son-in-law, Thomas Steade, and Elizabeth, his wife, their heirs and assigns, out of land at Burrow Lee, in the parish of Ecclesfield, to the overseers and collectors of the poor of the said parish." [W. S., 1860.]

Mr. Eastwood, who had the advantage of seeing Mr. Skirrow's Report, gives the date of the devise as 28th July, and says that Mrs. Creswick gave a power of distraint on any part of the estate in case of non-payment at any time. [Eastwood, p. 322.]

"The 20s. was paid by Edward Valentine Pegge Burnell, the owner of the property so charged, up to Midsummer 1859, that is, until the indenture next mentioned came into operation.

"By indenture, dated 28th May 1859, and enrolled in the Court of Chancery 21st October 1859, made between Josiah Tyzack of the 1st part, the said E. V. P. Burnell of the 2nd part, and the Reverend Alfred Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield, William Smith, John Jeffcock, and William Frederick Dixon, the younger, of the 3rd part, a plot or parcel of land situate at Grenoside, near Ecclesfield, containing 714 square yards . . . was conveyed to the parties of the 3rd part, their heirs and assigns, upon trust, to permit the vicar of Ecclesfield and the churchwardens for the time being to receive the rents and apply the same to the same uses and intents in favour of the poor of the parish of Ecclesfield as are declared by the will of Ann Creswick concerning the said 20s.

"This parcel of land is now in the occupation of a tenant at will at a nominal rent, the intention being to let the same upon a building lease for a term of years." [W. S., 1860.] Ecclesfield. The Dole Charities—continued.

This intention was never carried out. The land consists now of a garden, which is let to John Hector at the yearly rent of 15s.

There have been no assurances of the legal estate since 1859. Dr. Gatty alone survives of those to whom it was then conveyed.

6. *William Dickenson* by his will dated 25th June 1641, bequeathed to the poor of the town and parish of Ecclesfield the sum of 100*l.*, to be employed and put forth for the best benefit of them, as at the discretion of certain persons named in his will should be thought most fit and convenient for the better maintenance of the same poor for ever. 6. Dickenson's and Pleasington's.

Mr. Eastwood sets out the story of the vicissitudes through which this Charity passed, from which it appears that feoffees were appointed by a Commission of Pious Uses in 1681. The principal sum was only paid in 1710, when 40*l.* was lent to the overseers towards building the workhouse, and interest was paid thereon by the overseers until 1848, when the auditor under the Poor Law Acts disallowed the payment. The remainder was lent upon mortgage of property at Sheffield, and upon repayment in November 1825 was expended, as is stated in the Report of 1829, in re-erecting a tenement or stable situated opposite the small gate of the churchyard. This tenement, or a rent-charge thereout, was given for the poor of the parish by Mr. *Pleasington* or *Pleasington*. According to Vicar Steer's MS. book,* which was written about 1720, and contains an account of the Charities of that date, William Pleasington gave 12*l.*, which was expended in the purchase of a house, afterwards converted into a laithe and cowhouse, *i.e.*, the stable above-mentioned. He says that "the parish took to the house, and put a poor woman in it, till it became so ruinous that nobody durst live in it, and at last it fell." [Eastwood, p. 317.] It would seem from this statement that the overseers were in possession of this tenement, but there is no further evidence regarding the ownership, save the negative evidence of the overseers never having interfered with it within legal memory.

No feoffees have ever been appointed so far as is known of the Dickenson Charity, and this and Pleasington's have been administered for many years by the vicar and churchwardens, who are also the reputed owners of the tenement.

The old stable "was pulled down, and by an Indenture of Lease dated 27th February 1827, the site thereof granted upon a building lease to Messrs. Smith and Hoult for 28 years, at the annual rent of 3*l.* 10*s.*, and the said 60*l.*, together with 120*l.* paid by the lessees, expended in erecting certain premises. Messrs. Smith and Hoult having died, and the lease having expired, William Smith, Esq., of Barnes Hall, occupies the premises at the same rent of 3*l.* 10*s.*, which is paid to the vicar and churchwardens for the use of the poor." [W.S., 1860.]

The premises now consist of a coach-house and stable, with a living-room above, now occupied by A. J. Greaves at a rent of 6*l.* The rent in 1891 was 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1892, 4*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*

The six preceding Charities are administered by the vicar and churchwardens. The overseers have no voice in the administration, although they are nominated according to the original trusts of Scott's, Shaw's, and Creswick's expressly, and as to Dickenson's by implication, to administer the Doles. There are now four wardens of Ecclesfield Church, three of them representing the following divisions: Ecclesfield, Grenofirth, and Southey. The fourth is the vicar's warden. Wadsley was represented by a fifth churchwarden until its formation into an ecclesiastical district, but as it still lies within the ambit of the town and parish of Ecclesfield, it is represented in the administration of these Dole Charities by the Vicar of Wadsley, who makes recommendations. Each of the churchwardens attends to the interests of his own district. Administration.

The following deductions have to be made from the amount received: to Mr. Robert Lowe, a commission at the rate of 1*s.* in the £ for collecting the rents, in consideration of which he also superintends, repairs, and generally acts as agent to the vicar and churchwardens; a small sum for printing and postage; 9*s.* for water rate for houses at Ecclesfield; and in 1893 a sum of 3*l.* for alterations to the coach-house, making in 1893 a total deduction of 4*l.* 9*s.* The balance of 8*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* was distributed on the 28th December, notice having been posted about two Sundays previously on the doors of the churches in the parish; and evidence was given as to the notice having been seen on at least one chapel. A list of applicants is kept, but no application is considered before the

* Now in the custody of the vicar.

Ecclesfield.
The Dole
Charities—
continued.

day of the distribution, when the applicants present themselves at Rawson's School. Attendance, however, is not made a condition, although most of the applicants do attend in person. Sometimes money is sent to such as are prevented from coming. The recipients are generally poor widows of all denominations, and many of them are in receipt of poor law relief. The numbers in 1891 were 113; in 1892, 118; in 1893, 124; and they received—the widows from 2s. to 2s. 6d. each, and the others 1s. to 1s. 6d. each.

7. Mallory's.

7. *Lady Troth Mallory's Dole.**—Lady Troth Mallory, in or about the year 1598, gave during her lifetime to certain feoffees 100*l.*, to be bestowed upon some rent or land for the perpetual yearly relief of the poor and impotent persons inhabiting within the townships and villages of Rotherham, Rawmarsh, Ecclesfield, Shiregreen, Mortomley, Greasbrook, Nether Haugh, Over Haugh, and Dalton, by the discretion of the parsons, vicars, and curates of the said parishes, and of the parties to be interested therein, and she also by her will gave and appointed a further sum of 100*l.*, to be bestowed upon some rents or lands upon the same trusts.

The moneys were invested in lands at Bawtry, and chief rents at divers places, which have from time to time been conveyed to new feoffees upon the trusts of the original gift. The present income of the Charity is about 63*l.*, of which the share allotted to Ecclesfield parish (including Shiregreen and Mortomley) is now 16*l.* This amount is received by Dr. Gatty, one of the feoffees, who, after retaining 6*l.* for distribution in his own district, pays over 6*l.* to the Rev. Mr. Micklethwait, vicar of Chapeltown, for distribution in Mortomley, Chapeltown, and Grenoside, and 4*l.* to Mr. Harrison Smith for distribution in Shiregreen. These sums are distributed at Christmas, among the sick and widows and poor persons with large families, without regard to their religious opinions.

Rawson's
and
Freeman's.

For Rawson's and Freeman's Doles, see post, pages 30 and 34.

Barnes Hall Hospital (see page 2).

Barnes Hall
Hospital.

In spite of the Report of the Commissioners of 1829 printed above, there seems to have been a second inquiry some years afterwards by the same Commissioners, and the following is their Report, dated 30th June 1837 (Vol. 32, Pt. 2, p. 110):—

Ecclesfield.
Barnes Hall
Hospital.

BARNES HALL HOSPITAL.

There is an inscription on this hospital stating that Sir Richard Scott, by his Will bearing date 6th April 1630, appointed his brother the Rev. Dr. Richard Watts to erect this hospital, which he did in 1639, and endowed it with 30*l.* a year.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date 30th and 31st December 1823, between John Lee of the first part, George Pollard of the second part, Lord Stanley of the third part, the Honourable Dame Henrietta Horton, Charles Rees and Henrietta Susanna Anne his wife, of the fourth part, and William Smith of the fifth part, the ancient messuage or mansion-house, called Barnes Hall, with the lands thereto belonging, was conveyed to the said William Smith and his heirs, subject to the whole of the expenses of keeping in repair the alms or hospital houses at or near Barnes Hall, for 6 poor persons, and to the payment of the annual sum of 5*l.* to each of the said 6 poor persons, making together the annual sum of 30*l.* payable at Whitsuntide and Michaelmas, in exoneration of all the other lands and hereditaments chargeable therewith.

The estate thus purchased by William Smith, Esq., consists of a mansion-house and about 160 acres of land. Since the purchase he has had the appointment of the alms-people—Mr. Rees having appointed previously.

The hospital consists of 5 tenements; it is kept in repair by Mr. Smith, and is stated to be in very good condition.

There are now 5 poor persons resident in the hospital, appointed as vacancies occur from the poor parishioners of Ecclesfield, generally decayed tenants of the estate, or their widows. And there is one blind woman, appointed when she was a girl, before 1823, residing out of the hospital with her friends; each of these persons receives from Mr. Smith 2*l.* 10s. every half-year.

When one alms-person dies the half-year's stipend is divided between the incomer and the representatives of the deceased.

The said William Smith by his will, dated 26th September 1843, directed his executors to purchase within 12 months after his decease 500*l.* 3*l.* per Cent. Consols, and that they should stand possessed thereof and apply the dividends in aid of the said hospital for the benefit of six poor people, and he expressed his reliance upon his executors taking such other steps (if any) as should be necessary to secure the amount

* The full description of this Charity is set out in the Report on the Parish of Rotherham.

of stock as aforesaid a continuing fund for ever for the purpose above mentioned, and appointed his sons, William Smith, Esquire, of Barnes Hall, and George Walker Smith, executors of his will. Ecclesfield.

The Consols now stand in the names of Thomas William Jeffcock, Alexander Mackenzie Smith, and Francis Patrick Smith, the executors of the will of the late William Smith last above mentioned. Barnes Hall Hospital—
continued.

Mr. Francis Patrick Smith, of Barnes Hall, grandson of the purchaser of 1823, and son of the last-mentioned William Smith is now responsible for the rentcharge and receives the dividends on the Consols, which amount to 13*l.* 15*s.* yearly. At the Inquiry he disputed the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners to deal with this Charity, on the ground that it was a private Charity; but offered without prejudice to supply all particulars demanded. It is submitted, however, that this Charity differs in no respect from ordinary charities; and that in the event of the rentcharge and the interest of the Consols ceasing to be applied in accordance with the trusts of the Deed of 1823 and the will of William Smith, the Charity Commissioners would have power to enforce the proper application of the moneys.

There are now only five widows in the almshouses, the plan adopted in Mr. William Smith's time of having two widows in the centre house, which is slightly larger than the others, not having proved successful in practice. The almshouses form a row of one-storeyed houses, solidly built of stone and containing one room each. The almswomen cultivate the small gardens which separate the houses from the road, and support themselves to some extent on the produce. At each end of the row are coal-holes, one for each house, and conveniences. Everything is in good repair.

The original stipends are paid quarterly, 1*l.* 10*s.* to each widow; and at the same time the quarter's dividends on the Consols are divided among them, making a total of 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* each per quarter; but, as a matter of fact, Mr. F. P. Smith pays them 2*l.* 5*s.* per quarter, being the amount given before the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, as he has found it very difficult to reduce the payments, already small enough; and he is therefore at the present time 7*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* out of pocket. He has also found it difficult to stop the Christmas gift of coal, although there are no funds to provide for it.

The widows are chosen by Mr. Smith from among residents in the parish of Ecclesfield.

Sylvester's Hospital or Mortomley Lane End Hospital, with Ann Reresby's Endowment (see page 2).

Sylvester's Hospital.

By an Indenture, dated 21st April 1693, Edward Sylvester conveyed to three trustees certain lands at Womersley, in the county of York, for a term of 6,000 years for the use of the poor of Ecclesfield, viz., to build for them a hospital for the use of seven poor men or women of the parish of Ecclesfield, respect being had to those residing on the north side, and to pay 30*s.* a year, or more if the estate produced more, to each of the occupants. It was also provided by the deed that Nicholas Sylvester, of Chapeltown, was to have the appointment of the inmates during his life, and after his death the vicar and churchwardens of the parish who, or any two of them (the vicar being one), were to make leases, receive the rents, repair the buildings and pay the stipends. Nicholas Sylvester died 26th September 1702, since which time the vicar and churchwardens have administered the Charity. In 1718 the estate at Womersley was, in consideration of 580*l.*, sold and conveyed to Mr. John Harvey, 545*l.* of which was laid out in the purchase of Beacon Rod Farm, in the chapelry of Bradfield, and the remaining 35*l.* was lent to the overseers of the poor, who agreed to pay 1*l.* 8*s.* a year for the use of the poor of the parish, which was done until the New Poor Law Acts came into operation, when the payment ceased.

Ann Reresby's Endowment.

An allotment at Stannington of 6a. 1r. 21p. was awarded to the Charity under an Inclosure Act of 1788, and is now let with the farm.

Ann Reresby, by will dated 29th June 1801, bequeathed 200*l.* to be put to interest by the vicar of Ecclesfield for the time being and Mr. John Foster, of Brampton, for the best advantage and benefit of the poor of the hospital. This legacy was received by Mr. John Foster, who paid interest thereon during his life, but the principal was never invested. From his death up to 1840 his son Mr. John Foster paid 10*l.* a year as interest, when he paid to the vicar and churchwardens 200*l.* By Indenture of Mortgage, dated 12th October 1852, the Reverend A. Gatty, the vicar, lent the same to John Olivant at 5*l.* per cent. upon the security of certain freehold property of his at Sheffield.

Ecclesfield.
 —
 Sylvester's
 Hospital—
continued.

The Beacon or Beeton Rod Farm was let, together with the allotment, to Wm. Nicholls by indenture dated 16th October 1863, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 78*l.* This lease expired in 1884, and George Nicholls is now holding the farm on a yearly tenancy at the reduced rent of 73*l.*, which has been fixed by Mr. Robert Lowe, a valuer. The tenant pays all rates and taxes. The farm contains 59a. 2r. 8p.

The mortgage money was called in in November 1893 and deposited with the Sheffield Union Banking Company, who pay interest on the 200*l.* after the rate of 2½ per cent.

The income therefore is 78*l.*, but has hitherto been 83*l.*

The vicar and churchwardens act as the owners of the almshouses. They are rated to the poor but the rate is not enforced. The sanitary authority gives drinking water free.

All the inmates are women, no men having been admitted for many years. They are chosen by the vicar and churchwardens upon recommendations received by them from any quarter. The present occupants are between 60 and 80 years of age, and none are in receipt of poor law relief, although inmates have occasionally received such relief.

Each receives 12*l.* a year in half-yearly payments, which will have to be reduced if the farm rent falls much more. As it is, the income is not sufficient to maintain these payments, which were fixed when the farm rent was 78*l.* and the interest on the mortgage amounted to 10*l.* The trustees will in future have to retain a small sum in hand to meet repairs, and the stipends will have to be reduced to about 10*l.* yearly.

The hospital consists of a row of single-storeyed stone cottages, six in number, and a seventh at right angles to the main building, each containing one room only. It is very old, and the roof, which is covered with stone slates, is somewhat dilapidated. Mr. George Dawson, a county councillor, and the manager of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co.'s coal and iron works at Thornecliffe, has had the roof patched with common blue slates by his own workmen at his own expense, but much more extensive repairs will be required, as the water is in many places coming through the ceilings. The hospital is built on a slope, and the field at the back is at one end almost on a level with the window sills, without any trench to separate it from the walls, which in consequence are very damp. The end house, which is most exposed to this disadvantage, was until recently vacant for a long time, owing to the nominal occupant having been removed by her friends, to be nursed by them during her last illness. Her successor, who has just been appointed on the recommendation of the vicar of Chapeltown, consequently found the walls thoroughly damp.

Mrs. F. P. Smith, who has an intimate acquaintance with the working of the almshouses, informed me that such cases were not infrequent, and not only here but at the other almshouses in the parish almswomen are appointed whose relatives profess to be unable, and are apparently unable, to support them, but who nevertheless are carried away to their homes by the same relatives in case of serious illness for months at a time, leaving their houses unoccupied and untended.

At one end of the buildings are offices, and each house has a coal bin in front, unprotected by cover or door, and exposed to the weather and the depredations of thieves, who are frequent at night, and can easily approach the coals by the field in front of the building. Being built end on to the road, the houses next the road suffer most in this respect.

Bamforth's Almshouses (see page 3).

Bamforth's
 Almshouses.

"George Bamforth, who died in 1730, erected this hospital to which small gardens are attached, for the residence of three poor people of Owlerton and three of Ecclesfield. The overseers of the parish of Ecclesfield repair three of the tenements, and those of the Ecclesall Union, which embraces Owlerton, repair the other three, placing therein poor people from Ecclesfield and the said Union. Upon the death of Thomas Bell, an inmate, a short time ago, his son got into possession of his father's tenement, and refuses to quit. The three tenements belonging to the said Union are in bad repair. There is no endowment belonging to the Charity, which is useless. If the six tenements were sold it is said they would fetch 200*l.* which could be divided equally between Ecclesfield and Ecclesall, the interest to be applied for the benefit of the poor of those places, a course I recommend to be adopted." [W.S., 1860.]

Eastwood states that George Bamforth by his will directed that portions of the wastes of Owlerton and Wadsley should be enclosed by his trustees to form an endowment for the almshouses, but that this part of the trust could not be carried out, "no one having

“ power to enclose or direct the enclosure of common land at his own option.” Bamforth was lord of the manor of Owlerton, and had such power, but probably only with the consent of the homage, if the manor of Owlerton is subject to the custom prevalent generally in the West Riding; and the homage may have refused to consent. But it is more likely that Bamforth’s trustees ignored his directions. Ecclesfield.
Bamforth’s
Almshouses
—continued.

The absence of endowment has had the effect of rendering these almshouses worse than useless so far as Ecclesfield is concerned. It is much to be regretted that they were not sold in pursuance of Mr. Skirrow’s recommendation in 1860, as it is stated that they would not find a purchaser now. The Ecclesall half of the almshouses are in fairly good condition, but the Ecclesfield half is hardly habitable. The workmen in repairing the roof on the Ecclesall side, have left, and probably produced, a gaping hole in the adjoining part of the Ecclesfield roof, and in other places the coping is broken and slates are wanting. I was shown a pile of slates which had been blown off in the recent gales, and two of the inmates informed me that they had done small repairs to the roof and walls at their own expense. Internally they are in fairly good condition, and consist of a general room on the ground floor and a bedroom above. They stand on the steep slope of a hill near Loxley, and are provided with gardens, which are cultivated by the occupants.

The present occupants are: (1.) Christiana Boulding, widow, who with her husband, a cripple who died in 1887, was put into possession of the house 16 years ago by Mr. Ashforth, then an overseer; (2.) Mrs. Martha Hallam, widow, who was given her house three years ago by Mr. John Allen, the postmaster at Malin Bridge, one of the present overseers; (3.) Mrs. Watson, a young married woman, and her husband, a carter, said to be in constant employment, but whose hands are crippled by lead-poisoning. I did not see either of the latter, and could not ascertain how they came into possession of the house. They have been there for six years, and during the past year have paid 1s. 6d. per week for rent to Mr. Allen, who has deposited the money in the Post Office Savings Bank.

The overseers have no other funds wherewith to effect repairs, and matters must remain at a deadlock until a sufficient endowment can be obtained by private benevolence. It is admitted that the two first-mentioned occupants are proper persons to receive the benefit of the charity, and it is supposed that the Watsons are not mere squatters. Mr. R. Butterworth, the poor rate collector, stated that they all paid rates, and it is presumed that the widows might also be able to pay rent. The gardens alone should be productive enough to provide the 3d. each per week, which Mr. William Hobson, another of the overseers, thought would be enough to exact of the widows as an acknowledgment, which would also form a nucleus for a repairs fund.

Mansel’s Charity.

The Reverend Edward Mansel, Vicar of Ecclesfield, (who died in 1704), by will gave two closes of land next to the common and one acre in Tunwell Field, next but one to the parish farm, to the succeeding vicars of the parish church of Ecclesfield for ever, to enable them to keep and maintain a curate to assist them in holy offices, and for their greater convenience of keeping cows and horses for the use of their family, there being so very little glebe-land belonging to the Vicarage: Upon condition that all his successors should preach or cause to be preached in the afternoon upon every Lord’s Day during the summer time a sermon in the parish church or expound the Church Catechism for the benefit of the people of the parish: But in case any vicar should neglect so to do for the greater part of the time between Easter and Michaelmas, then he gave the said lands to the churchwardens and overseers of the parish to dispose of the rents during such neglect to the use of the best living poor of the parish that are freest from impieties, vice, and immorality, and do most frequent the public worship of God upon Lord’s Days, and especially who come most frequently to the Holy Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper. Mansel’s
Charity.

The afternoon sermon has been given up, and an evening sermon substituted. The children are catechised every alternate Sunday in the church.

By an indenture dated 3rd June 1893, the Rev. Alfred Gatty, D.D., under the impression that this land was glebe land, sold to the Midland Railway Company, with the consent of the Board of Agriculture under the Glebe Lands Act, 1888, 2a. 2r. 8p. of the land belonging to Mansel’s Charity for the sum of 500l. This money was invested by the Board of Agriculture in the purchase, on the 19th July following, of 504l. 7s. 2d. Consols, which stand in the name of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

By another indenture, dated 3rd October 1893, the Rev. Dr. Gatty sold to the same company another portion of the same land, containing 2a. 2r. 3p., for 330l. which was

Ecclesfield.
Mansel's
Charity—
continued.

invested by the Board of Agriculture on the 18th October 1893, in the purchase of 335*l.* 8*s.* Consols, also standing in the name of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

It is submitted that the above sums of Consols should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

An old church terrier states the quantity of land originally given as 16*a.* 0*r.* 17*p.* The present quantity should, therefore, be 11*a.* 0*r.* 6*p.* The tenant is Henry Binder, who holds it, together with glebe land adjoining, and the rent is not apportioned; it is, however, supposed to be assessed on the basis of 30*s.* an acre, so that the rent of Mansel's Charity land now remaining may be said to be about 16*l.* 10*s.*

Hannah Rawson's Charities.

Hannah
Rawson's
Charities.
i. The
Infant
School.

i. *The Infant Charity School.*—By indenture dated 10th September 1834, and duly enrolled, Hannah Rawson conveyed 730 superficial yards of land, near Town Street, in Ecclesfield, to the then vicar, the Rev. Thomas Richard Ryder (deceased) and four others and their heirs upon trust, to permit a schoolhouse to be erected for the education of young children between two and eight years of age of poor parents of all denominations resident in the parish, and to instruct them in sound learning in accordance with the principles of the Established Church, subject, however, to regulations to be made by the vicar, who might allow the schoolhouse to be used as a Church Sunday School; and it was declared, that upon the trustees being reduced by death to two, the survivors should appoint three additional persons so as to make up the number to five, the vicar always to be one, and have the casting vote.

In 1834 Miss H. Rawson at her own expense erected a schoolroom, but without a residence for the teacher, and also gave in her lifetime, by way of endowment, the sum of 200*l.*, which was subsequently invested in the following mortgage:—

By indenture dated 14th December 1835, and made between Thomas Booker of the first part, James Bramhall of the second part, William Ibbotson and John Moorhouse of the third part, the said Hannah Rawson of the fourth part, and the said Rev. Thomas Richard Ryder and his said four co-trustees of the fifth part, 200*l.*, the proper fund of the said school, was advanced to Thomas Booker on the security of a piece of ground situate in Sheldon Street, Little Sheffield, and six cottages erected thereon; and Thomas Booker covenanted with the said trustees to pay the 200*l.*, with interest at 5*l.* per cent., on 14th June 1836.

“Mr. Thomas Booker paid to the Rev. A. Gatty, the present vicar, 10*l.* a year, as interest up to December 1839, and then died; similar payments were afterwards made by Mr. Rodgers, the solicitor of the late Thomas Booker, up to December 1840, and also by Mr. John Dixon, the executor of Mr. Booker up to January 1842, when he stated that the estate could not pay the interest, and he delivered the title deeds thereof to the trustees (the first of which is dated 1st October 1815) saying ‘the trustees might take the estate.’”

“Since this period, Mr. Evans, of Sheffield, as the agent of the trustees, has been employed to collect the rents, which in 1843 only amounted in the aggregate to 2*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*; but in 1858 such rents had increased to 12*l.* a year.” [W.S., 1860.]

The said Hannah Rawson by her will, dated 14th November 1840, and proved in the Prerogative Court of York on 25th September 1841, gave to the treasurer of the said infant school 200*l.* for the benefit of the same school.

“By an indenture of mortgage dated 31st January 1859, and made between Edwin Shepherd, of the first part, John Timm and Edward Dodson of the second part, and the Rev. Alfred Gatty, the vicar of the parish of Ecclesfield, William Smith, and John Jeffcock of the third part, the 200*l.* was lent at 5*l.* per cent. interest upon the security of two dwelling houses, buildings, and 3 acres of land at Longley, in the said parish, which interest is received by the Rev. A. Gatty, the vicar, for the use of the Charity.”

“Sarah Newton, spinster, the present schoolmistress, receives 20*l.* a year from the trustees, and a capitation fee of 2*d.* from each child.”

“There are on the books of the day school 45 children, boys and girls.”

“The education is that usually given at infant schools, and embraces the Church Catechism.” [W.S., 1860.]

The Sheldon Street property having improved in value, the trustees sold it on the 6th September, 1870, and obtained on the 19th October, after paying the expenses of the sale, a clear sum of 300*l.* This money was banked until the 25th January 1871, when

it was lent upon mortgage at 5 per cent. interest to George Platts, who, or his executors, held it until the 7th November 1876. By an indenture, dated 7th November 1876, the money was lent to Ambrose Firth on mortgage of certain freehold property at Charlton Brook, in the parish of Ecclesfield, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Ecclesfield.
Rawson's
Schools—
continued.

On the 23rd September 1890, 100*l.* of this loan was paid off. By indenture, dated 26th November 1890, this sum was advanced to Thomas Glossop, upon mortgage of freehold land at Abbeydale, in the parish of Sheffield, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The remaining 200*l.* remains on mortgage to Ambrose Firth.

The sum of 200*l.* left by Miss Rawson's will, was, as is stated above in Mr. Skirrow's Report, lent upon mortgage to Shepherd, which mortgage was paid off on 16th September 1868, when it was again invested on mortgage of houses of leasehold tenure at Crooke's Moor, in the parish of Sheffield, belonging to Sidney Jenkinson. The equity of redemption in this mortgage was purchased by Mr. George Naylor, who, and his widow and executrix, retained it until 1892, when the mortgage was redeemed; and by indenture, dated 25th March 1892, the principal money was advanced to Mrs. Martha and Mr. John Atkinson, upon mortgage of one undivided share of freehold hereditaments in the village of Ecclesfield, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

The income of the Charity consists solely of the interest on these mortgages, amounting together to 24*l.*; but as Mr. Firth deducts property tax, the actual receipts in ordinary years are 14*s.* less.

The whole income goes into the general fund belonging to the school. The payment is entered in the accounts returned to the Charity Commissioners as being made to the school teacher, who at present is Mary H. Turnbull.

The school, which was then and is now an infants' school, came under the inspection of the Education Department, and received the Government grant in 1878. It became a free school under the Elementary Education Act of 1891, the scholars having previously paid weekly fees of 1*d.* to 3*d.* The average attendance in the year ending July 1893 was 147; the annual grant was 95*l.* 11*s.*, and the fee grant 73*l.* 10*s.*

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 27th September 1889, the following were appointed new trustees of the Charity, together with the vicar of Ecclesfield, for the time being:—Messrs. F. P. Smith, T. W. Jeffcock, H. J. Hawthorn, T. H. Bingley, and C. M. Smith; and the real estate belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. The above are the existing trustees.

ii. *Rawson's Charity for Poor Widows.*—By an indenture of bargain and sale, dated 1st February 1836, and duly enrolled, Hannah Rawson conveyed to the Rev. Thomas Richard Ryder, then vicar of Ecclesfield, and four others six messuages, with a garden and 1 acre of land, situate at Southey Green, in the parish of Ecclesfield, upon trust, after her decease, to divide yearly on St. Thomas's Day the clear profits equally amongst 12 poor widows of the parish, being members of the Church of England, and it was declared that, upon the trustees being reduced in number to two, the survivors should appoint three additional trustees, the vicar of the parish always being one.

ii. Rawson's
Charity for
Poor
Widows.

By indenture, dated 26th March 1875, Dr. Gatty and William Smith, being the continuing trustees, conveyed to F. P. Smith, G. Machen, William Henry Strouts, and themselves, the six houses at Southey, and gardens thereto attached, upon the trusts of the Charity. Mr. William Smith and Mr. Strouts are dead.

The houses are let as follows, on yearly tenancies:—

	£	s.	d.
One house to S. Nutbrown, at the rent of	14	17	6
(including a wheelwright's shop) to Joseph Elliott at	15	0	0
to John and Fred. Elliott at	5	12	8
to Mrs. Taylor at	6	9	0
to C. E. Robinson at	7	10	0
to T. W. Dawson at	8	13	0
	£58	2	2

They are in good condition, extensive repairs having been done in 1890 at a cost of over 60*l.*, which was defrayed out of income, causing only 13*l.* to be distributed to

Ecclesfield. widows in 1889 and 26*l.* in 1890. But, as a rule, the whole income is distributed, after satisfying certain small repairs and the following permanent outgoings:—

Rawson's
Charity
for Poor
Widows.—
continued.

	£	s.	d.
Water rates	3	6	10
Fire insurance (the buildings are insured for 530 <i>l.</i> in the Alliance Fire Insurance Office)	10	6	
Rent collector's commission	2	18	0

In 1891 the sum of 49*l.* was distributed; in 1892 only 41*l.*, because a sum of 9*l.* was reserved to meet repairs which would be necessary in the following year; in 1893, 46*l.* was distributed by the following persons in the following proportions:—

	£	s.	d.
By Dr. and Mrs. Gatty, in Ecclesfield	12	0	0
„ Mr. F. P. Smith, in Grenofirth	20	0	0
„ Mr. G. H. Machen, in Southey and Wadsley	8	0	0
„ Mr. A. H. Smith (on behalf of Mr. F. P. Smith), in Shiregreen and Wincobank.	6	0	0

The sum of 1*l.* only is usually given to each widow, so that there are as many widows benefited as there are pounds to distribute. They are chosen at the discretion of the individual trustees from among the poorest people. The limitation of the Charity to members of the Church of England, and the number of the recipients to 12, as directed by Miss Rawson, appears to be disregarded.

It is to be presumed that Miss Rawson knew how much yearly income would be produced by the rents of the cottages, and intended each widow to have a substantial sum; whereas, at the present time even the minimum of 1*l.* is not always observed, and sums of 10*s.* and 5*s.* have been distributed.

iii. Rawson's
Dole.

iii. *Rawson's Dole for the Poor.*—The said Hannah Rawson by her said will, dated 14th November 1840, bequeathed 500*l.*, free of legacy duty, out of her pure personal estate, to be invested in the Government Funds or Parliamentary Stocks of Great Britain, in the names of the trustees of her will, and directed that they should stand possessed of the said funds or stocks, and the dividends at or about Christmas in every year for the benefit, in clothing, fuel, or food, or in money, at their discretion, of deserving poor persons residing in the parish of Ecclesfield, and who should not be resident in any union or other workhouse, the exercise and distribution of which charitable relief the trustees were by the will authorized to commit to the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens of the parish; and she appointed Benjamin Sayle, of Brightside, Sheffield, ironmaster; John Rodgers, of Hillsborough, Ecclesfield, Esquire; and Henry Thorp Skelton, of Middlewood, Ecclesfield, merchant, trustees of the will, and she gave a power of appointing new trustees to the surviving trustees or trustee for the time being, or the heirs, executors, or administrators of such survivor.

“This legacy was invested in 500*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* New 3*l.* per Cent. Annuities, standing in the names of Benjamin Sayle, of Brightside, Sheffield, ironmaster; John Rodgers, of Hillsborough, Yorkshire, Esq.; and Henry Thorp Skelton, of Middlewood, Yorkshire, merchant.

“These persons are all dead, and their deaths proved at the Bank of England; John Rodgers was the last survivor, and his executors, who are George Joseph Rodgers, of Broomfield, Sheffield; Robert Newbold, of Abbeydale Grange, Sheffield; and Joseph Rodgers, of Firs Hill, Sheffield, applied on 4th April 1860 to transfer the said stock to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

“The trustees having yielded up the administration of the Charity to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Ecclesfield, the vicar receives the dividends on the stock, less income tax, from Mr. J. Wheat, solicitor, Sheffield, and the vicar and the churchwardens distribute the same at or about Christmas in bread tickets, entitling the bearer to a 6*d.* loaf, amongst the whole of the poor of the parish, with the exception of those in the chapelry of Bradfield, such poor being selected by the vicar and churchwardens.

“In January 1859 the net yearly dividends were 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*” [W.S., 1860.]

In pursuance of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 24th April 1860, the stock was transferred on the 10th May following to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The vicar receives the dividends, amounting to 13*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, from the Sheffield Banking Company, and purchases therewith threepenny loaves. In 1893 he made up the amount to 14*l.*, and purchased 1,120 loaves. Dr. Gatty also pays for the bread tickets. These tickets

are distributed beforehand by the churchwardens in their various districts, to much the same persons as receive the parochial doles. Each ticket entitles the holder to receive two threepenny loaves. Ecclesfield.
Rawson's
Dole for the
Poor—
continued.

The distribution is made immediately after Christmas, by the vicar and churchwardens, and the vicars of Wadsley and Chapeltown, each in his own district. The following is the account for 1893 :—

Dr. Gatty, at Ecclesfield Old School,	distributed	130	double loaves.
Rev. J. T. Parkin, at Wadsley	"	140	"
Mr. Machen (late churchwarden), at Parson Cross	"	60	"
Mr. Bingley, at Grenoside	"	70	"
Rev. Mr. Micklethwait, at Chapeltown	"	100	"
Mr. Smith at Shiregreen	"	60	"
Total		560	"

iv. *Gifts and Bequest to Parson Cross School.*—See post, page 45.

v. *Wadsley Almshouses.*—See post, page 52.

iv. Gifts
and Bequest
to Parson
Cross School.
v. Wadsley
Almshouses.

Freeman's Hospital at Greenhead.

Lydia Mackereth Freeman by will, dated 28th December 1836, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 12th May 1837, directed her executors to invest 300*l.* in the purchase of 3*l.* per Cent. Consols, in the names of William Frogatt, John Loxley, Samuel Warburton, and Robert Younge, and declared that they should stand possessed thereof upon trust to pay the dividends to the persons for the time being appointed to read prayers in the reading room attached to the almshouses, then building by William Dillworth Crewdson and Roger Moser upon a piece of land near Howsley Hall, which the testatrix sometime ago sold and conveyed to them, and she directed that the said stocks and funds so often as the trustees should be reduced to two should be transferred into the names of four of the trustees for the time being of the almshouses for the purposes aforesaid, and that the said legacy should be paid free of duty out of pure personalty; and the testatrix gave her residuary personal estate to William Frogatt, John Frogatt, and Ruth Frogatt. By indentures of lease and release, dated 15th and 16th June 1837, between William Dillworth Crewdson, the younger, and Roger Moser of the first part, William Frogatt of the second part, the Honourable James Stuart Wortley of the third part, James Brancker, the said William D. Crewdson, and the said R. Moser of the fourth part, the said William Frogatt, John Frogatt, and Ruth Frogatt of the fifth part, George Braithwaite Crewdson of the sixth part, and the said William Frogatt, Samuel Warburton, Robert Younge, the Rev. John Loxley, and William Wingfield of the seventh part, after reciting that the said L. M. Freeman had designed erecting on a piece of land thereafter mentioned and intended to be thereby released six almshouses, with a reading room and other conveniences, for the habitation of six poor and aged widows, inhabitants of Ecclesfield, and of founding and endowing the same And that by indentures of lease and release, dated 20th and 21st June 1836, part of the said piece of land was conveyed to L. M. Freeman to the use of William D. Crewdson and R. Moser, their heirs and assigns And that such conveyance was made that the two last-mentioned persons might erect the said almshouses thereon, but that no declaration of trust was executed by them And that soon after the execution of the last-mentioned indentures, L. M. Freeman placed in the hands of W. D. Crewdson and R. Moser 2,450*l.* with a view to the erection of the almshouses, but that no declaration of trust was made by the two last-mentioned persons And that such persons, in conformity to the said design and with the approbation of L. M. Freeman, expended 200*l.*, part of the 2,450*l.*, in erecting the six almshouses with reading room and conveniences, upon the said piece of land And that 2,250*l.* remained in the hands of William D. Crewdson and R. Moser, who previously to the said will had determined to vest the said piece of land and the said almshouses, &c., erected thereon, and the residue of 2,450*l.* (which should remain after completing the same and defraying the costs of the indenture now in recital) in trustees upon trusts therein aftermentioned And that L. M. Freeman made her will as above mentioned, and that she died on 2nd March 1837 without having altered this bequest And that the assets of the testatrix were more than sufficient to discharge her debts, &c. And that the parties of the first, second, third, and fifth parts were desirous of effectuating the charitable purposes

Freeman's
Hospital.

Ecclesfield.
Freeman's
Hospital—
continued.

aforesaid. And that William Frogatt, Samuel Warburton, Robert Young, John Loxley, and William Wingfield had agreed to become trustees of the almshouses. And that the executors of the testatrix, with the consent of the residuary legatees, proposed to invest the 300*l.* mentioned in the will in Consols, and William D. Crewdson and R. Moser agreed with the like consent to invest so much of the 2,250*l.* as should remain after the cost of completing the almshouses and the costs of the indenture now in recital, and the purchase of the 300*l.* Consols in the joint names of William Frogatt, John Loxley, Samuel Warburton, and Robert Young. It was witnessed that William D. Crewdson and R. Moser, with the concurrence of William Frogatt and J. S. Wortley, conveyed to G. B. Crewdson and his heirs a piece of ground, situate in the parish of Ecclesfield (describing it) and the almshouses, &c., erected thereon, to hold the same to the use of William Frogatt, S. Warburton, R. Young, and J. Loxley, and William Wingfield, their heirs and assigns, upon trust that they should permit the same to be used as almshouses for six almswomen to be elected as thereafter mentioned, and to permit each of the almswomen during her life, or until she should resign or be removed, to occupy the almshouse allotted to her as a residence only subject to provision for repairs as thereafter mentioned, but discharged from the payment of rent and taxes. And upon trust to permit and require the reader every Sunday evening to read in the reading room the prayers according to the liturgy of the Church of England, together with such suitable portions of the Holy Scriptures as he should select. And it was also witnessed that William Frogatt, S. Warburton, R. Young, and J. Loxley, their executors, administrators, and assigns, should stand possessed of the 300*l.* Consols so to be purchased as aforesaid and the dividends thereof upon trust to pay the dividends thereof to the reader as in the will mentioned, and should also stand possessed of the Consols to be purchased in their names with the residue of the 2,250*l.* after making the aforesaid payments, &c., and the dividends thereof in trust out of the dividends; in the first place, to pay the costs of the indenture on the appointment of fresh trustees, or any other matters connected with the maintenance of the trust, and also the expense of keeping the almshouses and other premises insured from fire, and of doing ordinary and needful repairs as the almswomen should not be properly chargeable with, and also to pay the rates and taxes; and in the second place, to make such extraordinary repairs, alterations, and improvements in the almshouses and other premises, and do such other matters connected therewith as the trustees should think desirable and proper; and in the third place, to appropriate to each almswoman for the time being one-sixth part of the residue of the dividends so as each sixth part should not exceed 10*l.* a year, one moiety of such sixth part to be payable on the 1st of February, the other moiety, less 1*l.*, on the 1st August, and 1*l.* on the 29th September; but, nevertheless, that it should be lawful for the trustees of the almshouses and they were directed to stop the whole or any part of the annual payments of 5*l.* and 4*l.* in respect of any almswoman who should neglect or refuse to keep her almshouse in proper and reasonable repair with such reparations as belong to a yearly tenant, and to apply the amount so stopped towards the expense of the needful tenant's repairs of her almshouse, so that it should be lawful for the trustees, instead of paying the 1*l.* to the almswomen or any of them, to lay out the same or any part thereof in the purchase of fuel for their respective benefit. And, lastly, to accumulate the surplus of the residue of the dividends as a reserve fund, to provide for any extraordinary trust expenses, or for the rebuilding or substantial repair or improvement of the almshouses and other premises.

It was declared that the necessary qualification for every almswoman should be as follows, viz.:—

That she should be a poor widow of the age of 60 years or upwards, an inhabitant of the parish of Ecclesfield, but not chargeable to the parish or to any of the quarters or divisions thereof, or to any other quarter, division, township, or parish, or in receipt of relief from the poor rates thereof; nevertheless that widows having settlements in the parish of Ecclesfield and otherwise qualified as in this indenture mentioned, should be preferred; that she should be a member of the Church of England and of good moral character and repute; and that at or before the time of her election she should produce such testimonials, vouchers, or other evidence in proof of the aforesaid matters as the trustees or trustee should think proper.

And it was further declared that in case any almswoman should become possessed of any real or personal estate, to such an amount as should be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the almshouses as a disqualification for being an inmate, or should marry again, or should absent herself from the almshouses for three calendar months in a year

without the permission of the trustees or trustee, on sufficient cause, or should be guilty of any immoral or disorderly conduct, or should disobey, or neglect, or refuse to conform to the rules or regulations established for the government of the almshouses, or should in anywise part with the possession of the almshouse allotted to her, or receive or permit any other person or persons to reside in the same without the consent of the trustees or trustee, or wilfully dilapidate or injure such almshouse or any of the buildings belonging thereto, then, and in every such cases it should be lawful for the trustees or trustee to remove and displace such almswoman from her almshouse, and from all other benefits and advantages under or by virtue of the indenture, and thereupon to proceed to a new election.

Ecclesfield.
—
Freeman's
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continued.

And it was further declared that each of the almswomen for the time being should at her own expense and out of her allowance, keep her almshouse and the buildings thereunto belonging in proper and reasonable repair, with all such reparations as properly belong to a yearly tenant.

And it was declared that the reader should in future be elected and appointed by the trustees or trustee, and that the qualification of the reader should be as follows, viz:— That he be a layman of the age of 24 years at the least, a member of the Church of England, of good moral character and repute, and of sufficient education and learning to discharge efficiently the duties of his office, and that he reside within five miles of the almshouses.

And it was further declared that in case he should cease to reside within five miles of the almshouses, or should absent himself from the performance of his duties for the space of four Sundays in any year, without the permission of the trustees or trustee, or should be negligent or misconduct himself, or fail to conform to the regulations of the almshouses, or be guilty of any improper conduct, then the trustees were empowered to remove him. And it was declared that every vacancy as well in the number of the almswomen as in the reader, should, if practicable, be filled up within one month from the time at which the same should occur.

Power was given to appoint new trustees, to whom, together with the surviving and continuing trustees, the estate was to be conveyed.

It was provided that the owner of Howsley Hall for the time being, and the incumbent for the time being, of the vicarage of the parish of Ecclesfield, other than the then vicar of the parish, should be by virtue of their possessions or office trustees of the almshouses.

The sum of 2,414*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* Consols, representing the remainder mentioned in the trust deed, was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 7th March 1861, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 1st of that month.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 6th April 1880, Mr. F. P. Smith and the Rev. William Micklethwait, incumbent of Chapeltown, were appointed new trustees in addition to the Earl of Wharnccliffe, owner of Howsley Hall, and the Rev. Dr. Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield; the continuing trustees. These all survive.

The income of the Charity consists of the dividends on the stock, amounting to 66*l.* 8*s.* yearly.

The hospital, which is at Greenhead, consists of a row of six houses, with a garden in front. Each house consists of a sitting room in front, and a bedroom and small scullery at the back. There is a coal-hole under lock and key for each house, three at each end of the building, and conveniences at each end.

The middle house (formerly used as the reading room) is in bad repair, and its windows have for some time been a target for boys of the neighbourhood. At one end is a bed of stones about half a foot deep. The pulpit is still in the room, but the two benches which were formerly there have been appropriated for the time being by two of the almswomen. The reader officiates in one of the other houses once a week. The present holder of the office is the master of Grenoside National School, and he receives a salary of 9*l.* The attention of the vicar has been called to the fact that the reader was entitled only to the dividends on the sum of 300*l.* Consols, which at 2½ per cent. would be 8*l.* 5*s.*, and the payment will in future be at this rate.

The almshouses are insured in the Imperial Fire Office for 400*l.* at the yearly premium of 6*s.* This is the only permanent outgoing.

All repairs are done by the trustees, who have never called upon the almswomen to perform their prescribed share of the repairs, nor have they observed the directions of the deed in regard to the times of payment of the stipends, or the supply of fuel. The stipends are 10*l.* yearly, and are paid half-yearly in the first week in February and the first week in August in equal portions.

Ecclesfield.
—
Freeman's
Hospital—
continued.

The expenditure, therefore, since 1888 has been 69*l.* 6*s.*, with an income of only 66*l.* 8*s.*, and the difference of 2*l.* 18*s.* and the cost of necessary repairs have been covered by a small balance in the hands of the trustees in 1888. This, however, was exhausted in 1891, and since then the trustees have themselves made up the required balance. Last year Mr. Mickelthwait had the roof repaired at his own expense, and Dr. Gatty said he would be reimbursed, but he can only be reimbursed by the generosity of the other trustees.

It may be pointed out that by the deed of the 16th June 1837, the trustees are directed, after paying the reader's stipend, first to pay the cost of insurance and ordinary repairs and rates and taxes; then the cost of extraordinary repairs, if such should be desirable; thirdly, out of the remainder of the dividends to pay one-sixth part to each of the almswomen, and they are not bound to give the present stipends. The maximum, however, of 10*l.*, fixed by the Deed of 1837, even freed from an obligation to repair, is little enough to-day, and the trustees do not see their way to reducing the payment.

The almswomen are chosen in preference from among the aged women, not necessarily widows, resident in the southern half of the parish, as those resident in the northern part have the preference in appointments to the Mortomley Lane End Hospital. There are not more than three or four applicants for each vacancy, and it was said that the inhabitants were too well off to require assistance of this kind. One vacancy has just been filled.

Here again the evils of "absentecism" are apparent. One of the almswomen is ill and resident elsewhere, and at this moment some of the slates on her roof, blown off in the last storm, are still unreplaced. Before the necessary repairs can be completed much avoidable damage will have been done through want of fires. The back walls also are damp owing to the trench at the back of the building, cut for the purpose of carrying off the water draining from the sloping field above and the storm water from the eaves (which are not channelled), having no apparent outlet.

Freeman's Dole.

Freeman's
Dole.

The said Lydia Mackereth Freeman, by her said will, bequeathed unto the vicar for the time being of the parish church of Ecclesfield, 100*l.* for the purposes after mentioned. And she declared that the vicar for the time being should stand possessed of the said 100*l.*, in trust to invest the same in Government stocks or funds of Great Britain in the name of the said vicar for the time being, who should stand possessed thereof upon trust annually at Christmas Day to expend such dividends in the purchase of articles of clothing and other necessities for the use of such of the poor of the said parish of Ecclesfield as were not chargeable to the said parish, and as in the united judgment of the vicar and churchwardens of the said parish were most deserving objects of charity.

The legacy was invested in 105*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* Consols, and stood in the name of the Reverend Alfred Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield, who transferred the same to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on 20th January 1860, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 10th January 1860.

The vicar receives the dividends, now amounting to 2*l.* 18*s.* per annum, and divides 1*l.* 12*s.* among his churchwardens in equal shares, reserving the remainder for distribution by himself. The recipients are the same class of persons as receive the parochial doles. Each of the churchwardens keeps a list and proper accounts. Mr. Green, warden for the Ecclesfield quarter, said he gave the 8*s.* to those on his list to whom no blankets or flannel were given from the Walker Charity (*see post*). The other churchwardens adopt a similar system.

Mary Ann Walker's Charity.

Walker's
Charity.

Miss Mary Ann Walker, by her will, dated 1st June 1854, and proved in the Prerogative Court of York 29th October 1856, for the preservation of a certain vault in Ecclesfield churchyard, bequeathed to the vicar and churchwardens of that place 300*l.*, to be invested in Government or real securities as her executors might direct, and to apply so much of the proceeds from time to time accruing therefrom as would be sufficient to keep the same in good repair every year in the month of June, and to appropriate the surplus interest and proceeds thereof annually in the purchase of blankets and apparel,

to be distributed among the poor of Ecclesfield in such manner as her executors and the vicar and churchwardens might think proper, on the 25th November in every year. Ecclesfield.

Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 22nd May 1857, the executors paid the above sum to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and on the 2nd day of June 1857, a further Order was made directing the transfer of the sum of 318*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Consols purchased therewith to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. Walker's Charity—continued.

Some question having arisen as to the proper application of the income of this Charity, the Charity Commissioners, by their opinion dated 21st day of August 1857, advised the trustees that the benefit thereof was properly distributable among the deserving poor resident in the district attached to the church of Ecclesfield proper.

Nothing has been done in recent years in the way of repairs to the vault, and the whole income has been expended in the purchase of blankets, grey linsey, and white flannel, bought of Cole Brothers, and other drapers in Sheffield. The income of the Charity is 8*l.* 15*s.*, but more has been, in fact, distributed in the name of the Charity. In 1893, 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* was distributed, the surplus over 8*l.* 15*s.* being added by Dr. Gatty out of his own pocket.

Each churchwarden undertakes the distribution in his own division of the parish, and has his own separate list of recipients, who are generally widows, but he does not submit the details of distribution to the other churchwardens and the vicar.

Mr. John Green, the churchwarden for Ecclesfield, said he had about 12 on his list, to four of whom last year he gave blankets, and to four or five flannel. The other churchwardens said they adopted a similar system. None of them observe the date fixed for the distribution by Miss Walker's will.

Mary Anne Rawson's Charity for Wincobank School.

By an indenture dated the 24th April 1880, and enrolled in Chancery the 1st December following, Mrs. Mary Anne Rawson conveyed to Emily Read, the Rev. Frederick John Falding, D.D. (who have since died), the Rev. Samuel Chorlton, the Rev. John Calvert, John Graves, John Wycliffe Wilson (now the managing trustee and secretary), and John William Pye-Smith, in consideration of 10*s.*, a piece of land at Wincobank, bounded on the north by other land of Mrs. Rawson, and by the high road from Wincobank to Shiregreen, containing 2,494 square yards, and also the schoolroom, dwelling-house (used as a schoolmaster's house), and the other buildings erected thereon, together with a way leading from the highway to the said piece of land, and the appurtenances, reserving to herself, her heirs and assigns, and her and their tenants, workmen, and servants, a right of way for all purposes over the said road, upon trust to permit the said school and buildings, and any others to be erected in the place thereof, to be used as a day school or place for the instruction of children in secular and religious knowledge, either gratuitously or otherwise, by the then teacher or teachers, or such other or others as might from time to time be appointed by the trustees, and who might hold and teach the religious views then commonly known as, and called decidedly Evangelical; and upon further trust to permit the said building to be used as a Sunday school, for the gratuitous religious instruction of children, and as a place for the public worship of God and the preaching of Christ's Holy Gospel on the Sabbath, or on any other days by persons of similar religious views as those before named, holding and teaching as cardinal doctrines—the existence of one God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; the Deity, unity, and co-equality of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and the personality of the Holy Ghost; the redemption of man by the incarnation and atonement of Christ the Son of God, and justification by faith in Him alone; and upon trust to apply the whole income arising in respect of the said premises, from whatever source, for the purposes aforesaid, and the payment of the salary or salaries of a teacher or teachers for the said day school, and the payment of preachers of the Gospel for their services in or upon the said premises, and generally for the other purposes of the indenture, as the same had theretofore been applied by the said Mary Anne Rawson, or as the said trustees might see fit. Provided that if the trustees should at any time decide that the premises could not be advantageously used as a school, they might allow them to be used for such purposes as the majority of them might think to be for the good of the neighbourhood; but if they should be used as a place of worship, it should be for the simple preaching of the Gospel, without denominational bias. Directions were given by the said indenture for the method of management by the trustees, and it was directed that vacancies in the number of the

Mary Anne Rawson's Charity.

Ecclesfield.

Mary Ann
Rawson's
Charity—
continued.

trustees caused by death, bankruptcy, mental incapacity, or retirement from the trusts, should be filled by the election by the survivors of fit persons, holding the above religious views, but without regard to sect, and the estate should be vested in such new trustees jointly with the surviving and continuing trustees upon the above trusts.

By her will dated 26th April 1887 (proved at Wakefield, 18th October 1887) Mary Anne Rawson bequeathed to her trustees 400*l.*, free of legacy duty, upon trust to invest the same in or upon the public funds or certain other specified securities, and to pay to John Graves, if he should survive her, and so long as he should continue to reside in the neighbourhood of Wincobank, the interest or income thereof, to be applied by him in keeping the Wincobank School and the house and premises (the playground whereof adjoined the pleasure ground of Wincobank Hall) in neat order and repair, or to be used by him in any way he might think best in his absolute discretion for the benefit of the said school or the neighbourhood; but in case the said John Graves should predecease her, or on his subsequent death, or his ceasing to reside in the neighbourhood of Wincobank, upon trust to pay or transfer the said sum of 400*l.*, or the investments representing the same, to the trustees for the time being of the said school, the interest thereof to be applied by them for such repairs as aforesaid, or in any way they might in their absolute discretion think best for the benefit of the said school.

The estate of Mrs. Rawson proved insufficient to pay this legacy, and owing to the difficulty of disposing of her real estate nothing was paid till 1891, when the executors compounded with the trustees of the school (Mr. Graves having then ceased to reside in the neighbourhood) for a payment of 344*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and 39*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* duty, an abatement of 4 per cent. being thus made on the sum bequeathed. But as the bequest was intended to be free of legacy duty, the executors made up the balance of 55*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* out of their own pockets.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 21st August 1891, the sum of 416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* New Consols, which had been purchased with the said sum of 400*l.*, was transferred on the 28th of the same month to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the school.

The Wincobank School was founded about 50 years ago by the Read family, of which Mrs. Rawson was a member, and it was managed subject to their and her direction, even subsequently to the indenture of 1880, until her death in 1887. Dr. Gatty stated that Mrs. Rawson during her lifetime described herself as a "Bible Christian." Shortly after her death the school ceased to be used as a day school, and it is now used only as a Sunday school, and for preaching purposes, a weekly service being held on Tuesday nights. The services are conducted by preachers of all denominations, whose creed is not inconsistent with the trusts of the deed.

The income of 11*l.* 9*s.* yearly has been spent, so far as necessary, on repairs and insurance, the buildings being insured with the Alliance Office for 700*l.*, at a premium of 10*s.* 6*d.* yearly. There is now in hand a balance of 20*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

Part of the close has been let of recent years to John Hollingworth, at the yearly rent of 2*s.* 6*d.*, but his tenancy has now ceased. There is a right of way over a part of the close, which the trustees propose to get rid of by abandoning that part, which is only a small piece, and fence the remainder, which has hitherto been of little value through want of fences.

All the trustees named in the Deed of 1880 survive, with the exception of Emily Read and the Rev. F. J. Falding. The vacancies occasioned by their deaths were filled by the appointment of Miss Emily Gertrude Wilson by endorsement on the conveyance, dated 5th October 1888, and the appointment by deed dated 24th April 1893, by the surviving trustees, of Thomas Skelton Cole. Mr. J. Wycliffe Wilson is secretary to the trustees.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Schoolroom, and Trust Property.

Wesleyan
Methodist
Chapel, &c.

This Charity was created by indenture dated 15th December 1817, whereby Henry Moorwood granted, bargained, and sold to Samuel Poles and 10 others, 340 square yards of land in the village of Ecclesfield, with the chapel erected thereon, in trust for the use of Methodist preachers, upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Deed of 28th February 1784.

By another indenture dated 29th July 1845, Joseph Canwood and Benjamin Canwood, and Thomas Beat, conveyed to Thomas Newton and 14 others, in consideration of 205*l.*, 407 square yards of land in Ecclesfield, with a dwelling-house and its appurtenances erected thereon, upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Model Deed.

Both these indentures were duly enrolled. The chapel was registered and *bona-fide* used as a place of religious meeting.

A schoolhouse and two cottages now stand upon the land conveyed by the last-mentioned indenture. Ecclesfield.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 26th March 1872, John Jones the younger, and Thomas Chambers were discharged from the trusts of both the above Charities; Thomas Armitage and Henry Mabson were discharged from the trusts of the indenture of 1845; the two Charities were placed under the management of one set of trustees, and William Ridge and nine others were appointed new trustees in addition to William Gregory, John Fishburn, and Benjamin Roberts, the surviving and continuing trustees under the indenture of 1817; and it was directed by way of Scheme that the chapel, schoolroom and trust property should be thenceforth held upon the trusts of the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed" of 25th July 1832. Wesleyan Chapel, &c. —continued.

There was no representative of the chapel present at the Inquiry, but Mr. Butterworth stated that one of the cottages above mentioned is now let to — Oxley, the chapel-keeper, at the yearly rent of 8*l.*, and the other to — Bennett, at the yearly rent of 6*l.*; and that the income is applied to the general purposes of the chapel.

Lost Charities.

The capital moneys belonging to a number of the Charities were lent, about the beginning of last century, to the overseers for the purpose of building a workhouse, and the overseers paid interest thereon, which was expended in doles. These Charities were as follows:— Lost Charities.

MONEY DOLES.

	£	s.	d.
(1.) The Rev. <i>Thomas Wright</i> , Vicar of Ecclesfield, by his will, dated 19th December 1688, gave to the Ecclesfield Feoffees, the yearly profits to be distributed on Candlemas Day by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers	30	0	0
(2.) Mrs. <i>Hester Berkley</i> , his daughter, in 1695 left	10	0	0
(3.) <i>Jane Wright</i> , another daughter, in 1695 left	5	0	0
(4.) <i>Elizabeth Grammar</i> , another daughter, gave in her lifetime, about Christmas 1717	35	0	0
These sums amount to 80 <i>l.</i> Eastwood, however (p. 320), copies a memorandum in the Churchwardens' Book, under the date 1738, which states that "Mr. Vicar Wright's dole, with his daughter's, being 100 <i>l.</i> , is made use of towards building the workhouse."			
(5.) <i>John Knightengall</i> , about 1697, gave by will to the poor of Ecclesfield parish	5	0	0
(6.) <i>Nicholas Gills</i> , in 1735, gave by will	10	0	0
(7.) Part of <i>Dickinson's</i> (see above)	40	0	0

£165 0 0

£ s. d.

Or, reckoning the gifts of the Wright family at 100*l.* 185 0 0

These sums represent the 180*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1829 under the heading "Doles (6)."³²¹

The sum of 130*l.* given in bread doles (*Ib.* "Doles (9).") was made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
The Rev. <i>William Steer</i> gave 30 <i>l.</i> by will in 1745, the interest to be expended in bread, and distributed every 1st Sunday in the month	30	0	0
Mrs. <i>Alice Green</i> gave 30 <i>l.</i> by will in 1749 for bread for the 2nd Sunday in the month	30	0	0
The Rev. <i>Thomas Bright</i> gave 30 <i>l.</i> by will in 1767 for bread for the 3rd Sunday in the month	30	0	0
<i>William Brailsford</i> gave 40 <i>l.</i> by will in 1784 for bread for the 4th Sunday in the month	40	0	0

£130 0 0

Ecclesfield.
 —
 Lost
 Charities—
continued.

The attention of the Auditor was called to the fact that the overseers were making payments out of the rates in respect of these sums by way of interest on moneys borrowed, and in 1848 he disallowed the payments. It seems not to have occurred to anyone at that time that a reinstatement fund should have been provided, and these Charities are therefore lost.

It is true that in 1854 the Ecclesfield Feoffees appropriated the old workhouse building for their school, and so to some extent preserved the benefit of the lost Charities, but as the school was of advantage to only a limited portion of the parish, these doles were really lost to the rest of the parish.

Grenofirth
 Bierlow.

GRENOFIRTH BIERLOW.

The Lound School (see page 3).

The Lound
 School.
 i. Anne
 Sylvester's
 Charity.

i. *Anne Sylvester's Charity.*—"Ann Sylvester by will dated in 1711 bequeathed 400*l.*, the interest of 100*l.* to be applied for teaching so many poor children to read as the executor thereafter named together with the feoffees in trust should think convenient, belonging to Chapel Town, Mortomley Lane End and Burnt Cross, provided the inhabitants of those places would erect a schoolhouse for the purpose; the interest of 200*l.* thereof to be distributed amongst poor housekeepers within the Grenofirth quarter, and the income of the residue to be employed in apprenticing poor children of the same quarter, at the discretion of the vicar of Ecclesfield. And she directed that the vicar of Ecclesfield for the time being should always be a trustee, and that the rest should be nominated by her executor John Sylvester, which was never done. This legacy was laid out in the purchase of a farm at Whitley, consisting of a house, outbuildings, and land, which is now held by the Widow Eyre as tenant from year to year at the annual rent of 46*l.* The original conveyance of the property cannot be found."

"The Lound School, built 1716, to the benefit of which the endowment was appropriated, becoming ruinous, was rebuilt in 1844 from the following funds, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
" Voluntary subscriptions	568	17	11
Council of Education	276	0	0
National Society	150	0	0
	£994	17	11

"The vicar, after paying the necessary expenses and 15*l.* 15*s.* a year to the master of the Lound School for the education of 28 poor children selected by the vicar from the places mentioned in the will, distributes the residue amongst the poor of the Grenofirth quarter in sums varying from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* No part of the income has for many years been applied in apprenticing.

ii. Parkin's
 Gift.

ii. *Parkin's Gift.*—"William Parkin, by will, dated 28th June 1755, and proved at York, July 1757, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Grenofirth for the time being 50*l.*, to be paid within 12 months after his decease, and put out at interest, such interest to be paid yearly to the schoolmaster at Lound for the education of six poor children there such as the churchwardens and overseers should appoint. The testator charged all his messuages, lands, and hereditaments with the payment of this and other legacies in aid of his personal estate, and appointed his nephew, Thomas Parkin, the sole executor of his will. Thomas Parkin is dead, but Mr. Jeffcock, who married the heiress-at-law of the founder, and by such marriage became entitled to the said estates in right of his wife, has paid 2*l.* 5*s.* a year since 1827 to Mr. Sheldon, the master of the Lound school for the education by him of six children nominated by Mr. Jeffcock from the Grenofirth quarter of the parish. It would be a great improvement if Mr. Jeffcock would pay 50*l.* for investment in the funds in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds upon the trusts of the will; but there is some reason to think he considers that the 2*l.* 5*s.* a voluntary payment, and more particularly as he exercises the patronage, and not the churchwardens and overseers." [W.S., 1860.]

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 10th February 1865, a body of trustees was appointed (including the vicar of Ecclesfield, who had hitherto been sole trustee). The new trustees were the vicars of Ecclesfield and Chapeltown and seven others, and the real estate belonging to the Charity was vested in them.

The last appointment of trustees was by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 13th January 1888, when Thomas Chambers Newton, George Dawson, Alfred Harrison Smith, Thomas Henry Bingley, and Francis Markham Tindall were appointed new trustees in addition to the continuing trustees, who were the Rev. Dr. Gatty, the Rev. William Micklethwait, the Right Hon. Edward Montagu Granville, Earl of Wharncliffe, William Smith, and Francis Patrick Smith. Of these, William Smith alone is dead.

Ecclesfield.
—
Lound
School—
continued.

The estate consists of the farm at Whitley, which contains 28a. 3r. 3p., and is mixed arable and pasture, much improved of late. It is let to Arthur Bridge on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 60*l.*, which has been the rent since 1888. Previous to that the rent was 63*l.* 11*s.* net and 65*l.* 15*s.* gross, but in spite of the improvements, 60*l.* is the best rent obtainable. Mr. Bridge is said to be an excellent tenant.

In 1860 the vicar, who then and for four years afterwards acted as sole trustee, discontinued the public dole, because it merely collected a disorderly crowd of about 400 struggling applicants; and thereafter 15*l.* was for some time distributed annually among poor persons of Grenofirth quarter, who were selected by the trustees.

The annual payment of 15 guineas continued to be made to the schoolmaster, and after certain minor outgoings were satisfied, the balance of the income seems to have been devoted to repairs or accumulated to meet future repairs. In 1873, when the school and master's house were enlarged at a cost of 400*l.*, the trustees voted 20*l.* towards discharging the building debt, and the rest of the money was obtained by public subscription. At some date of which the trustees have no recollection there was a return to the original trusts so far as the school was concerned, and since then 5*l.*, representing the interest of 100*l.* given by Anne Sylvester, has been paid to the managers of the Lound School on behalf of the schoolmaster. These managers are a committee of the trustees, and at the present time consist of the Rev. William Micklethwait and Messrs. F. P. Smith, Newton, and Dawson, the last of whom is the managing trustee. That this was an inadequate payment is clear from a consideration of the altered circumstances of the trust since the time of Anne Sylvester. The total amount left by her was 400*l.*, of which 100*l.* was for the use of the school, 200*l.* for the poor, and 100*l.* (being the residue) for apprenticing. The whole of this money was invested in the Whitley farm, and therefore one-fourth of the net rents of the farm ought to have been devoted to the school; and whereas 15 guineas was a great deal too much to apply to this purpose in 1860, when the rent was 46*l.* (according to Eastwood it was 36*l.*), 5*l.* was too little to give in recent years. No money seems at any time to have been devoted to apprenticing.

The account for 1892 shows the manner in which the Charity has been administered of late. The receipts were 60*l.* and a small sum for bank interest. The expenditure was as follows:—

- 5*l.* was paid to the school managers, who paid it to the schoolmaster, who also received direct the rentcharge of 2*l.* 5*s.* of which mention is made later.
 - 4*l.* 5*s.* was expended in repairs.
 - 2*l.* 2*s.* was paid to an architect.
 - 1*l.* was paid for fire insurance, the school and farm buildings being insured in the Alliance Office for 820*l.*
 - 11*s.* was spent in printing and postage.
 - 2*l.* 14*s.* was given by the vicar of Ecclesfield to almswomen in the almshouses of Greenhead, Mortomley Lane End, and Barnes Hall on Easter Monday, in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* This has been a fixed payment for a considerable number of years.
 - 30*l.* was distributed by Mr. Micklethwait, 20*l.* in Lower Grenofirth, and 10*l.* in Upper Grenofirth or Grenoside, to the same class of recipients as receive the parochial doles and in similar sums.
- The remainder was not distributed.

In 1893 the repairs were very extensive, a sum of 96*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* having been expended in thoroughly repairing and painting the farmhouse and building, in building fence walls and laying a drain; and at the end of the year there was owing to the bank 20*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

The school itself was conducted as a public elementary school until 1893, and was in connection with the National Society.

The 5*l.* formerly paid to the schoolmaster is now expended as follows:—By an agreement dated 1st April 1893 the Ecclesfield School Board agreed to use the school building from 5 a.m. on Monday to 6 p.m. on Friday in each week on a yearly tenancy without payment of rent, and with liberty to terminate the tenancy on one year's notice; the trustees agreeing to pay to the School Board 5*l.* yearly as their share of the expense

Ecclesfield.
 Lound
 School—
continued.

of lighting and cleaning, and to be under no further liability with regard to the building during the tenancy; and it was agreed that the School Board should repair and paint when necessary, and use the building for educational purposes only, and that the trustees should be at liberty, with the permission of the Board, to use the building for any parochial purpose when not required by the Board without paying rent; but if they should employ it for any other purpose, then they should pay a fee to be arranged. The School Board has taken over the School as a going concern, together with the school-master, Mr. Deane, who is a churchman. The payments of 5*l.* and of the rentcharge of 2*l.* 5*s.* to Mr. Deane have now ceased. Application should be made by the trustees for a scheme for the employment of the educational endowment.

The trustees let the building on Saturday nights to the Yorkshire Penny Bank, taking a yearly acknowledgment of 10*s.* Mr. Micklethwait has the use of it on Sundays for his Sunday school.

The rentcharge of 2*l.* 5*s.* was paid annually by the Jeffcock family, and recently by the Rev. John T. Jeffcock, vicar of Wolverhampton, who owns the Mortomley estate, until the transfer to the School Board. Mr. Jeffcock is now prepared to pay over the 50*l.* originally given by Mr. Parkin, to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, on condition that the yearly income shall be paid to the trustees for the use of the managers of the Lound School, and be applied to no other purpose.

Ann Reresby's Charity—The High Green School (see page 4).

Ann
 Reresby's
 Charity.
 High Green
 School.

"Ann Reresby, by will dated 23rd June 1801, bequeathed to John Foster and two others 500*l.*, the interest to be applied to the education of any number of poor girls, not exceeding 30, within the several places called High Green, Thompson Hill, Potter Hill, and Mortomley, in the parish of Ecclesfield, in such manner as the trustees should think proper. This legacy was laid out in a mortgage of the tolls of the Doncaster and Tinsley turnpike roads at 5*l.* per cent., which by an indenture, dated the 15th April 1839, was assigned by the said John Foster (surviving trustee), to William Smith, John Jeffcock, George Chambers, John Bower Foster, and Thomas Newton, the present trustees of the Charity, upon the trusts of the will. By an indenture, dated 26th September 1839, the heir of John Foster, to whom Mrs. Reresby had given 200*l.* to be invested for the benefit of the school, conveyed to William Smith, of Barnes Hall, a cottage at High Green with croft, formerly in the occupation of John Foster, deceased, afterwards of John Foster, of Lingodell, and then, or late, of George Chambers (the close being unfenced), the cottage and schoolhouse together, occupying 362 square yards. By an indenture, dated 31st December 1840, William Smith, the elder, conveyed to the said trustees a cottage, schoolhouse, and garden, with the appurtenants containing 362 square yards, the old school premises at High Green, together with a certain right of way, upon trust, to apply the rents and profits towards the specific objects of the Reresby Trust. By an indenture dated 6th October 1842, the Duke of Norfolk demised to George Chambers, Thomas Newton, Thomas Chambers, and John Chambers, 2,420 square yards of land at High Green for a term of 99 years from 29th September 1842 at the annual rent of 5*s.*, upon trust, to permit the premises and all buildings erected thereon to be used for a school for the education of children and adults, or children only residing in High Green, Mortomley, and other neighbouring places, and for the residence of a master; the school to be conducted upon the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, and subject to Government inspection. New school premises, with a residence for a master, were erected on the said site at a cost of 600*l.*, which was raised by voluntary subscriptions and a grant from the Council on Education." [W.S., 1860.]

On the 30th March 1874, William Smith and John Jeffcock, the survivors of the trustees appointed in 1839, appointed by resolution the present trustees, namely, the Rev. W. Micklethwait, and Messrs. B. E. C. Chambers, T. C. Newton, F. P. Smith, T. W. Jeffcock and George Dawson, the last of whom is the honorary treasurer and secretary of the Charity.

In the same year the trustees of the Doncaster and Tinsley Turnpike Road paid off the 500*l.* lent to them.

By deed, dated 1st December 1874, William Smith and John Jeffcock assigned the said sum of 500*l.* to themselves and the newly-appointed trustees above mentioned to hold to them upon the trusts of Ann Reresby's will; and by another deed of the same date the same William Smith and John Jeffcock conveyed the cottage or schoolhouse to the said new trustees upon the same trusts.

The estate belonging to the Charity consists of—

Ecclesfield.
Ann
Reresby's
Charity—
continued.

	£	s.	d.
(1.) The old school building* let as a cottage to William Hobson at the rent of 4 4 0 (The present tenant has been in possession since 1882, in which year he agreed to take the cottage in a repairing lease from year to year in consideration of the remission of one year's rent.)	4	4	0
(2) The sum of 500 <i>l.</i> lent to George Parkin on mortgage, by indenture dated 4th May 1875, of 2,400 yards of freehold land with two shops, a dwelling-house and stable erected thereon, at Mortomley, at 5 per cent. interest 25 10 0	25	10	0
Gross income	£29	14	0

From this sum, 14*s.* 7*d.* as income tax on the interest on the mortgage money falls to be deducted, so that the net income is 28*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

The High Green British School, erected in 1843, does not belong to the Charity.

Until October 1891 the Master of the British School taught 30 girls free, and received from the trustees of the Charity a payment for each child calculated at rates of 2*d.* to 4*d.* per head per week, amounting to a total payment of from 27*l.* to 29*l.* per annum. At that date the Ecclesfield School Board took over the school as a going concern. Since then the income of the Charity has accumulated. In June 1893 Mr. Dawson paid 108*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* into the Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank, and at the end of that year the accumulations in the bank amounted to 121*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

On the 8th August 1893 the trustees resolved not to apply to the Charity Commissioners for a scheme, but upon their own responsibility to devote the income to the education of poor girls of the places named in Ann Reresby's will, by means of bursaries tenable at places of secondary education. On inquiry it appeared that the trustees had no definite scheme in view for the fulfilment of this object.

Grenoside School (see page 3).

By an indenture made 22nd January 1807, between Thomas Walker of the first part, James Burbeary of the second part, and Jonathan Walker and five others of the third part, Thomas Walker for a nominal consideration conveyed unto the said James Burbeary a piece of land with the schoolhouse then lately built thereon at Grenoside, containing 237 square yards, to hold to the use of the parties of the third and first parts, their heirs and assigns. Upon trust that the said premises should be used for the purpose of educating and instructing such a number of poor children in and near Grenoside as the trustees for the time being of the school, or a majority of them, should think proper, as also for a public meeting place for religious worship in such manner and under such regulations from time to time as the trustees or the major part of them should direct and appoint. And it was declared that when any three of the trustees should be dead, the survivors or the major part of them should choose three new trustees to be added to the survivors in order to make up the number to seven.

By an indenture made the 2nd December 1807, between Thomas Walker of the first part, John Fletcher of the second part, Joseph Bailey, Maurice Rodgers, William Tingle, Josias Ashton, John Eyre, and the said Thomas Walker (trustees for the time being of a certain school situate at Grenoside), of the third part, and Josias Ashton of the fourth part; it was witnessed in consideration of the sum of 172*l.* 10*s.* by Josias Ashton paid to Thomas Walker, he, Thomas Walker, granted unto Josias Ashton and his heirs a dwelling-house at Grenoside, then in the possession of Josias Ashton, and two closes of land at Grenoside aforesaid, called the Croft, and the Woodfield, containing together 3 acres or thereabouts, then also in the possession of Josias Ashton, with the appurtenants; to hold, subject to the payment of the yearly sum of 10*l.* to the parties of the third part (trustees for the time being of the school), their heirs and assigns for ever, by half-

* This building is one of a row of six very old and dilapidated cottages, containing one room each, and with gardens in front. In a more populous district they would long ago have been condemned. Mr. Hobson, who is an overseer, rents the cottage solely for the purpose of preventing it and its garden being used as a hen house and run, his own residence being at the rear of the cottages.

Ecclesfield. yearly payments on the 25th March and 29th September, unto Josias Ashton and his heirs. And it was further witnessed for a nominal consideration by the parties of the third part to Josias Ashton paid, that he, Josias Ashton, for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, covenanted with them and the survivor of them, and the heirs and assigns of such survivor, for payment of the said sum of 10*l.* by two equal half-yearly payments as aforesaid. The deed also contained a power of distress and entry after the said payment became 20 days in arrear.

Grenoside
School—
continued.

By an indenture of release made the 22nd March 1813, and enrolled 30th June 1813, between Thomas Walker of the first part, James Burbary of the second part, and Jonathan Walker, Joseph Baily, Maurice Rodgers, William Tingle, Josias Ashton, and John Eyre of the third part, Thomas Walker, in consideration of 10*s.*, granted unto James Burbary, a piece of land with the schoolhouse then lately built thereon, at Grenoside, containing by actual survey then lately made, 274 square yards. And also another piece of land, likewise at Grenoside, and bounded on the east by the said schoolhouse, and containing 435 square yards with the appurtenants, to hold to the use of the parties of the third part, and also of the said Thomas Walker, their heirs and assigns for ever upon the trusts of the Deed of 22nd January 1807.

The next appointment of trustees bears date the 26th July 1826, whereby the last-mentioned premises were conveyed upon the trusts aforesaid to hold to the use of Henry Walker, John Wilson, Benjamin Tingle, Thomas Walker, Jonathan Walker, William Tingle, and Josias Ashton, their heirs and assigns for ever. The next and last appointment is one of the 12th August 1858, whereby the said premises were conveyed upon the same trusts to the following trustees, viz., John Daniel Leader, Alfred Allott, William Henry Tingle, William Ashton, Joseph Oates, Henry Walker, and Benjamin Tingle. The said trustees were Calvinistic Dissenters.

“The property of the Charity consists of the rentcharge of 10*l.*, which is paid by Joel Redfern, the occupier of the lands therewith charged, and a messuage, garden, and land let to Thomas Nayler as tenant from year to year at the annual rent of 7*l.* 1*s.* The gross annual income of the Charity is therefore 17*l.* 1*s.* It is stated in the Report of the late Charity Commissioners [*see* page 4], that the Charity was annually entitled to 5*l.* 17*s.*, which was paid out of the poor rates, and to 1*l.* 6*s.* a year as the interest on 30*l.* given by Mrs. Smith, payments, however, which have long since ceased. As to the annual payment of 5*l.* 17*s.*, this was the interest on 100*l.* given by *Nicholas Gill*, in 1735, for teaching poor children of Grenoside, within the Soke of Grenofirth, and of 30*l.* given by *Richard* and *Martha Carr* for teaching poor children of Grenoside, and paid out of the poor rates, the principal sums having been lent by the trustees to the parish. Since the new Poor Law Acts have come into operation the payment of 5*l.* 17*s.* a year has been discontinued, and consequently these endowments are lost. As to the annual payment of 1*l.* 6*s.*, it appears that Sarah Smith by will, dated 26th September 1772, and proved, with a codicil thereto dated 22nd October 1773, in the Exchequer Court of York on 20th February 1776, gave to her sole executrix, Ann Denton, 30*l.* upon trust, next after six calendar months from the death of the testatrix, to lay out the same in the purchase of freehold tenements, lands, or hereditaments in the West Riding of the county of York, and convey the same to such persons as she should think proper Upon trust, in the first place, to pay half-yearly the rents of the premises so to be purchased to the schoolmaster of the school built by her brother, John Smith, at Grenoside, for teaching to read the English language to such 4 poor children at Grenoside as the trustees of the premises should nominate. Prior to the death of Colonel Richardson, of Lakelock, near Wakefield, in 1847, he used to pay the 1*l.* 6*s.* as a rentcharge issuing out of an estate formerly belonging to the donor's family, but since his death payment has been refused by Messrs. Foljambe and Dixon, of Sheffield, the solicitors of the late colonel (to whom application has been made), on the ground of non-liability. The trustees are not possessed of any deeds securing the rentcharge. The bequest being void under the Statute of Mortmain, there is an end of this endowment.

“The Charity is indebted to Mr. Benjamin Tingle, one of the trustees, in 84*l.*, advanced by him for general expenses,* but he receives 3*l.* as the interest thereon, as next mentioned.

* In 1828 the house for the schoolmaster was built, adjoining the schoolroom, at a cost of 232*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*, of which sum 147*l.* 14*s.* was raised by subscription, and the balance of 84*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.* was borrowed from Mr. Benjamin Tingle, treasurer of the Charity, and one of the then trustees.

"Mr. Paterson Gambling, the master, who is a Calvinistic Dissenter, receives the net proceeds of the Charity, generally about 16*l.* a year, and resides in the school premises, paying, however, 3*l.* a year as rent, which is applied as the interest on the 84*l.* due to Mr. B. Tingle. There are on the books of the school, which is a mixed one, 16 foundation scholars, nominated by the trustees, and 44 pay scholars, the capitation fees, which are received by the master for his benefit, varying from 3*d.* to 6*d.* a week. The children, who are of all religious denominations, are instructed in the rudiments of a common English education, but the Church Catechism is not taught. Miss Gambling, the sister of the master, teaches the girls to sew." [W.S., 1860.]

Ecclesfield.
Grenoside
School—
continued.

Benjamin Tingle died in 1865, at which date the debt to him amounted to 84*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.* The trustees not having the means to discharge the whole debt, compounded with Mr. Tingle's representatives for an immediate payment of 50*l.*, which they had to borrow.

By an indenture dated 15th August 1877, the trustees, without the knowledge or approval of the Charity Commissioners, mortgaged the rentcharge to Andrew Alexander for 50*l.*, at 5 per cent. interest, and this mortgage was transferred by deed on the 15th August 1889 to Miss Hannah Baker, of Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

The endowment of the Charity consists of—

- (1.) The rentcharge of 10*l.* upon land at Grenoside, now the property of the Rev. John Evelyn Stacey, who pays the charge.
- (2.) A cottage and 1 acre* of land, let on a yearly tenancy to the widow of Ambrose Naylor at a rent of 10*l.*
- (3.) The old schoolmaster's cottage (built in 1828), let to James Brooks at a rent of 1*s.* 9*d.* per week, or 4*l.* 11*s.* yearly.
- (4.) The school building, now unoccupied.

The gross income of the Charity is therefore 24*l.* 11*s.* The permanent outgoings have been the interest on the mortgage, of 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and poor and highway rates, amounting to about 1*l.* 11*s.* Sums varying from 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.*, but generally about 5*l.*, have been annually expended in books and stationery for the school; and from 10*l.* down to 1*l.* 5*s.*, in recent years, has been paid to the schoolmaster, making on an average, about 10*l.* expended on educational purposes. Postage and accountants' charges have averaged 2*l.* 6*s.* per annum. The rest of the income has been expended in repairs, which have always been large in proportion to the endowment. Since the School Board assumed the management of the school, as is related below, Naylor's cottage has been repaired at a cost of 40*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* (1892); and last year (1893) sums of 7*l.* and 5*l.* 17*s.* were expended on repairs. The balance in hand on the 1st January 1894 was 9*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, and Mrs. Naylor still owed 5*l.* for her September rent.

In 1866 William Lindley was appointed schoolmaster, and there was no longer a schoolmistress. He was provided with a residence at a nominal rent of 3*l.*, consisting of two rooms on the ground floor, and two bedrooms, cellars, and outbuildings. The returns to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners in the following year mention a mistress, but this is probably in reference to the period preceding Lindley's appointment. The average of the attendance of the three previous years showed 55 boys and 51 girls, and the attendance in 1866 was 60 boys and 48 girls, although the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission gives 96 boys and 74 girls under instruction in 1867 (Vol. XVIII., p. 390). Lindley was not a certificated teacher, and refused when required to qualify for a certificate, and eventually in 1877 the trustees took measures to eject him, which resulted in County Court proceedings, of which the details are forgotten. In the result Lindley remained in possession. Acting under the advice of the Charity Commissioners, the trustees again gave him notice in 1879 to quit, with the alternative that he should qualify for a certificate, to neither of which alternatives he consented. He eventually quitted possession in 1881.

* The 1 acre above mentioned was stated at the Inquiry to have been "stolen from the Church." Eastwood, at p. 341, says that "in 1789 the Commissioners of the old enclosure confirmed to the school, together with, or as part of it, three crofts of about a rood each, and also 1*r.* 27*p.* at the cupola." The phrase "stolen from the church," means probably nothing more than that the old Grenoside School, the endowments whereof (now lost) were appropriated in some manner of which the record is now forgotten by the trustees of the school built by Thomas Walker, was a church school, and under the sole management of the vicar and churchwardens of Ecclesfield. [Eastwood, p. 341.] The two foundations must have been amalgamated by agreement at or subsequent to the date of the Deed of 1807, for, according to the Report of 1829, the school was managed by the vicar and churchwardens jointly with the trustees of Walker's Gift. It must have been shortly after that Report that the vicar and churchwardens ceased to have a share in the management, as the school has been managed solely by the present trustees and their predecessors within living memory.

Ecclesfield.
Grenoside
School—
continued.

The subsequent teachers received 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for teaching 10 free scholars, until 1887, when the numbers in attendance rapidly fell off, and with them the number of free scholars. A portion of the income was expended yearly in supplying books for the school, but the greater part went in repairs and the interest on the mortgage.

In 1892 the School Board acquired the use of the building at a nominal rent as a temporary school until a Board school which was being erected should be completed. In April 1893 they relinquished their tenancy, and the school building has since then been unoccupied.

The school was until recently used for divine worship, the preachers being laymen connected with the Congregational Churches of Sheffield; and also for a Sunday school in accordance with Congregational principles.

There has been no appointment of new trustees since 1858. Mr. J. D. Leader is now the sole trustee, two of the others being bankrupt, and the rest dead.

An important public meeting was held at Grenoside on Monday, 15th January 1894, when a delegation was appointed to attend the Inquiry, and submit the resolution carried by the meeting. Mr. Dronfield, the chairman of the meeting, represented the delegation, which included some of the principal residents in Grenoside, and stated that the meeting had resolved unanimously to request permission of the Charity Commissioners to convert the school building into a reading room for the village; the building could never be required again for its original purposes, as the new Board school contained accommodation for 100 children more than were in the district, and no scheme would give greater satisfaction than the one now suggested.

A scheme is in course of preparation for the conversion of the building, and the future application of the endowment.

Mount Pleasant Wesleyan Chapel at Thorncliffe.

Mount
Pleasant
Wesleyan
Chapel.

By indenture, dated 18th July 1806, and enrolled in Chancery 10th January 1807, Thomas Chambers and four others granted, bargained, and sold to George Newton and 12 others a piece of enclosed land, containing 700 square yards, and a Methodist Chapel in Ecclesfield parish, upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Deed of 28th February 1784.

By indentures dated 9th and 10th August 1831, new trustees were appointed, and the premises were conveyed to two continuing and 13 new trustees, upon trusts analogous to but not identical with the trusts of the indenture of 18th July 1806. This indenture was not executed by one of the conveying parties.

By indenture dated 6th March 1866, Jane Slagg Slooby and two others, conveyed to Thomas Newton and three others (parties of the second part) and Matthew Henry Habershon, and Matthew Edward Chambers (parties of the third part) a piece of land containing 2,048 square yards, with the buildings thereon. This land comprised the 700 square yards above mentioned, and additional land purchased for the erection of a new chapel. The old chapel mentioned in the indenture of 1806 was pulled down, and a new chapel built, which was registered and *bonâ fide* used as a place of religious worship.

The trustees appointed by the indentures of 1831 were not made parties to the last-mentioned conveyance.

By indenture, dated 17th March 1866, and enrolled in Chancery 9th May following, the parties of the second and third part to the indenture of 6th March preceding, granted to Thomas Chambers Newton the premises contained by that indenture, with the chapel erected thereon, to hold to the use of 13 persons, their heirs and assigns, upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel Model Deed.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 13th June 1871, Thomas Branson, Henry Longden, and Henry Oakes, were discharged from the trusts, together with Thomas Chambers, who had ceased to reside in Great Britain; John Rees and five others were appointed new trustees, together with Arthur Marshall Chambers, Sidney Chambers, John Cole, George Harvey Foster, William Valentine Radley, John Gibson, and George Bassett, whose appointment as trustees was confirmed; and the chapel and its appurtenances was vested in them upon the trusts of the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

The income arising from pew rents is applied to the general purposes of the chapel.

SOUTHEY BIERLOW.

Turie's Charity for Parson Cross and Shiregreen Schools with Hannah Rawson's Endowment (see page 3).

Ecclesfield.
—
Southey
Bierlow.

"It appears from Vicar Steer's Book, 1720,* that about that period the Rev. Robert Turie, of Sheffield, clerk, gave to the Rev. William Steer, then vicar of Ecclesfield, 80*l.* to be disposed of to the best advantage, and that the vicar proposed that the interest of 40*l.* should go to the Parson Cross School for teaching six poor children, and the interest of the other 40*l.* to the master of Shire Green School, for teaching six other poor children of the parish, and his successors for ever; and that the vicar of Ecclesfield for the time being, James Twybell, and six others and their heirs should be trustees; the children to be taught the Church Catechism, and particularly cautioned against lying, swearing, and breaking the Sabbath, and that if any of them were absent from the school the space of one month, unless through sickness, others should be placed in their stead. The trustees eventually purchased with the 80*l.* a house or tenement at Wadsley Bridge, with a croft adjoining, called the New Platt, and having at the east end a lathe and cowhouse. A recovery became necessary, as the premises were purchased of Emmanuel Newton and Hannah his wife, John Nicholson and Sarah his wife, and William Walker and Ann his wife, the said wives being the co-heiresses of George Eller, then deceased, who all joined in a surrender and recovery in the Court Baron of the Duke of Norfolk, lord of the manor of Ecclesfield, held at Sheffield the 6th October 1720. At a Court Baron of the said manor, held on the 4th April 1746, James Twybell, who survived the Rev. William Steer, the vicar, and the other trustees, surrendered the said premises to the use of himself, Thomas Bright, vicar of Ecclesfield, and six others; upon trust that the trustees should receive the rents of the said premises and pay one moiety thereof to the master of Shire Green School and his successors, and the other moiety to the master of Parson Cross School and his successors, upon condition that they should teach at each of the said schools six poor children within the Soke of Southey, such as the said vicar for the time being should nominate. This property was afterwards enfranchised, but no deeds or documents relating to such enfranchisement can be found. The premises containing the records and muniments of the manor were destroyed a short time ago by fire.

Turie's
Charity.
—
Hannah
Rawson's
Endowment.

"By an indenture dated 13th March 1805, Messrs. Vickers and others conveyed to the Reverend James Dixon and 11 others an allotment of common, whereon the Parson Cross School was stated in the deed to be erected, and containing 1*r.* 7*p.*; upon trust for the benefit of the said school, and to the intent to continue the same. In 1843 all the above-mentioned trustees of the Charity had died except William Smith, Esq. (since, however, deceased), who, with the Rev. Alfred Gatty, the vicar, as *ex-officio* trustee, then managed the Charity.

"In October 1843, at a meeting held at Ecclesfield, it was resolved that Mr. Smith and Mr. Gatty should appoint new trustees, and instructions were given to Messrs. Smith and Hinde, solicitors, of Sheffield, to prepare a new trust deed. On the solicitors examining the papers relating to this Charity, which were brought from the parish chest in Ecclesfield Church, several important deeds and documents were missing, and amongst others the indenture of 13th March 1805; nor could any satisfactory account be obtained as to the precise trusts of the Charity, but as Miss Hannah Rawson had, by deed dated 31st January 1828, next mentioned, given a piece of land to the same Charity upon trusts somewhat different from those of the surrender of the 4th April 1746, it was agreed that the trusts of the new deed should be so framed as to embrace the intent and meaning of the several benefactors to the school.

"By the said deed, dated 31st January 1828, and afterwards duly enrolled, Miss Hannah Rawson voluntarily conveyed to five trustees and their heirs, viz., the Rev. Thomas Richard Ryder, vicar of Ecclesfield, William Smith the elder, William Smith the younger, Joseph Dixon Skelton, and John Jeffcock (of whom William Smith and John Jeffcock survive), half an acre of land, situate at Parson Cross, upon trust to apply the rents for the use of Parson Cross School for teaching 10 poor children in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as in the necessary repairs of the school buildings as in the maintenance and support of the schoolmaster, or in such other manner in aid of the funds appropriated for the charitable objects of the institution as the trustees should order. Provided that in case the trustees should be desirous of attaching the said piece of land to the schoolhouse and premises adjoining, and of permitting the schoolmaster for the time being to have the beneficial occupation thereof, such schoolmaster should hold and enjoy the same by the permission and sufferance of the trustees, and no longer,

* See page 23.

Ecclesfield. and should be removed and removable at their will and pleasure, without assigning any cause or reason for so doing.

Parson Cross
and
Shiregreen
Schools—
continued.

“By an indenture dated 9th December 1844, the said William Smith, the only surviving trustee of the property at Wadsley Bridge, conveyed the same to the Reverend Alfred Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield, William Smith the younger, Thomas Vickers, William Frederick Dixon, John Denton, John Machen, William Denton, and Edward Carr; to hold to them and their heirs upon trust to receive the rents of the same, and expend a sufficient portion thereof in repairing the said premises, and to divide the residue of the trust monies between the schoolmasters of Parson Cross School and Shire Green School, for the education of the children of poor persons residing within the Soke or Liberty of Southey and Shire Green, in English, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the catechism of the Church of England; and it was declared that every schoolmaster thereafter to be appointed should be appointed by a major part of the trustees at a meeting to be convened for that purpose, and that every schoolmaster so appointed should for misconduct, imprudence, inability, or other fault be removed from his office at the will and pleasure of the trustees; such cause of removal being submitted to a meeting of the trustees to be convened for that purpose, and such removal to be the act or with the approbation of at least two-thirds of the trustees for the time being. And it was further declared that any schoolmaster to be appointed as aforesaid should, in addition to the duty of teaching the children in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the catechism of the Church of England, caution and admonish them against the vices of lying, swearing, and the wickedness of breaking the Sabbath. And it was further declared that so often as any child admitted into the school should absent itself for the space of one calendar month, unless such absence should be caused by sickness, it should be expelled and the vacancy supplied.

“The said Miss Hannah Rawson, by her will dated 14th November 1840, and proved 25th September 1841 gave to the trustees of Parson Cross School 100*l.* for the benefit of the same school. This legacy was paid to the Rev. A. Gatty, the vicar, who placed it in a bank at Sheffield at interest, and paid such interest to the master of Parson Cross School until 1846, when Messrs. Rawson & Co., brewers, agreed to take the Wadsley Bridge premises for 21 years at the annual rent of 30*l.* a year, the trustees to allow 80*l.* towards the alterations and repairs, and the tenants to lay out 160*l.* in addition to the said 80*l.* Messrs. Rawson & Co. having expended the sum of 302*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* upon the premises, the said 80*l.* was paid out of the said 100*l.*, and 20*l.*, the remainder thereof, was expended in preparing the trust deed of 1844, and in searching for the missing deeds and documents relating to the Charity.

“In 1828 Miss Hannah Rawson gave 150*l.* for the express purpose of endowing the girls’ school, and by an indenture dated 26th April 1828, and made between William Ibbotson and others of the one part, and the Reverend Thomas Ryder (deceased) and others, the then trustees of the Charity of the other part, certain freehold premises at Wisewood were mortgaged at 5*l.* per cent. to secure the said 150*l.* advanced to the parties of the first part.

“In 1829 Miss Hannah Rawson expended 150*l.* in erecting a separate girls’ school upon the Parson Cross School premises, the boys and girls prior to such erection having been always taught in the same room.

“Although the rents of the Wadsley Bridge premises are to be divided equally between the two schools of Parson Cross and Shire Green, before such division is made 5*l.* by way of interest on the 100*l.* left by Miss Rawson, 80*l.* of which was laid out by the trustees upon the Wadsley Bridge premises, whereby the rent was increased, is first passed to the credit of the master of Parson Cross, and then 25*l.*, the remainder of the rent, is divided between the two masters.” [W.S., 1860.]

The land at Wadsley Bridge was by indenture, dated 9th November 1888, let to Henry Simpson and Herbert Unwin (who constitute the firm of Thomas Rawson and Co., brewers) for 10 years at the yearly rent of 37*l.* 10*s.*, which is the whole income of the Charity.

i. Parson
Cross
School.

i. *The Parson Cross School.*—“In 1794 Thomas Richardson was appointed master of the school, and held office until 1826, when he was succeeded by William Dearnaley. “In consequence of some difficulty having arisen in getting rid of Thomas Richardson, “his successor was appointed by the Revd. Mr. Ryder, the then vicar, under an agreement entered into by the vicar on his own behalf, and that of the trustees, and by William Dearnaley, whereby the latter was to take the Parson Cross School premises “at a yearly rent of 5*s.*, to be paid to the vicar half-yearly, the tenant to accept six “months’ notice to quit from the vicar, and to teach the children, the vicar and his “co-trustees paying such sums as should be due to the schoolmaster.

"In 1836 George Hawkesworth became master, an office he has held ever since." Ecclesfield. [W.S., 1860.]

This master seems to have been appointed by Miss Hannah Rawson and the then vicar, the Rev. Mr. Ryder, who gave him the office out of charity, Hawkesworth having lost his right arm in consequence of a stab. For many years he was a source of trouble to the trustees; he was an illiterate file-maker, and of no use as a schoolmaster, and, moreover, through the neglect of the trustees to adopt the simple precautions taken when Mr. Dearnaley was appointed, he was enabled to claim a quasi life interest in the school, and did, in fact, vote in Parliamentary elections as owner of the freehold of the school.

Parson Cross
and
Shiregreen
Schools—
continued.

The school came under Government inspection in 1844, and yearly obtained an unfavourable report from the inspectors.

All efforts to remove Mr. Hawkesworth having proved useless, the Scheme of 1862, set out below, was obtained, under which the trustees, by resolution, suspended Mr. Hawkesworth, and procured, in pursuance of that resolution, a certificate of ejectment from the justices in March 1863.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 20th June 1862, the vicar and churchwardens and 10 others were appointed trustees of the school; the school buildings and real estate belonging to the Charity, comprising the endowments of Turie and Hannah Rawson, were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands; and the following scheme was established for the future regulation of the school with the said endowments.

Scheme of
1862.

The trustees were to be the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of Ecclesfield and 10 other respectable persons resident in the parish or within seven miles of the church thereof.

After certain clauses dealing with the appointment of new trustees, and the duties of the trustees, the scheme provided that the school buildings and the residences of the master and mistress should be used only for the purposes of the schools or such other purposes as the trustees might approve, which should not interfere with the conduct of the school (clause 7).

The trustees were to appoint the master and mistress, and might, by resolution of two-thirds of their number dismiss them for reasonable cause, or, without assigning a cause, after three months' notice in writing (clause 10).

The master and mistress were to reside constantly in their respective school residences, and personally instruct the children free of any charge except head-money, and were to devote their whole time to the duties of the school (clause 12). The trustees might appoint additional teachers if the funds permitted (clause 13).

The master was to teach gratuitously six "Turie's Foundation scholars," to be selected and appointed from time to time by the vicar of Ecclesfield from the most deserving poor children resident in the parish (clause 14).

The school was to be open to the children of resident inhabitants of the parish between the ages of 6 and 16 (clause 15), who should be given an elementary education in the English language and arithmetic, and in the Bible and Bible history, and the Church of England Catechism (clause 18), but no child, other than the Turie's Foundation scholars, was to be compelled to attend the religious instruction if the parents should object in writing (clause 19).

The trustees were empowered to charge fees in the form of head-money, not exceeding 6d. per week, for all but Turie's Foundation scholars, and to vary or remit the amount of the fees at their discretion. The fees were to be payable in advance to the master for remission to the trustees, who should appropriate them to a fund for increasing salaries, providing stationery, prizes, &c., and the general purposes of the school (clauses 20 to 22). The salaries of the staff were to be fixed by the trustees (clause 23).

Annual examinations were to be held, and the school was to be open to the inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools and the Diocesan Inspector, if any (clauses 24, 25).

This scheme did not give entire satisfaction, and, after it had been proved conclusively that the school had always been administered as a church school, the Commissioners amended it, and directed that the instruction given at the school should be in accordance with the doctrine of the Church of England. This was supposed to be equivalent to the repeal of the Conscience Clause (clause 19), but it is submitted that such was not the effect of the amendment.

New trustees have from time to time been appointed in accordance with the directions of this scheme. The present trustees are the vicar and churchwardens; and Messrs. G. H. Machen, F. P. Smith, A. H. Smith, F. M. Tindall, G. H. Taylor, and T. W. Jeffcock. There are, therefore, four vacancies on the board. Mr. Machen has for a number of years acted as honorary secretary to the trustees.

The 150l. which was out on mortgage was called in in 1885, and expended, together with an additional sum of 180l., raised by subscription, in enlarging the school buildings. This was effected without the knowledge of the Charity Commissioners.

Ecclesfield.
Parson Cross
and
Shiregreen
Schools—
continued.

The girls' school was converted in 1868 into the residence for the master and mistress, who are husband and wife.

The school is now conducted as a public elementary school for boys and girls in connection with the National Society. The average attendance for the year ending July 1893 was 248, and the amount of the grant was 217*l.* The master and mistress above-mentioned, Benjamin Chatterton and his wife, occupy the house rent free, but receive no salary from the endowment.

The share accruing to this school from the endowment is 21*l.* 5*s.* The income is applied in lighting, fuel, and cleaning, and the purchase of books, in addition to the repairs and maintenance of the building. The school was rated first in 1880, and this item last year absorbed 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The fire insurance premium is 6*s.*

Lost Charity.
Dungworth's
Charity.

Dungworth's Charity.—"Joseph Dungworth by will, dated 8th April 1800, gave 50*l.* to the trustees of Parson Cross School to be placed out on security, and the interest thereof applied to the education of six poor children in addition to the number then taught on the nomination of the trustees. The Report of the late Charity Commissioners states that the money remained in the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Beale, of Wadsley, the executrix, and that she paid 2*l.* 10*s.* a year as interest to the master of the school. It was stated, however, before me that this must be a mistake, and that neither principal nor interest was ever paid." [W.S., 1860.]

ii. Shire
Green School.

ii. *Shire Green School.*—"By a Deed Poll, dated 14th January 1854, Henry Charles, Duke of Norfolk, conveyed in pursuance of the School Sites Acts a cottage and a piece of land, containing 928 square yards, to the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Ecclesfield upon trust to be used and appropriated for a school for the education of children and adults, or children only of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes, subject however to Government inspection. By a certificate of the Charity Commissioners, dated 11th January 1855, after reciting that there was an ancient school-house called by the above name, which had been used for years for the instruction of poor children under the principal direction and management of the vicar of the parish of Ecclesfield, but no title deeds relating thereto were believed to exist, and it was not known by whom the premises were originally granted or in whom the legal estate was vested, the Board authorised the Reverend A. Gatty, the vicar of the parish, and the three then churchwardens, or any two of them, to apply to the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Sheffield, for an order vesting the said school-house and premises, containing about 18 perches, in the Treasurer of Public Charities, and for the appointment of trustees for the management and for the establishment of a scheme. By an order of the said Court, dated 6th June 1855, approved by Order of the Board, sealed 9th July 1858, it was ordered that the said last-mentioned premises, which adjoined those conveyed by the Duke of Norfolk, should be vested in the Treasurer of Public Charities and his successors in trust for the Charity, and that the following scheme for the regulation of the Charity should be established:—

Scheme of
1855.

" The Scheme.

" 1. The Treasurer of Public Charities to permit the premises vested in him as aforesaid and all buildings to be erected thereon, to be used for a school for the education of children and adults or children only of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the said parish and for a residence for the schoolmaster or schoolmistress.

" 2. The school to be open for the inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and conducted in furtherance of the ends of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church.

" 3. The premises so vested in the said treasurer, and the present funds and future endowment of the school, whereof no disposition shall have been made by the donor, to be managed by the same persons,* and with the like trusts contained in the said Deed Poll of 14th January 1854.

* The Committee of Management appointed by the said Deed Poll consisted of:—

The principal officiating minister of the parish.

The churchwardens of the parish who are communicants of the church.

John Kay Booth, of Brush House, in the same parish;

* Thomas Turbill Vickers, of Southey, in the same parish;

* William Frederick Dixon, of Page Hall, in the same parish;

John Denton, of Razin Hall, in the same parish;

* John Machon, of Wards-end, in the same parish;

* William Denton, of Fox Hill, in the same parish;

Henry Isaac Dixon, of Cliffe House, in the same parish;

* William Smith, of Bonners (?Barnes) Hall, in the same parish, Esquires.

* Surviving trustees under deed of 9th December 1844 (Parson Cross).

The trusts referred to are those of clauses 1 and 2 of the scheme.

"4. The selection and dismissal of the schoolmaster, schoolmistress, and assistants to be vested in the same persons with the like powers contained in the said Deed Poll in that behalf.

"The Board, by their Order dated 4th December 1855, authorised the trustees of the Charity to apply the sum of 63*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* belonging to the Charity, then in the hands of the trustees, being an accumulation of surplus income, towards rebuilding the school-house and repairing the master's house. In 1856-7 the school premises, which now comprise a schoolroom, capable of containing 105 children, and a master's residence were rebuilt at the following cost, which was liquidated in the following manner:—

Ecclesfield.
Parson Cross
and
Shiregreen
Schools—
continued.

PAID.				RECEIVED.					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Messrs. Wake, solicitors	-	14	8	4	Grant from Privy Council	-	205	8	0
Messrs. Smith & Hinde, solicitors	-	10	8	3	Grant from National Society	-	15	0	0
To contractors—Messrs. Loseby, Greenwood, & Chadwick, by various payments.	425	17	0	Accumulation from endowment	-	60	0	0	
Mr. Foster, clerk of works	-	3	0	0	From sermon at opening	-	9	6	7
Loxley, for jobbing	-	1	0	0	Voluntary subscriptions	-	190	16	1
Bell and rope	-	8	16	0					
Slates for turret	-	0	17	6					
Coward, joiner, for fittings	-	10	16	5					
Sconce for fire	-	0	16	0					
Wardrobe for grates, &c.	-	4	12	0					
	£480	11	6			£480	11	6	

"The legal charges include the expense of enfranchising the site which was of copyhold tenure. The school is a mixed school, and there are 60 children on the books, with an average attendance of 50. C. H. Kenyon and his wife are the master and mistress; they reside on the premises rent free, and receive from the trustees of Turie's Gift 12*l.* 10*s.* a year towards their salaries, and from the children, capitation fees. Mr. Kenyon is a registered but not a certificated master, but his wife is neither a registered nor a certificated mistress. Mr. Kenyon was appointed to his office under the form prescribed by the Council of Education. The school is conducted in pursuance of the provisions contained in the scheme." [W.S., 1860.]

New trustees have been appointed in 1869 and 1875 by resolution, of whom none survive or are resident in the neighbourhood but Mr. F. P. Smith and Mr. T. W. Jeffcock. The former is a trustee *ex-officio* in his capacity of churchwarden.

The income arising from Turie's Gift is 16*l.* 5*s.* yearly, of which 15*l.* is paid to the schoolmaster in four quarterly payments of 3*l.* 15*s.* each. The remainder is expended on the general purposes of the school, which otherwise is maintained by subscriptions.

The school, to which an Infants' school has been added, is conducted as a public elementary school, in connection with the National Society. The last report of the Education Department returns the average attendance for the year ending August 1892 as 117, and the amount of the grant as 76*l.* 1*s.*

WADSLEY BIERLOW.

Wadsley Old School (see page 4).

Wadsley
Bierlow.

"About the year 1800 the old school premises, situate at Loxley Chase, being old and inconvenient, new ones were erected upon the same site by means of voluntary subscriptions, furnished by persons of all religious denominations, Mr. Hollnay, an Independent minister, being active in their collection.

Wadsley Old
School.

"At this time the endowment consisted of only the school buildings with the appurtenants, containing 28*p.*, and of 2*r.* of land in the Chase, awarded to the school under the Loxley Chase Inclosure Act, 1790,* but there were no trustees of the Charity.

"Mr. William Hobson was the master first appointed after the re-erection of the school; he was a member of the Church of England.

*And the annuity of 1*l.*, under Margaret Bamforth's will, given to the schoolmaster of Wadsley for teaching such poor children of that place as her executors should think fit. Owing to a yet unsettled doubt it has been thought preferable to describe this payment as an annuity, and not as a rentcharge as in the Report of 1829 (p. 4).

Ecclesfield.

Wadsley Old
School—
continued.

"Mr. Hobson entered upon the premises and held the same for more than 20 years, paying no rent, and underlet the land to his brother-in-law, George Baxter, who, at his own cost, erected two cottages thereon, and after an occupancy for a like period of time, seems to have claimed the premises as his own property.

"In 1815, under the Wisewood Inclosure Act, 2 acres of land in the township of Wadsley, were awarded to two persons, as trustees for the school, and it was agreed by the freeholders that 2r. 17p. of land should be purchased by them and conveyed by the Inclosure Commissioners to George Baxter, who, in consideration of such allotment and of a sum of money to be paid to him, agreed to convey to the trustees the piece of land at Loxley formerly belonging to the school and the buildings he had erected thereon.

"The allotment was duly conveyed to G. Baxter, but before the whole arrangement was completed, G. Baxter became insolvent, and by deeds of the 23rd and 24th December 1823, conveyed all his real and personal estate to William Tattershall, of Sheffield, solicitor, upon trust, to carry out the exchange with the school trustees, and to compound with those creditors who should execute the deed of assignment." [W.S., 1860.]

By indenture of bargain and sale, dated 31st October 1827, James Rimington and 12 others, being the trustees of the school estates, conveyed to William Swann, in consideration of 10s., the school estate to the use of themselves, upon trust to use the school for teaching poor children of Wadsley and the neighbourhood reading and writing, and such other useful learning (not inconsistent with the laws of England established or to be established regarding religious worship) as the trustees should direct; and upon trust to let the remainder of the school estate and apply the rents, first, to the repairs of the school and any other buildings to be erected on the lands of the Charity, as a residence for the teacher or appendages to the school, and then to pay the residue to the teacher, as a compensation for his teaching so many poor children of Wadsley and the neighbourhood as the trustees for the time being should direct. The trustees were empowered to appoint and dismiss the teacher, and to fill up vacancies in their own numbers, so as to keep their numbers up to 13, when the school estate should vest in such trustees without a conveyance, provided that, if their numbers should be reduced to less than four, the school estate should be formally conveyed to the survivors and the new trustees then appointed. It was provided that any trustee who should remove his residence further than 10 miles from the school for the space of six months should cease to be a trustee. Power was also given to the trustees to make and alter rules for the government of the school, to sell, mortgage, exchange, or improve the estate, and to demise on a building lease for 99 years, but otherwise for not more than 21 years.

"The exchange which had been arranged with G. Baxter was not carried out by the trustees, but in lieu thereof they raised by subscription and loan on a promissory note from the said William Tattershall the sum of 100*l.*, which was paid to the latter on behalf of Baxter's creditors, and in consideration whereof William Tattershall, by deeds of the 29th and 30th September 1828, conveyed to William Swann, of Wadsley, upon trust for the trustees of the school, all the interest derived from Baxter in the allotment on Wisewood Common, and also in the land and buildings in Loxley, formerly the property of the school.

"In order to pay off Mr. Tattershall's note, and to liquidate the expenses of the exchange, and of the deed of settlement, by deed of 26th May 1829, the trustees mortgaged to John Scantlebury the schoolhouse and premises and the land and buildings in Loxley for 140*l.*, which mortgage was kept on foot until 1852, when it was paid off partly by accumulations in the hands of the trustees and partly by a loan on the promissory note of the trustees from Mrs. Elizabeth Wood of 100*l.* at 4½ per cent.

"By indenture dated 12th April 1852, the premises in mortgage were released by William Littlewood, in whom John Scantlebury's interest was then vested by administration.

"In 1859 the note held by Mrs. Wood was paid off, the money being advanced at 5 per cent. by Francis Hoole, of Sheffield, solicitor, on the promissory note of the trustees.

"By indenture dated 28th June 1852, four surviving trustees conveyed the Charity property to themselves and 10 others upon trust for the school.

"By an agreement dated 14th June 1852, and made between John Fowler and two others, being surviving trustees of the Charity, and Thomas Wilson, the present master, the trustees let to T. Wilson, as tenant from year to year from the 21st June 1852 at the rent of 5*s.*, the school premises, teacher's residence, and a vestry or room for public business, the tenant to keep the outside glass windows in repair, T. Wilson to instruct 12 foundation children nominated by the trustees in reading and writing, and to have permission to take other children of Wadsley and the neighbourhood on reasonable terms, to receive the annual stipend of 10*l.* a year, paid quarterly, to make a report in

writing quarterly as to the condition of the school to the trustees, who have power to inspect the school and make inquiries as to the progress of the children. Ecclesfield.

"The school, which is of a mixed character, is open to all religious denominations, and the education, as required by the agreement, is afforded to 21 foundation scholars, nominated by the trustees, from Wadsley, and to other pay scholars from that place and its vicinity." [W.S., 1860.] Wadsley Old School—
continued.

The Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners (Vol. XVIII., p. 408) states that in 1866 the school was closed, and that the trustees were paying interest on borrowed money. The school was closed in 1861, owing partly to the burden of the mortgage debt, and partly to the dilapidated state of the building. The mortgage to Mr. Hoole was paid off in 1863, and in November of that year the same sum was borrowed from Mr. John Holroyd. The debt was eventually paid off in 1870 out of the rents which had accrued in the meantime.

During this period the overseers of Sheffield, who were the trustees of Margaret Bamforth's Charity, withheld the annuity on the ground that there was no master to whom to pay it in accordance with the terms of Margaret Bamforth's will; and when the school was re-opened in 1874, they at first refused payment because a mistress had been appointed instead of a master. In pursuance of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 27th January 1880, the overseers paid over 3*l.* of arrears then in their hands to the schoolmistress, and since then until the final closing of the school in July 1893, they paid the annuity, but direct to the schoolmistress, so that the payment has not appeared in the school accounts. The remainder of the arrears, amounting to 14*l.*, had been received from year to year by James Ellis, the former secretary to the Bamforth trustees, who refused to refund the money, and being a bankrupt and possessed of no means of subsistence, it was judged useless to take proceedings against him.

Since 1876 the school has been conducted as a public elementary school, the services of a certificated mistress having been secured in February of that year, and at one time it was so successful that the attendance was too great for the accommodation. This was in 1882, but since then there has been a gradual decline in the numbers in attendance. The school has been closed for non-compliance with the requirements of the Education Department, and the premises are now quite useless, as they would require to be entirely rebuilt, an impossibility in the present condition of the finances of the Charity, which is shown below.

The estate belonging to the Charity consists of—

- (1.) The school, which is in hand.
- (2.) The schoolmaster's house attached thereto, with a garden of 28 perches, let to the schoolmistress, Mrs. Elliott, at the yearly rent of 5*l.*
- (3.) Two cottages, now forming one house, in Loxley, and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land let to Samuel Gee at the yearly rent of 12*l.*
- (4.) Two allotments in Wisewood, containing together 3 acres (according to a survey made about 20 years ago), let formerly to George Hepworth at the rent of 8*l.*, which was reduced in March 1892 to 7*l.*, and now let at the latter rent to William Moore.
- (5.) The annuity of 1*l.* payable by the trustees of Margaret Bamforth's Charity, in pursuance of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th February 1874.

The total income is nominally 25*l.*, but, as before stated, the annuity has not been paid of late years into the school account, and now that the school is closed it is possible that the schoolmaster's cottage may not so easily command a tenant in future.

Although the annuity was paid direct to the schoolmistress, the trustees made no reduction in the salary paid her, and Mrs. Elliott received 15*l.*, at which amount the salary was fixed in 1874, each year from the trustees. The school and farm buildings are insured against fire at a premium of 14*s.* Poor, highway, and water rates are payable, amounting to 30*s.* to 35*s.* annually; and fees of 10*s.* 6*d.* to the auditor for preparing the accounts submitted to the Education Department, and of 3*l.* to Mr. J. N. Robertson, as agent, correspondent, and secretary to the trustees, have been paid in recent years. The rest of the income, and more, has been expended in trying to satisfy the requirements of the Education Department and the sanitary authorities, a large debt for repairs to the school and the cottages at Loxley having been incurred about five years ago.

There has been no appointment of trustees since 1852, and there are only two now surviving, namely, Alfred Bland and Francis Wood. An Order of the Charity Commissioners is now in preparation for the appointment of new trustees.

Ecclesfield.
Wadsley Old
School—
continued.

Mr. Frederick Fowler, civil engineer, of the firm of Fowler and Son, land agents, surveyors, &c., of Sheffield, although unconnected with the trust, is the honorary treasurer, his late father, a trustee, having been treasurer till his death in 1872; and it is to him personally that the debt on account of the improvements is due. This debt had been reduced at the close of 1893 to about 30%.

The Wadsley Almshouses.

Wadsley
Almshouses.

By indenture, dated 23rd April 1839, and duly enrolled 31st January 1840, Francis Huntsman and two others, in consideration of 80%, conveyed to Hannah Rawson, the Rev. William Bruce, John Fowler, and Henry Thorp Skelton, their heirs and assigns, for their own use, 2 roods of land situate at Wadsley, in the parish of Ecclesfield.

The 80% was the gift of Hannah Rawson, and the premises were purchased and conveyed as a site for the almshouses.

By indenture, dated 25th January 1840, and made between Hannah Rawson of the one part, and the Rev. William Bruce, John Fowler, and Henry Thorp Skelton of the other part, after reciting the purchase of the 23rd April 1839, and that Hannah Rawson was erecting on the said site six tenements for almshouses for six poor widows, inhabitants of a district called the Wadsley Church District, comprising the several hamlets of Wadsley, Wadsley Bridge, Worrall, Wisewood, Oughtibridge, Middlewood, Burley Carr Hirst, and such part of Owlerton as lies in the parish of Ecclesfield, and that part of Loxley lying on the east side of the highway leading from Loxley to Worrall in the same parish; and that Hannah Rawson, by way of endowment, had transferred 1,700*l.* New 3½ per Cents. into the joint names of herself, Hannah Rawson, the Rev. William Bruce, John Fowler, and Henry Thorp Skelton, to be applied upon the trusts hereinafter mentioned It was witnessed that the trustees, their executors and successors, should stand possessed of the said stock, and that Hannah Rawson and the three trustees, and their heirs and the subsequent trustees, should stand seized of the said piece of land and the buildings erected thereon, upon trust to permit the same to be used and enjoyed by six poor widows, as she, Hannah Rawson, in her lifetime should appoint, and after her death such as her trustees should nominate, such widows living and residing, and should have so lived and resided 12 calendar months previously in the said Wadsley Church District, being of 60 years of age and upwards, members of the Church of England, and willing and desirous of attending church service; and upon further trust that Hannah Rawson and the three trustees should sell the said stock and invest the same in other Government securities or in other land; and upon further trust that the trustees should apply the interest and dividends in the first place in repairing the tenements and paying the reasonable expenses of the trustees in carrying into effect the trusts, and in the next place should apply the residue of the income by weekly payments towards the maintenance of the six poor widows in equal shares, the widows being removable from the almshouses, when the payments were to cease, at the pleasure of the trustees or the major part of them. And it was declared that the said piece of land, and the almshouses, and the dividends, and income of the stock should be under her management and control during her life, and after her death under that of the said trustees and their successors, and that the incumbent for the time being of Wadsley Church should at all times be one of the trustees, and that the trustees afterwards appointed should reside within the limits and district of Wadsley Church, and profess the principles and religion of the Church of England established by law, and attend divine service in Wadsley Church. And it was further declared, that if any of the trustees should die or reside out of the limits of the district of Wadsley Church, and should cease to be a member of the Protestant Church of England, or desire to be discharged from the trust, or neglect or refuse to act in execution of the trusts, or that the number of trustees should be reduced to one besides the incumbent of Wadsley Church, it should be lawful for Hannah Rawson during her life, and after her death for the surviving trustees, and in case of their neglect for three calendar months, for the said incumbent by any deed or writing under his or their hands and seals to nominate and appoint fit and proper persons (so that the whole number should not exceed five, including the said incumbent) to be trustees, and that previous to such nomination and appointment of new trustees, 14 days' notice in writing should be given under the hand of the incumbent and any other surviving trustee, to be affixed on the doors of Wadsley Church, specifying the time and place of a meeting to be held for this purpose in the village of Wadsley.

Hannah Rawson finding that the said 1,700*l.* New 3½ per Cents. were insufficient in amount, substituted, but not by any formal deed, 1,823*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* like stock in the place thereof.

Ecclesfield.

Wadsley
Almshouses
—continued.

Hannah Rawson, by a codicil to her said will, such codicil bearing date 27th June 1841, bequeathed to the Rev. William Bruce, John Fowler, and Henry Thorp Skelton 300*l.* free of legacy duty, by them to be invested in New 3½ per Cent. Annuities, the dividends thereof to be applied by the trustees for the time being upon the like trusts as had been declared as to the said 1,700*l.* like stock.

“The 300*l.* was received by the Rev. William Bruce, who paid the same to the account of the trustees of Wadsley Hospital with Messrs. Parker, Shore, & Co., bankers, Sheffield, and at the same time verbally ordered them to lay out the same in stock, an order which was never obeyed.

“On 16th January 1843 the bank stopped payment, and the partners became bankrupts, they having at the time of the bankruptcy in their hands, besides the 300*l.*, other money belonging to the Charity.

“The trustees proved under the bankruptcy for 366*l.* 3*s.*, and the sum of 219*l.* has been received in dividends arising from the estate of the bankrupts up to March 1857, since which time no further dividend has been declared.

“In February 1848 the trustees with the proceeds of the said dividends purchased 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* New 3½ per Cent. Stock.

“In June 1853 a further purchase of 100*l.* was made from the proceeds of private subscriptions, whereby the Charity then became possessed of 2,056*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* New 3½ per Cent. Stock, standing in the names of the Rev. J. H. Howard, the late incumbent of Wadsley, John Fowler, of Wadsley Hall, and Henry Thorp Skelton (dead).

“It is expected that before the close of 1859 a further dividend will be declared upon the bankrupts' estate sufficient to enable the trustees to purchase 100*l.* additional stock.

“In 1858, about which time Mr. Henry Thorp Skelton died, the Reverend J. H. Howard resigned the incumbency of Wadsley, and the Reverend F. C. Morton succeeded thereto, and thereby became *ex-officio* a trustee of the Charity; consequently that gentleman and Mr. Fowler are the only two remaining trustees, but they having neglected to appoint new trustees within three calendar months as requested by the said deed, such appointment has devolved exclusively upon the Reverend Mr. Morton.

“As Mr. Morton at the time of the inquiry seemed inclined to exercise the power thus vested in him by appointing the minimum number of three, and not the maximum number of five trustees, I recommend him to adopt the larger number, with a view of rendering the expense of trust deeds as little frequent, and the number of the trustees as large as possible. Mr. Morton, however, still insists upon appointing only one instead of three additional trustees, and it appears that a deed for that purpose is in course of preparation.

“The trustees upon the bankruptcy of Messrs. Parker and Co. opened an account in their names with the Sheffield Banking Company, through whom the dividends on the Charity Stocks are received and upon whom cheques are drawn by the trustees.

By an indenture dated 19th October 1860, and enrolled in Chancery the 26th October 1860, William Bruce and John Fowler and the Rev. Francis Clark Morton, appointed George Hawksley, John Kenyon Skelton, and George Miller to be new trustees jointly with John Fowler and the Rev. F. C. Morton (William Bruce having changed his residence to Bristol and retired from the trust), and William Bruce and John Fowler conveyed the real estate belonging to the Charity to the said new trustees and John Fowler and the Rev. F. C. Morton upon the trusts declared by the indenture of 25th January 1840.

The sum of 2,156*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Consols (the additional 100*l.* stock having been purchased) was thereupon transferred into the names of the Rev. Mr. Morton and Messrs. Miller, Skelton, and Kenyon.

In 1882 Mr. Miller alone survived of the stockholders, and on the joint application of himself and the then vicar, the Rev. Melville Holmes, the stock was transferred on the 16th June 1882 to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 6th June.

Ecclesfield.

Wadsley
Almshouses
—continued.

New trustees were appointed by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4th December 1883, and again by an Order dated 22nd August 1890. This latter Order embodied a Scheme providing for a simpler method of filling up vacancies in the number of the trustees than the expensive method prescribed by the deed of 25th January 1840. It was declared that the trustees should be five competent persons, members of the Church of England, of whom the vicar of Wadsley should be one, *ex-officio*, and the rest coöptative trustees. Mr. James Willis-Dixon, who was the survivor of those appointed by the Order of 4th December 1883, was to be one of the first coöptative trustees, and to hold office for life; the others, namely, Colin Mackenzie Smith, William Henry Lancashire, and John Barker, were to hold office for eight years; but in all cases the period of tenure might be determined by bankruptcy, refusal or incapacity to act, written notice of desire to retire from the trust, or absence from the meetings of trustees for more than two years. Future vacancies were to be filled after one month's interval by resolution of the trustees passed at a special meeting, the appointment to be provisional until confirmed under the seal of the Charity Commissioners.

It will be observed that an important variation of the directions of the original deed has been made in the omission of the stipulation that the trustees must reside in the Wadsley Church District.

The present trustees are those appointed by the Order of 1890, except that the then vicar, the Rev. Melville Holmes, died in 1893, and has been succeeded by the Rev. J. Turton Parkin.

The real estate (which was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands by the Order of 4th December 1883) consists of 1r. 37p. of land at Wadsley, with the almshouses thereon.

The income from the Consols is 59*l.* 6*s.* yearly, which is paid quarterly into the account of the trustees with the Sheffield Union Banking Company (Hillsborough Branch).

The inmates of the almshouses are chosen by the trustees on the recommendation of the vicar of Wadsley from widows resident in the Church District of Wadsley. It has been explained at the beginning of this Report what this district includes; the Deed of 1840 shows more particularly some of the places within the area. The Rev. Mr. Rowthorn, vicar of Oughtibridge, complained that his parish, which forms nearly half of the Wadsley Church District, never had the benefit of this Charity to his knowledge, and that he was never consulted. The trustees admitted that this was so. The omission might be remedied by appointing a representative of Oughtibridge to the next vacancy in the body of the trustees.

The widows receive from Mrs. Colin Smith, the wife of the acting trustee, who resides near the almshouses, 3*s.* 9*d.* each per week, making a total sum of 58*l.* 10*s.* per annum, and coals at Christmas. Mr. Dixon gives them 2*s.* 6*d.* at Christmas, and others also give donations. A parishioner said that the late vicar used to give the almswomen 3*d.* each per week out of the church collections. The trustees declare that these additional gifts have become a necessity, and that unless they are permitted to invest the capital in some security producing a larger income than Consols, they will have to reduce further the allowance of the almswomen. The present payment only leaves 16*s.* out of which to pay 6*s.* for a fire insurance premium and 2*l.* 10*s.* for water rate, and such repairs as may be necessary. These have had to be paid out of moneys subscribed by the trustees when they have been required; and to no small extent, the repairs in 1890 having cost 20*l.*; in 1891, 17*l.*; and in 1893, 6*l.* 6*s.* The buildings, however, are now in very good condition, and the almswomen had no complaints to make.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Wadsley.

Wadsley
Wesleyan
Methodist
Chapel.

By indenture dated 23rd February 1819, and enrolled in Chancery 19th July 1819, a piece of land at Wadsley, called the Knowle Field, containing 21 perches, was conveyed to Robert Ibbotson and 13 others upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Deed of 1784, with power to sell and mortgage and to appoint seven new trustees when their number should be reduced to three.

A chapel was built upon this site, which was registered and *bonâ fide* used as a place of religious worship.

By indenture dated 1st September 1859, the premises were conveyed to 12 new and two continuing trustees, a number in excess of that authorized by the deed of 1819; and the indenture was informal in respect that Robert Ibbotson, one of the continuing trustees, was therein recited as deceased, and did not concur in the appointment and conveyance.

Ecclesfield.
—
Wadsley
Wesleyan
Methodist
Chapel —
continued.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 9th October 1888, William Oakley, Joseph Ibbotson, and John Ridal were discharged from the trusts, and John Dyson and William West Meggitt, surviving trustees, together with William Frankish and 12 others (new trustees) were appointed trustees for the administration of the Charity; and the chapel, with its appurtenances, was vested in the said trustees upon the trusts of the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

Malin Bridge Methodist New Connexion Chapel.

By indentures dated 6th and 7th May 1836, and enrolled in Chancery the 10th October following, a plot of land at Wisewood Common and the chapel thereon were granted to William Hyde and 10 others upon trusts for the purposes of public worship by members of the Methodist New Connexion and other persons attending divine worship there. The chapel was registered and *bonâ fide* used as a place of religious worship.

Malin Bridge
Methodist
New
Connexion
Chapel.

By indenture dated 21st May 1860, new trustees were appointed, and the premises were conveyed to them upon the trusts of the Methodist New Connexion Model Deed (Hunslet Chapel Deed), dated 29th December 1846.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4th July 1876, James Gillett and John Grayson were discharged from the trusts; Charles Platts and 13 others were appointed new trustees to administer the Charity in conjunction with James Gledhill, Alfred Snape, Thomas William Ward, and John Howe, the surviving and continuing trustees; and the chapel, with its appurtenances, was vested in the said old and new trustees upon the trusts of the "Methodist New Connexion Chapel Model Deed."

CHAPELRY OF BRADFIELD.

The Inquiry into the Bradfield portion of the parish was opened at the Church Institute, at Bradfield, on the following day. There were present the Rev. Arthur Briarly Browne, rector of Bradfield; the Rev. Reginald A. Gatty, Rector of Hooton Roberts, and one of the Bradfield Feoffees and late rector of Bradfield; the Rev. W. Reginald Wilson, vicar of Bolsterstone; the Rev. S. Parkes, vicar of Stannington, and the Rev. W. Rowthorn, vicar of Oughtibridge; the Rev. J. Lee, Loxley; the Rev. H. Robertshaw, Stocksbridge; Messrs. John Bedford and C. Macro Wilson, Feoffees of Bradfield; Herbert Bramley, solicitor and trustee of, and J. S. Beckett, trustee of the Spooone Trusts; Reginald Benson, solicitor, and Joseph Booth, clerk to the trustees of Samuel Fox's Benefit Fund; Philip Kenyon Wake, solicitor, of the firm of Wake & Co., stewards of the Duke of Norfolk's Sheffield manors, and Michael J. Ellison, land agent to the Duke of Norfolk; Charles Bramall; Benjamin Bagshawe, solicitor; Henry Ibbotson, Luke Gosling Crapper, and Benjamin Bramall, trustees of the Low Bradfield School; Amos Hall, trustee of Hague's Charities; Joe Marsden and Priam John Hudson, the former secretary, and both trustees of the Bolsterstone School; F. S. A. Crawshaw, governor and treasurer, and Joseph Turner, governor, of the Onesacre School Trust; Francis Sutton, Stannington; J. Ellison, C. V. Bunting, J. Crawshaw, W. Wragg, Joseph Elliott, and many other parishioners.

Chapelry of
Bradfield.
—

Bradfield Feoffees' Estate (see page 5).

The early history of this Charity is set out in part in the Report of 1828. (*See also post*, p. 60.)

Bradfield
Feoffees'
Estate.

"The trustees apply the net year's income in repairing the church or chapel of Bradfield, in paying the whole expenses of the organist, bell-ringers, Communion service, clerk's salary, singers, coals, candles, and oil for lighting the church, and visitation

Ecclesfield.
—
Bradfield
Feoffees'
Estate—
continued.

expenses, and then in making similar payments for Stannington, Bolsterstone, Oughtibridge, and Midhope, a selection of places which satisfies the decree of 5th November 1748.

"The trustees, however, occasionally make other payments, as in 1857 they gave 100*l.* towards building a parsonage-house at Bradfield, in 1858 50*l.* towards increasing the school accommodation and enlarging the churchyard at Outibridge, and on different occasions money has been given in the improvement of schools, or in relieving private individuals belonging to the above places.

"The trustees have no clerk, but transact themselves the whole of the business of the Charity." [W.S., 1860.]

Since 1860 the feoffees have been involved in no little trouble in regard to the Nook Farm at Stannington and the workhouse. The former was let in or about 1852 to Richard Ibbotson, the executor of John Greaves, and he continued in possession of the land and homestead, the feoffees repairing the latter when necessary, until 1874, when he gave notice to quit in March of that year. Ibbotson had for some time been resident in the south owing to delicate health, and in his absence George Grayson managed the farm for him. Upon receiving Ibbotson's notice, the feoffees agreed with Grayson to accept him as their tenant of the farm and homestead, but before the expiration of the notice George Greaves, a grandson of John Greaves above mentioned, forcibly entered the homestead, and refused to pay rent on the ground that his grandfather had built it on land purchased by him, and that it had never belonged to the feoffees. Ibbotson died in July 1874, and Mr. John Newbould, the clerk to the feoffees, thereupon instructed Messrs. Broomhead & Co. to take proceedings in ejectment against Greaves. At the trial, before Mr. Justice Field, at the Leeds Assizes, in August 1875, a verdict was entered for the plaintiffs, subject to a special case. The case was referred to T. C. Tatham, Esq., of the North-Eastern Circuit, who on the 20th February 1877 stated a special case so strongly in favour of the defendant that the feoffees, acting on counsel's opinion, decided not to proceed. In 1880, upon the appointment of new feoffees, hereafter mentioned, they dropped the proceedings and paid the defendant's costs, amounting to 129*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The feoffees had already paid Messrs. Broomhead 100*l.* on account of their own costs, and there was then a balance of 201*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* still owing, and no means wherewith to pay it. This debt was not finally discharged until 1885, when the feoffees compounded with Messrs. Broomhead for a payment of 100*l.*

Another difficulty arose in connection with the old Workhouse, for which a payment of 2*s.* per annum as groundrent is stated in Mr. Skirrow's Report to have been made to the feoffees. In 1880, when rent was demanded of the overseers, the latter disputed the feoffees' claim, alleging that they had never paid rent, and that the freehold was theirs. Unfortunately Mr. Newbould above mentioned, in whose custody were the books and papers belonging to the Charity, had died in the previous year, and somewhat suddenly, leaving his papers in such confusion that the accounts of the Charity could not be found; and the latest evidence of the payment of rent was in 1859, the date of Mr. Skirrow's inspection. A deed of that year, appointing new feoffees, also showed the Workhouse as being then one of the tenements belonging to the feoffees. The Workhouse being in need of repair, the overseers applied to the Local Government Board for permission to do what was necessary, but that Board referred the matter to the Charity Commissioners, who decided, upon the evidence, that the Workhouse was the property of the feoffees, in which opinion the Local Government Board acquiesced.

By an Order dated 11th January 1884, the Charity Commissioners vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, in trust for the Charity, the buildings and site, containing 443 square yards, in the township of Bradfield, formerly occupied and used for the purposes of a workhouse, but since converted into two dwelling-houses and a vestry office, and occupied partly as a post office and partly by the assistant-overseer.

The overseers took the earliest opportunity of protesting against this Order, pointing out that the feoffees were at best only ground landlords, but the protest was ignored, and the Official Trustee remains to this day the reputed owner of the legal estate in the workhouse property.

In 1882 the solicitor to the feoffees became bankrupt and absconded, owing upwards of 100*l.* to the Charity. The feoffees decided not to take proceedings against him, and after entering the debt in their accounts for several years, and only recovering a small dividend in the bankruptcy, the balance, amounting to 90*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, was in 1887 wiped out as a bad debt.

In December 1883 the Company of Proprietors of the Sheffield Waterworks took a portion of the Hollin House Farm, containing 1*a.* 1*r.* 14*p.*, for the purpose of a reservoir, under the compulsory powers conferred on them by the Sheffield Water (New Works)

Act, 1867, incorporating the Lands Clauses Acts and the Waterworks Clauses Acts, Ecclesfield, and paid 210*l.* purchase money into Court.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 1st August 1884 the feoffees were authorized to apply to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice for an Order directing the transfer of the sum of 210*l.* to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, together with a sum of 20*l.* in lieu of the cost of reinvestment.

On the 8th August 1884 the feoffees obtained, from Mr. Justice Chitty, at Chambers, an order to the above effect, and the sum of 230*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was accordingly transferred to the Official Trustees, the sum of 10*s.* 6*d.* representing an accumulation of interest.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 19th December 1884, the feoffees were permitted to effect improvements within six calendar months in the workhouse property at a cost not exceeding 150*l.*, to be satisfied out of the above sum of 230*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* held by the Official Trustees, and it was ordered that the balance should be invested in Consols, and that the said sum of 150*l.* should be replaced within 30 years from the 1st October 1884, for which purpose the feoffees should, out of the income of the Charity, pay at least 4*l.* annually to the Official Trustees, to be by them invested in Consols at compound interest to the credit of an investment account until the full sum of 150*l.* should be replaced.

The sum of 150*l.* was on the 23rd December 1884 transmitted to Messrs. Smith, Payne, & Co., to the credit of the Bradfield Feoffees Trust, with the Sheffield Banking Company.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 9th June 1885, the feoffees were permitted to purchase for 60*l.* three pieces of land in the township of Bradfield, one containing 386 square yards, adjoining the churchyard and fronting Back Lane; another containing 150 square yards, bounded on three sides by the highway, and the property of the rector of Bradfield; and the third containing 86 square yards, and lying to the north-east of other property belonging to the feoffees. And it was ordered, in partial variation of the Order of the 19th December 1884, that the purchase money and the necessary expenses should be provided by the application of part of the balance of 80*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* held by the Official Trustees.

On the 13th August 1885, 60*l.* was remitted to the account of the feoffees, and 20*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* on the 1st September following to the solicitors to the feoffees, Messrs. Wake & Co., for their costs, they generously accepting that sum in discharge of a much larger debt.

The land then purchased was, by Order dated 17th May 1887, vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

In 1885 a great part of the debts owing by the feoffees was paid off, including the above-mentioned composition of 100*l.* paid to Messrs. Broomhead & Co., and 25*l.*, a balance remaining of the defendant's costs in that action, to Messrs. Smith, Hinde, & Co. These payments were informally sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners on the 2nd March 1886.

One of the last acts of Mr. Newbould was to promise a donation of 100*l.* to the Oughtibridge Church Endowment Fund, relying on which promise the Rev. Melville Holmes and four others guaranteed the payment. In 1885 these guarantors were called upon to make good their obligation to the Sheffield Banking Company, and did so. The feoffees repaid this sum in four annual payments of 25*l.* each between the years 1887 and 1890. In the same period they paid 75*l.* to the Bolsterstone Church Restoration Fund. The importance of these payments will appear below.

New feoffees were appointed by deed on the 30th December 1859, and in June 1880 new feoffees were nominated at a meeting of the survivors. The last appointment was by Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 28th February 1882, when the Rev. Reginald Gatty, rector of Bradfield, and Messrs. R. H. R. Rimington Wilson, Charles Macro Wilson, James Hoole, J. G. Ronksley, Samuel Holbrook, and William Ronksley were appointed new feoffees, together with the two surviving feoffees, Messrs. John Bedford and Walter Henry Hinde; and by the same Order the real estate belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. Mr. Samuel Holbrook is dead, and Messrs. Hoole and Hinde have removed to Northampton and London respectively; Mr. Gatty is now rector of Hooton Roberts, near Rotherham, and is no longer resident in Bradfield, but he still retains the position of secretary to the feoffees.

The accounts are kept by Alfred Mallinson, who receives a salary of 5*l.* yearly. There is no special receiver of rents appointed in alternate years from the two townships of Bradfield, as directed by the decree of 1748.

The estate belonging to the Charity is as follows :—

Ecclesfield.

Bradfield
Feoffees'
Estate—
continued.

Description of Property.	Acreage.			Tenant.	Rent.
	A.	R.	P.		£ s. d.
Thorn House Farm - - -	22	2	14	Henry Elliott or his son -	33 0 0
Cottage in Bradfield - - -	-	-	-	Mrs. Gillott - - -	8 16 0
Garden let therewith - - -	-	-	-	" - - -	0 0 6
Cottage - - -	-	-	-	Luke Uttley - - -	4 5 0
Cottage, now post office, formerly workhouse.	-	-	-	Mrs. Burkinshaw - -	4 5 0
Cottage, formerly workhouse - -	-	-	-	Jonathan Gillott - - -	4 0 0
Cottage - - -	-	-	-	Charles Barrett - - -	5 0 0
Cottage - - -	-	-	-	John Gillott - - -	5 0 0
Cottage - - -	-	-	-	" - - -	2 10 0
House and farm at Bradfield -	11	0	10	George Henry Uttley - -	20 0 0
Mill Farm - - -	14	0	23	William Helliwell - -	29 0 0
Hollin House and Farm - -	23	0	11	William Sanderson -	40 0 0
St. Mary Croft Farm - -	7	0	2	Charles Green - - -	15 0 0
Syke House Land (no buildings) -	10	3	29	John Ronksley - - -	15 0 0
Nook Farm - - -	12	2	35	Albert Wild - - -	24 0 0
Strines Moor Allotment - -	161	0	0	Bradfield Game Association -	75 0 0
Total acreage -	262	2	4	Total rent - -	£279 16 6

There is no recollection of a ground rent of 1s. stated by Mr. Skirrow to have been received by the feoffees in respect of the Dungworth School. The school is reputed to be the freehold of the vicar and churchwardens of Stannington.

The allotment at Wisewood, mentioned in the Report of 1828, cannot be exactly identified. Mr. Bedford about 40 years ago tried to identify it without success; after that date Hounsfield, who was the tenant at the date of Mr. Skirrow's Report, continued to pay rent, but there is no record of rent having been paid since 1859, and the probability is that in the confusion caused by Mr. Newbould's death this rent was forgotten, and never afterwards claimed. Mr. Robert Renton Eden now holds the land which is supposed to be the allotment, he being the successor in title of George Hounsfield. But he has never paid rent.

The acreage given above in the schedule is to some extent conjectural.

The method of administering the Charity is as follows: The feoffees meet twice a year, and inspect the church of Bradfield, to see what repairs, &c. are required or have been effected, and make a grant to the churchwardens accordingly, which averages 80l. a year. This grant includes the salaries of organist, choir, cleaner, &c., and is intended to be applied to the general expenses of the church, but in fact the feoffees annually pay additional sums for repairs to the church and its appurtenances, the insurance of the church, and the clerk's stipend. The feoffees then allot certain sums, which have acquired a somewhat permanent nature, to certain schools in poor districts for teachers' salaries, repairs, &c.; to Bradfield, Low Bradfield, and Dungworth Schools 60l. yearly is paid through the rector of Bradfield, to be equally divided among them; to Oughtibridge National School and Wharnccliffe Side School 10l. each is paid, which has been varied in 1893 by a payment of 15l. to the former and a payment of 5l. to the latter, owing to the Oughtibridge School being seriously indebted to its bankers. A payment of 5l. has also been made in each of the last two years to the Hollow Meadows School, an unendowed school which was supported by Mr. Ronksley at his own expense until three years ago. Then allowances, which are also fixed, are made to the churchwardens of the four other ecclesiastical divisions of Bradfield; 4l. to Oughtibridge, 3l. 5s. 6d. to

Stannington, 1*l.* 19*s.* to Midhope, and 12*l.* 15*s.* at least to Bolsterstone. The rest of the income is expended in repairs to the buildings on the estate and the expense of managing the Charity. The following account for 1892 is typical of the expenditure:—

			£	s.	d.	Bradfield Feoffees' Estate— <i>continued.</i>
June 27.	By grant to Bradfield, Low Bradfield, and Dungworth schools, for salaries of teachers, repairs to buildings, books, &c.	- - - per cheque to Browne	30	0	0	
	„ Bradfield churchwardens	- - - „ Wing	47	16	8	
	„ Oughtibridge	- - - „ Rowthorn	4	0	0	
	„ Stannington	- - - „ Lee	3	5	6	
	„ Midhope	- - - „ Crossley	1	19	0	
	„ Wharncliffe Side School Trust	- - - „ Hudson	10	0	0	
	„ Stannington Church Restoration Fund, per cheque to Lee	- - -	5	0	0	
	„ Cheque to Alliance Assurance Company, premium on Bradfield Church	- - -	2	0	0	
	„ J. Bashforth, for tenants' dinners	- - -	3	16	0	
	„ Charles Green, repairs	- - -	3	3	0	
	„ J. Tomlinson, cab hire, Land Committee	- - -	0	13	6	
	„ E. Hogg, new piping to stove in Bradfield Church	- - -	1	5	0	
	„ Cash for property tax, stamps, and cab hire	- - -	1	4	2	
December 27.	„ Grant to Bradfield, Low Bradfield, and Dungworth Schools, for salaries of teachers, &c., per cheque to Browne	- - -	30	0	0	
	„ Grant to Bradfield churchwardens, per cheque to Wing	- - -	40	5	0	
	„ Bolsterstone churchwardens	- - - „ Wilson	24	15	0	
	„ Hollow Meadows School trustees	- - - „ Ronksley	5	0	0	
	„ Wharncliffe Side School trustees	- - - „ Hudson	10	0	0	
	„ Cheque to Arthur Brierley, repairs to churchyard and Barrott's and Burkinshaw's cottages	- - -	15	13	0	
	„ D. R. Fearon, repayment of principal and interest	- - -	4	0	0	
	„ A. Mallinson, accountancy	- - -	5	0	0	
	„ Jonathan Gillott, salary as clerk	- - -	3	0	0	
	„ Cash allowed to tenants for dinners, and paid for stamps	- - -	1	16	6	
	„ Interest and commission	- - -	1	9	0	
	Balance in hand	- - -	25	7	8	
			£280	9	0	

The receipts were: from rents, 245*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* (the sum of 9*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* having been allowed to Henry Elliott for repairs executed by him at Thorn House Farm, and 23*l.* 15*s.* being in arrear), and there was a balance in hand at the beginning of the year of 35*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, making a total of 280*l.* 9*s.*

It will be seen that no money is specifically appropriated by the feoffees for the "relief of the poor," and Mr. Bedford stated that the only occasions when money had been so given in his experience was in cases of exceptional distress, such as loss of stock through murrain; and that then the feoffees would only contribute a part of the loss, on condition that the remainder should be made good by private charity. Since the existing Poor Law came into force they had seen no necessity for doles.

A number of objections were taken to the method of administration. It was complained—

First: That the feoffees ignored the opinion of, and never consulted, the inhabitants of the chapelry, as they were directed by the Decree of 1615, to which the feoffees answered that they considered themselves the representatives of the inhabitants. The further question was then asked who, if this were the case, was the feoffee appointed to represent Westnall (a district comprising Broomhead, Oughtibridge, Worrall, and Wharncliffe Side). The answer was Mr. Rimington Wilson, of Broomhead Hall, and Mr. Hinde; but as Mr. Hinde resides in London, he cannot reasonably be said to represent Westnall.

Secondly: Mr. Benjamin Bagshawe, a solicitor claiming to represent some parishioners, objected to so much of the income being devoted to the maintenance of churches, to the

Ecclesfield.
—
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Feoffees'
Estate—
continued.

exclusion of the "relief of the poor of the chapelry in their common town charges, and "such other good and charitable uses as to the inhabitants of the chapelry, or the "greater part of them, should be thought meet," and he contended that these were not alternative but cumulative uses.

Thirdly: the same person objected to the payments to parish churches other than Bradfield Church proper, unless such churches were erected under the Church Building Acts, 1818 to 1844, and relied upon the cases of the Attorney-General *v.* Love, 23 Beav. 499, and *In re the Palatine Estate Charity*, 39 Ch.D. 54, to support this objection.

This third objection, if sound, will exclude the churches of Bolsterstone and Midhope, which are outside of these Acts. But it would appear, further, that in the case also of the churches of Oughtibridge and Stannington, which are parish churches created under the above Acts, there can be no apportionment under the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 70, s. 22, inasmuch as the Decree of 1615 specifically directs the money to be applied to the church or chapel of Bradfield, at a date when the chapel of Bolsterstone and the chapel of Midhope were in existence. See *In re Church Estate Charity*, Wandsworth, L.R. 6 Ch. 296, where it was held that it made no difference that the church named was the parish church; and it must be remembered that it was only within very recent times that the chapel of Bradfield became a parish church. It is true that the Decree of 1748 declared that the new township of Westnall, Waldershelf (*i.e.*, Bolsterstone), and part of Stannington should be considered part of the chapelry in the execution of the trusts, but it can scarcely be contended that this decree, without more specific words, could disturb the gift to the church of Bradfield.

Fourthly: it was objected that payments for educational purposes, however much to be commended, were not within the powers of the feoffees; and that the feoffees should not have permitted themselves to deviate so far from the original trusts without first obtaining a scheme from the Charity Commissioners, which should embody trusts more in accordance with modern requirements.

These objections were avowedly technical, and it appeared that there was no substantial ground of complaint against the feoffees in regard either to the management of the estate, or to the administration of the income. But the feoffees are still open to the charge made in the Report of 1828 that they do not produce their accounts before the vestry meeting, which, if desirable then, is now compulsory under the 44th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1855.

It was provided by the original decree that the documents and accounts of the Charity should be kept in a chest, and be open to the inspection of any of the parishioners. Such a chest was kept at the Rectory during the incumbency of the Rev. Reginald Gatty. Upon his removal from Bradfield he sent it to Mr. John Bedford's house, at Bolsterstone, who has since the Inquiry deposited it with the Sheffield Banking Company, in Sheffield. There is an ancient chest in the church at Bradfield, which is supposed to have originally belonged to the feoffees.

Upon the whole question of the administration it appears from the findings of the jury under the earlier Commission, now in the Record Office,* the decree itself being either lost or mislaid, that there has been much misapprehension as to the meaning of these decrees. According to the Inquisition, dated 27th September, 13 James I. (1615), the jury found that—

- (1.) One cottage in Dongworth, one close adjoining to the same called Saint Mary's Croft, and certain lands called Lady Doles, and certain other lands, the whole containing 12 acres, let for 17s. 8d., but worth 4l. per annum, were given to the church or chapel of Bradfield.
- (2.) One close in Haldworth called the Stubbing, containing about 4 acres, was worth by the year 5s., in which aforesaid close they felled wood for the church's use if need did require.
- (3.) One messuage lying in Stannington containing in the whole about four bays of housing, and certain lands belonging to the same containing about 10 acres; the old rent of the same was 26s. 8d., but it was then worth 5l. per annum.

And the jury presented that all the said parcels of land had been employed to the necessary uses of the church or chapel of Bradfield, but then of late they were detained and misemployed.

* Petty Bag, Charity Decrees, part 7, No. 5.

They further presented that—

Ecclesfield.

(4.) John Tyas, clerk, by his will gave to his three parishes of Treeton, Ecclesfield, and Bradfield,* the third part of all his goods.

Bradfield
Feoffees'
Estate—

continued.

(5.) John Mouldson, at the end of the reign of King Edward IV. conveyed by surrender a messuage in a place called Thornhouse, in Westmondhalgh, within the Soke of Bradfield, parcel of the Manor of Sheffield, and 12 acres of land to six persons and their heirs for the use of all other the inhabitants of Bradfield, for the good works and necessities of the town of Bradfield; and that the said messuage and land were in 4 Henry VIII. surrendered and conveyed by Thomas Morehouse, the survivor of the said feoffees, to Thomas Morton and others to the same uses; and that the said tenements had until 48 or 49 years then last past been employed and disposed to the common benefit of the inhabitants of Bradfield for repairing of their church, and for payment of taxes, fifteenths, and other common charges; and that they were worth 4*l.* by the year.

(6.) John Birkes, about the beginning of the reign of King Henry VII., surrendered and by his will conveyed one messuage, one barn, one little house, and 10 acres of land lying near Nether Bradfield Mill, parcel of the Manor of Sheffield, for the maintenance of Bradfield Church, and that the Greaves of Bradfield bierlaw should so dispose of the same; and that they were worth by the year 5*l.* per annum.

(7.) John Greaves and nine other feoffees of the Parishioners of Bradfield demised Heling House and a close in Haldworth, and another messuage there called Dorehouse, and a Close or Croft belonging thereto, and likewise four several houses in Bradfield, to several persons and disposed of the rents thereof to the common use and benefits of the said township for the repair of the church of Bradfield, and other like common uses, "as wee thinke the same were formerly granted by some well-disposed psons to some of the pishone's to the said uses"; and that the said four houses in Bradfield were worth 6*l.* by the year beyond reprises; and that the said other premises were worth 5*l.* by the year.

(8.) Thomas Hawsworth granted the yearly rent of 12*d.* per annum out of a close called Roger Croft, lying within the Soke of Bradfield, to the use of the inhabitants of Bradfield for repair of their church.

The Commissioners by their Decree ordered that all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and the issues and profits thereof, should from time to time, and at all time, thereafter, be employed to the *charitable uses to and for which the same were bestowed and employed as aforesaid* (videlt.) for the repair of the Church and Chapel of Bradfield, and for payment of Taxes, Lays, Fifteenths, Relief of the Poor, and for the case of the Poor of the Chapelry of Bradfield in their common assessments and charges, and for such other good and charitable uses as to the Inhabitants of the said Township of Bradfield, or the greater part of them, should be thought to be meet and convenient.

This is the Order of the Commissioners, as recited in the Decree of 1748, but in the absence of the original not much reliance can be placed upon it. There are many serious discrepancies between the Inquisition of 27th September, 13 James I. (1615), now in the Record Office, and the same as recited in the Decree of 1748, and the facts that the date of the Commission is recited wrongly (10th July, 13 James I., 1615, being the correct date), and that there are several blanks left in the later document, seem to indicate that the original Decree of 1616 was missing in 1748, and that there only existed an inaccurate and illegible copy.

That there was a decree is certain, as there are in existence Exceptions of Mary, Countess Dowager of Shrewsbury; of John Shawe, a tenant of the late Earl, who was ejected by the Decree; and of the executors of Dickenson, the said Earl's steward, who had been sentenced to pay to the feoffees 50*l.* in lieu of the rent of the Charity estates during the years when they were deforced by the Earl; and these Exceptions, which were entered in court in June 1616, recite that the Commissioners at the last session on

* In the Decree of 1748 these become transformed into "Stannington, Haldsworth, and Bradfield:" why, it would be hard to say.

Ecclesfield.
—
Bradfield
Feoffees'
Estate—
continued.

the 27th September 1615, promised that they would give a day after Candlemas to hear the evidence for the defence, but never did so, and issued their decree without hearing any of the evidence for the defence, and, according to Shawe's complaint, after hearing only one witness on the other side, a "poore, simple olde man." The date of the decree, therefore, is between Candlemas (February 2) 1615-6 and June 1616.

By an Inquisition taken 28th September, 11 James I. (1613), under a Commission of the 23rd June, 11 James I., the jury present Vicar Tyas's Bequest in the same terms as above, and proceed—"the certainty of the value of the goods they know not, but the same hath been detained from the said parish of Bradfield by the said executors by the space of 30 years or thereabouts." The Commissioners by their decree,* dated 28th March, 13 James I., order that the "executors shall pay and deliver to the churchwardens of Bradfield, now being or succeeding hereafter, the full third part of all the goods of the said John Tyas, which he gave to his three parishes Treeton, Ecclesfield, and Bradfield for the relief of the poor there."

There is no evidence to show that the Order was ever obeyed; nor is it likely that it was, for although the Bequest is almost certainly the ground for the words "relief of the poor" in the Decree of 1616, there is no evidence that money was ever given by the feoffees to this object, except to the very limited extent above mentioned.

The italics in the Decree of 1616, as recited above, are mine, and I have called attention to the words to show that (assuming the recital to be correct) the Commissioners of 1616 had no intention of disturbing the wishes of the founders, but only meant to confirm the original trusts, explaining at the same time what, in their view, was the meaning of such terms as the "common uses of the inhabitants."

It will be seen that, taking the yearly values where expressed, 14*l.* 6*s.* per annum is left absolutely to the use of the church (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 8); 4*l.* was left to the inhabitants (No. 5), but had actually been employed for the repair of the church among other things; 11*l.* (No. 7) was left to the common use and benefit of the town, for repair of the church, and payment of taxes. These last make 15*l.* yearly, devoted partly to the church and partly to other purposes. Vicar Tyas's Gift alone was expressly given for the poor. It appears, therefore, to be almost conclusive that the church of Bradfield was intended to have much the greater part of the income of the Charity, and that the remainder was, to use modern language, given "in relief of the rates."

Further, by the Decree of 1748 it would appear that there was not only no complaint as to the share the church of Bradfield then obtained of the income, but that the church was a first charge upon the income of the Charity, for the jury find that "ever since the said year 1744 the *residue* of the rents and profits of the above-mentioned lands, tenements, and hereditaments, *after repairing the said chapel of Bradfield*, have been misapplied," the finding indicating the form in which the question was put to the jury by the Commissioners. The decree again expressly orders "to the intent that the rents and profits of the said tenements and premises may be hereafter faithfully and duly employed and applied according to the intention of the donors thereof" . . . that the said tenements, &c., are to be conveyed to the feoffees upon trust . . . that they "shall and do bestow and employ all the rents, issues, and profits of all the said tenements, as well copyhold as freehold, for repairs of the said church or chapel of Bradfield, and for payment of taxes, lays, fifteenths," [as in the Decree of 1615]; and further, "that the said division or township of Westnall, Waldershelf, and one-third of Stannington shall be deemed taken, and regarded as parts of the said chapelry of Bradfield, as well as the other division or township of Bradfield, Dongworth, and two third parts of Stannington" by the feoffees and their successors in the execution of the trusts.

The real difficulty which arises upon the Decrees is the meaning of the words "repairing of the church," words which in themselves would probably now be interpreted as meaning the repair of the fabric only of the church, but which following immediately upon words directing a continuance of the previously existing administration can only be interpreted by a minute examination of the parish and churchwardens' books. These, which Mr. Wilson, of Broomhead, a noted antiquary of last century, had in his custody, were inadvertently sold in 1843 among his "Collections" by his descendants. They have only recently been traced to the possession of a gentleman residing at Cheltenham, and have not yet been thoroughly searched. The chapel terrier of 1770 schedules the feoffees' estate among the estates of the chapel, and in view of the traditional user of 270 years, during which the revenue has been applied to the general purposes of the church, the feoffees are probably entitled so far as is necessary to apply the money to

* Petty Bag, Charity Decrees, Part 7, No. 4.

the purposes for which a church rate might formerly have been levied. This application, however, requires careful scrutiny, and it is very doubtful whether such items as the salary of an organist, the maintenance of the organ, and the wages of pew-openers, can now, with propriety, be discharged out of the income of the Charity. [Phillimore's Burn's Eccl. Law, 388 b (1842).] Here the feoffees have not the same unconfined discretion as the feoffees of Ecclesfield, but are limited by the wishes of the majority of the parishioners.

Ecclesfield.
Bradfield
Feoffees'
Estate—
continued.

The Doles.

i. *The Rev. John Tyas's Dole.*—Precisely the same gift was made to Bradfield chapelry by Vicar Tyas's will as to Ecclesfield parish (*see supra*, p. 21), and the rentcharge of 14s. is paid by the Rev. Thomas Thornely Taylor. It is collected by Mr. Robert Lowe, who pays it to the rector of Bradfield, deducting 1s. for his trouble. The rector adds 1s. to the net amount received to bring it up to the sum bequeathed, and in conjunction with the churchwardens of Bradfield, of whom there are two, distributes it among seven poor widows, in sums of 2s. each. One year wine was given to 13 poor persons. The widows chosen are the most necessitous to be found, and consequently some of them are in receipt of poor law relief.

The Doles.
i. Tyas's.

The Report of 1828 states that 3s. 6d. was distributed among poor persons of the Bolsterstone Division, and the present vicar of Bolsterstone, the Rev. W. R. Wilson, who has been in the parish, first as curate and then vicar, since 1862, says he received 3s. 3d. (not 3s. 6d.) up to 1872, but nothing since then, although he has several times made a demand for it upon the collector. He has never applied to the rector of Bradfield, and probably that is why he has not received the money in recent years. Mr. Wilson, however, stated that he used to receive it direct from the collector without the intervention of the rector. The rector, whose incumbency dates from 1888, did not know that Bolsterstone was entitled to any part of this dole, and admitted that the recipients had in his time been chosen only within the present ecclesiastical division of Bradfield; but in future he will give 3s. 3d. to the vicar of Bolsterstone.

Nothing has ever been given to the other divisions of the chapelry.

ii. *Bland's Dole.*—For the share of this dole to which the chapelry of Bradfield is entitled, *see below*, under the doles of Bolsterstone (p. 72).

ii. Bland's.

Hobson's Dole.—"Upon the death of Thomas Hawksworth (mentioned in the Report of 1828) about the year 1853 his real estate was sold to Mr. Hadfield for 600*l.*, who has never made, and declines to make the payment, as the conveyance to him is silent as to the charge. It is believed that Thomas Hawksworth made a will, but its exact nature, and the names of his executors, are not known. He left, however, a very small estate, not more than 200*l.*, of which his two sons, viz., William Hawksworth, of Coldwell, Oughtibridge, near Sheffield, and John Hawksworth, of Bradfield Dell, near Sheffield, probably became possessed. Under these circumstances there will be great difficulty in re-establishing this dole." [W.S., 1860.]

Lost Charity.
Hobson's
Dole.

This Charity is now lost. It will be observed that as a rentcharge the bequest was void under the Mortmain Act, and there was no liability at all on Mr. Hadfield. The personal representatives of Mr. Thomas Hawksworth were alone chargeable with the payment, and if any steps at all had been taken to enforce it, which there were not, it might have been now in existence.

Turie's Library.

The Rev. Robert Turie, vicar of Eccleshall, by his will, dated 19th May 1720, gave and devised all his books, and the press wherein they were (excepting six octavo English books to be chosen thereout by Mr. Steer, of Ecclesfield, for the use of the testator's wife, and excepting the Bibles and Common Prayer Books, and such little pamphlets as she might desire for herself), unto the minister of Bradfield Chapel, in the county of York, and to his successors there; and he directed and appointed that a catalogue should be taken of the said books, and that a true copy thereof should be entered in the Archbishop's register at York, to prevent their being embezzled.

Turie's
Library.

Mr. Skirrow reported in 1860 that the books, 150 in number, were then in the parish clerk's office; that they were in good condition, and that some of them were of great antiquity and value. Eastwood, in his History of Ecclesfield (p. 541), gives a catalogue of the books as they existed on 23rd May 1859.

Ecclesfield.
 —
 Bradfield.
 —
 Turie's
 Library—
continued.

Unfortunately, Vicar Turie's forethought was powerless to provide against other causes of destruction. The Rev. Reginald Gatty, who was Rector of Bradfield from 1868 to 1888, disputes the accuracy of both Mr. Skirrow and Mr. Eastwood, and states that, on the restoration of the church in 1870, the old parish clerk informed him that there were a number of old books lying in the west gallery at the back of the organ. The place where they were lying was damp, and the books were mildewed and rotting; Mr. Gatty thought they might have been there for a hundred years. On being dried, the books were found to belong to Turie's library. They were submitted to the inspection of antiquarian experts, who advised Mr. Gatty that most of them were waste paper; but 22 volumes, which were in fair condition, were preserved and removed to the Rectory. On Mr. Gatty's leaving Bradfield, these volumes were packed by mistake in his absence and sent to Hooton Roberts, but Mr. Gatty has recently sent them back to Bradfield Rectory. The Rev. Mr. Browne, the present rector, says that only three are of any value.

It is known from other sources that Mr. Turie "furnished the curate's house with a library," probably identical with the one now under consideration. This "curate's house" was long since converted into a farm house, and it was no doubt at that date that the books were removed to the church.

Hague's Charities.

Hague's
 Charities.

Joseph Hague, who died on the 11th November 1841, by his will, gave 200*l.*, part of his personal estate, to John Whiteley, James Hallam, and William Bramall Hall, John Hawskworth, William Trickett, and George Hughes, their executors and administrators, upon trust, to invest the same at interest in good real or leasehold security, or in the stocks or funds of Great Britain, and to apply the interest or dividends as follows:—one-half or five-tenths to the master of the school at Low Bradfield for the teaching as many poor children to read the English language as such income would extend to remunerate the teacher for; and the testator directed that his "poor relations should have a preference over others to be taught with the income, and that the trustees of the school, with his trustees, should appoint the scholars to be taught for the said reward. And he gave one-tenth of the said interest or dividends to the Wesleyan Methodist Preachers' Auxiliary Fund, one-tenth to the Wesleyan Missionary Fund, for both which the receipt of the Superintendent Preacher of the Sheffield West district among the Wesleyan Methodists should be conclusive discharge, and the other tenth parts to the trustees at Low Bradfield for the entertainment of the itinerant and local preachers, when officiating there, the receipt of the trustees, or any two of them, and of such superintendent preacher, to be conclusive discharges for the same.

And the testator directed that the trustees for the said 200*l.* should appoint new trustees in the place of such as might die or resign, or become incapable of acting, from time to time as occasion might require, and assign to or vest in them with or without appointing such new trustees the said 200*l.*, or the stocks, funds, or securities in which the same should be invested, and that such trustees might vary the securities for the said 200*l.*, paying the expenses out of the trust fund, or the dividends or interest thereof.

The 100*l.* bequeathed to the school is dealt with under the title Lower Bradfield School. The other sum of 100*l.* was at first lent to the trustees of the Low Bradfield Wesleyan Chapel, who applied 4*l.* annually as interest thereon to the purposes other than the school prescribed by the will.

In 1871 Joseph Ibbotson, who, as mentioned under the title of Lower Bradfield School, had received the Hague Bequests, had in his own hands 20*l.*; and 80*l.* was still on loan to the chapel. That loan having been paid off, and the full sum of 100*l.* being in Joseph Ibbotson's hands, an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made on the 27th June 1882, for the payment by Joseph Ibbotson of that sum to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and on the 12th July 1882, 99*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Consols purchased therewith were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners dated the previous day.

By an Order of the Commissioners, dated 27th February 1883, Amos Hall and Henry Ibbotson were appointed new trustees, in conjunction with Joseph Ibbotson, surviving and continuing trustee.

By an Order of 28th February 1893, the trustees of Hague's Charity as such ceased to be trustees of the school part of the Charity; and Henry Elliott was appointed to be a trustee of the three other parts of Hague's Charity, in conjunction with Henry Ibbotson and Amos Hall, the surviving and continuing trustees.

These are the present trustees. Mr. Henry Ibbotson represented the trust at the Ecclesfield. Inquiry.

The capital belonging to the Charity consists of three several sums of Consols, as follows;—

Trusts.	Amount of Stock.	Annual Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Wesleyan Preachers' Auxiliary Fund	20 13 4	0 11 4
2. Wesleyan Missionary Fund	20 13 4	0 11 4
3. Wesleyan Preachers' Entertainment Fund -	62 0 2	1 14 0
	103 6 10	2 16 8

Bradfield.
Hague's
Charities—
continued.

The method in which 99*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Consols has now become 103*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* was by adding the amounts of Consols purchased by Hague's Bequest of 100*l.* for the school and 100*l.* for the above objects, and dividing the sum by two.

Mr. Ibbotson stated that he paid over the dividends on the two first sums of stock, amounting together to 1*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* yearly, to the minister for the time being of the Lower Bradfield Wesleyan Chapel, who sends them to the respective funds.

As to the remaining sum of 1*l.* 14*s.*, Mr. Ibbotson's father, Henry Ibbotson, and his brother Joseph after him, used to take it in consideration of entertaining ministers visiting Low Bradfield; but he himself intends for the future to pay it into the account of Low Bradfield School, of which he is a trustee.

Low Bradfield School (see page 11).

In addition to the endowment of Thomas Marriot set out in the Report of 1828, Joseph Hague, above-mentioned, gave by will to six trustees, the interest on 100*l.*, the same to be secured on real or leasehold security or in the Government funds, such interest to be paid to the master of the said school for teaching as many poor children to read the English language as the same would extend to remunerate the teachers for; and he directed that his poor relations should have a preference over others to be taught with the income, and that the trustees of the school, with his trustees, should appoint the scholars to be taught for the said reward.

Low
Bradfield
School.

The testator also empowered the said trustees to appoint new trustees from time to time as occasion should arise, and assign to and vest in such new trustees the said sum of 100*l.* or the stocks, funds, and securities in which the same should be invested.

The sum of 100*l.* was left in the hands of William Bramall Hall, one of Hague's executors, who paid 4*l.* as interest thereon to the master of the said school, who educated for the same eight poor children.

By indenture, dated 25th September 1858, Henry Thorpe Skelton and John Redfern, the surviving trustees of the school, conveyed the schoolroom and master's house, and the rentcharge of 10*l.*, to themselves and 10 others, of whom one was the Rev. Michael Alfred Moon, the minister for the time being of Stannington Chapel, upon the trusts of the deed of 10th March 1706. These trustees were of different religious denominations.

At this date Peter Turner was the master, and gave a common English education to 28 children, selected from the chapelry and its neighbourhood and nominated in pursuance of the trusts, viz., 20 for Marriot's Charity and eight for Hague's. These children were of all denominations. The Church Catechism was not taught.

In addition to these 28, who were free scholars, the master was permitted to take pay scholars, their numbers varying from 20 to 30, from whom he received weekly fees of from 3*d.* to 6*d.*

In 1864 the old school was swept away by the great flood occasioned by the bursting of the Dale Dyke reservoir. It was rebuilt on a new site purchased with a sum of 700*l.* or 800*l.* paid by the Sheffield Water Company as compensation, and was re-opened in 1867.

The sum of 100*l.*, given by Hague's will, was handed over by Henry Ibbotson, the executor of Mr. W. B. Hall, to his executor, Joseph Ibbotson, who thus became the

Ecclesfield.

 Low
 Bradfield
 School—
continued.

trustee of Hague's Charities, and interest was paid thereon by him after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum until 1871.

On the 5th May 1871 an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made directing the payment to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds for investment of the said sum of 100*l.*, and, on the 1st June following, 106*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Consols purchased therewith were transferred to the said Official Trustees pursuant to an Order of the Commissioners of the same day. Upon the transfer, however, in 1882 of another sum of 100*l.* bequeathed by Joseph Hague for other purposes, and its investment in the sum of 99*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Consols, the Official Trustees brought the first sum of 106*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* into hotch-pot, divided the whole sum of Consols by two, and allotted 103*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* to the school fund, so that the school lost the benefit of its early investment.

On the 16th December 1884, the Sheffield Water Company purchased the site of the old school from the trustees at a cost of 50*l.*, which, together with 5*l.* as the equivalent of the cost of re-investment under the Lands Clauses Act, 1845, was paid to Messrs. Bernard Wake and Company, the solicitors to the Rev. Reginald A. Gatty, then rector of Bradfield. These gentlemen paid interest on this sum after the rate of 4 per cent. until 1892.

On the 16th June 1893 an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made permitting the application of the said sums of 50*l.* and 5*l.* towards the cost of the improvements ordered by the Education Department, consisting of the addition of a class-room to the school buildings, the remainder of the estimated cost of 168*l.* 10*s.* having been otherwise provided. No direction was made for the repayment of the capital sum.

Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 17th May 1892, upon the application of the rector and overseers of Bradfield, John Bedford, John Ronsley, and Samuel Holbrook, the survivors of the trustees appointed in 1858, were discharged from the trust; the following new trustees were appointed, viz., Henry Ibbotson, George Elliott, Luke Gosling Crapper, William Wing, John Ibbotson, Thomas Wragg, the Rev. Iden Payne (as minister of Underbank Chapel, Stannington), Reginald Henry Rimington Rimington Wilson, the Rev. Arthur Briarly Browne, the rector (who, although not a trustee previously, had since his appointment to the rectory managed the school), Benjamin Bramall, Henry Elliott, and John Elliott; and the real estate belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

From the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission (Vol. XVIII., p. 382) it appears that in 1867 there were 45 boys and 18 girls under instruction, of whom 14 were free scholars, and the others paid fees varying from 3*d.* to 4*d.* per week. There was one teacher appointed by the trustees, who was neither a graduate nor certificated.

In 1874 the school was put under inspection of the Education Department and received a grant. It has since then been conducted as a public elementary school, and is now a free school. For the school year ending August 1892 the average attendance was 54 and the grant 55*l.* 19*s.* (including the special grant of 10*l.* under article 105 of the code) for schools in thinly populated districts.*

The attendance in 1893 was 55 (26 boys and 29 girls) and the grant 61*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* The master is Charles Mason, who, in addition to his salary and the grant of about 105*l.*, occupies the schoolhouse rent free. There is one female assistant, who instructs the infants, and teaches needlework.

As Hague's Charity for the school continued to be under the control of a different body of trustees, and it was desirable to have the two Charities under one management, by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 28th February 1893, Amos Hall, one of the survivors of the trustees appointed in 1883 for Hague's Charities, was, with his own consent, removed from that part of the trust which concerned the school, and it was ordered that the trustees of the school appointed in 1892 should be the trustees of Hague's Charity for the school.

All of the trustees appointed in 1892 survive, with the exception of J. Elliott, who died on the morning of the Inquiry. The rector acts as managing trustee, and Mr. Wing is the treasurer.

The rentcharge of 10*l.* is paid in October of each year, by the Rev. Thomas Thornely Taylor, of Dodworth Grange, Barnsley, after deducting 5*s.* for income tax.

The schoolmaster occupies the schoolhouse rent free.

* The Bradfield National School is only $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant, and also receives this special grant, the reason being that the two schools are separated by a very steep hill, which is equivalent to more than two miles of level ground.

The interest on the Consols, amounting to 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* yearly, is paid into the account of the trustees with the Sheffield Union Banking Company. Ecclesfield.

The gross annual income is 12*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, which is paid into the general account of the school, and not appropriated to any specific purpose. Low
Bradfield
School—
continued.

*Lamb's Charity.**

By his will, dated 10th November 1871, and proved on the 27th January 1879, at London, by Sir Nicholas W. G. Throckmorton, Bart., and George Basil Eyston, Esq., the executors and trustees, *Henry Lamb*, late of Owling's House, Owlerton, near Sheffield, directed his said trustees or trustee, for the time being of his will, to sell and dispose of his Canadian, Brazilian, and Russian Bonds, and any other bonds or shares (other than gas shares), which he might be possessed of at the time of his death, and that they should out of the proceeds of such sale or disposition purchase and cause to be transferred into their or his names or name, the sum of 1,000*l.* 3*l.* per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and he directed that such sum of Bank Annuities should be held for ever by the trustees or trustee for the time being of his will, upon trust, to pay and apply the dividends from time to time to accrue due in respect thereof to the trustees for the time being of the Kirkedge Orphanage, Oughtibridge, near Sheffield, to be applied by them in aid of the general funds of that institution. Lamb's
Charity.
Kirkedge
Orphanage.

The legacy duty on the above bequest amounted to 96*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* After selling out 100*l.* of Consols at 96½ to meet this, there was left 900*l.* Consols in the hands of the trustees.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 13th January 1880, the said sum of 900*l.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 26th January 1880. The dividends, amounting to 24*l.* 15*s.* yearly, are remitted through the Sheffield Banking Company to Mr. M. J. Ellison, the treasurer of the Kirkedge Orphanage, who applies them as hereafter mentioned.

In the year 1870 certain property at Kirkedge, in the parish of Bradfield, was purchased by indenture, dated 25th January 1870, for 2,300*l.*, by the priests of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Vincent, in Sheffield, and conveyed to the Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, then the Roman Catholic Bishop of Beverley, and afterwards Bishop of Leeds, and four others, who, on the 25th June 1870, executed a Deed Poll whereby they declared that they stood seized of Onesmoor House, and 189a. 1r. 16p. upon trust, to apply the rents and profits thereof for such religious, educational, or other charitable purpose or purposes consistent with law, and intended principally or exclusively for Roman Catholics, as the trustees or the majority of them, with the sanction of the Roman Catholic Bishop for the time being of the district in which the said premises were situate, should direct. Power was reserved to the trustees to sell or mortgage the premises, the proceeds of such sale or mortgage to be subject to the same trusts; and it was provided that when the number of the trustees should be reduced below four, the said Roman Catholic Bishop should nominate local Roman Catholics to vacancies, and the surviving trustees should appoint such nominees as new trustees, and convey the premises to them and themselves, so that there should always be four trustees.

The purchase money of 2,300*l.* was raised in part by a mortgage of the premises for 2,000*l.*, secured by an indenture dated 24th June 1870, and made between the said trustees and George Walker, the interest payable thereunder being at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. This and the following mortgages were effected without the knowledge or sanction of the Charity Commissioners; and it is submitted that, although the first mortgage bears date previous to the declaration of trust, and may, therefore, be exempt from the provisions of section 29 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, the subsequent mortgages are not exempt, and that, therefore, by this omission the sale in 1892 is vitiated.

An orphanage was built on the site, and was employed as such until the year 1876. The intention was that the boys should cultivate the estate, and that the sale of the produce should cover the expenses of the institution. The estate, however, is situated on the top of a very exposed moor, about two miles from, but more than 1,000 feet above the nearest railway station (at Oughtibridge), and approachable only by what it would be almost a compliment to call roads. The experiment was a failure, and in 1876 the building was certified as an industrial school for 50 Roman Catholic children, and was conducted as such until October 1887, when it was closed, and the inmates were transferred to St. Joseph Home, Howard Hill, Sheffield.

* There is some doubt whether this is properly included among the Bradfield Charities.

Ecclesfield.
 —
 Bradfield.
 —
 Lamb's
 Charity—
continued.

There never was any endowment connected with the institution other than the bequest of Henry Lamb. It is contended by the trustees that the testator was quite cognizant of the state of affairs: he was familiar with a flourishing orphanage in Sheffield, and purposely left his money to the young and struggling institution. He was aware of the embarrassed condition of its finances, and had ample opportunity of altering his will before his death.

The first mortgage was redeemed in 1880, and a fresh mortgage was effected for 4,000*l.* with Messrs. Porter, Blake, and Walker, the trustees of a Mrs. Banham.

A second mortgage for 2,000*l.* had to be effected in 1885 with Messrs. Parkinson, Handley, and Martin, the trustees of a Miss Parkinson. In 1892 the mortgagees threatened litigation, to avoid which the Duke of Norfolk consented to purchase the estate with the buildings.

By an indenture, dated 30th September 1892, and made between the Very Rev. Samuel Walshaw, the Rev. Cornelius Hickey, and Michael Joseph Ellison, the three then surviving trustees, of the first part; William Fanton Parkinson, Henry Handley, and Henry Alfred Martin, the second mortgagees of the second part; the Very Rev. Monsignor Goldie, the Right Rev. William Gordon, Bishop of Leeds, and the Very Rev. Monsignor Watson, the executors of the late Dr. Cornthwaite, of the third part; the trustees of James Whelan, one of the trustees, of the fourth part; Philip Kenyon Wake, the transferee of the first mortgage, of the fifth part; and the same gentleman of the sixth part, the premises were absolutely conveyed to Mr. Wake, in consideration of the mortgages being paid off. By a Deed Poll, dated 1st October 1892, Mr. Wake declared that he stood seized of the premises on behalf of the Duke of Norfolk.

In spite of this assistance, the trustees are indebted to the Sheffield Banking Company in respect of an overdraft for 2,000*l.* Mr. Ellison allows the bank to retain the dividends on the Consols, in part discharge of the interest on this debt; but as the interest amounts to 100*l.* yearly, there is no prospect of this bequest being ever released and applied to any useful purposes.

Samuel Fox's Stocksbridge Benefit Fund.

Samuel Fox's
 Stocksbridge
 Benefit
 Fund.

By an indenture dated 26th November 1875, *Samuel Fox*, for the purpose of founding Fox's Stocksbridge Charity, paid to William Henry Fox and 12 others the sum of 7,440*l.* sterling, and transferred to them 32 shares of 100*l.* each, on which the sum of 80*l.* each had been paid up in Samuel Fox and Company, Limited, a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, and declared his intention of bequeathing a further sum of money, and conditionally upon certain events another sum of money for the same purpose, upon trust for and subject to the objects and rules declared and contained in a schedule to the indenture, that was to say, to establish a fund to enable foremen employed at or in connection with Stocksbridge Works (formerly carried on by the said Samuel Fox, and then by the company above mentioned), to give up work on attaining a certain age, and to make provision for foremen and other persons employed at and in connection with the said works who should be incapacitated for work by sickness or accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, and for the widows of such foremen and other persons as aforesaid, and for poor deserving persons resident within the jurisdiction of the Stocksbridge Local Board of Health, or within 12 miles from Stocksbridge Works.

Within a very short time it was found that the indenture did not fully express the intentions of Mr. Samuel Fox, and application was accordingly made to the Charity Commissioners by the trustees, on the 18th July 1879, for a scheme for the administration of the fund.

An Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 28th February 1882, discharged Joseph Garside, one of the original trustees, at his own request, from the trust, and established the scheme contained in the schedule, as follows, viz.:

That the Charity should be managed by 12 trustees, the first trustees being William Henry Fox, Esq., Frederick Bardwell, Esq., James Halliday, James Willis, George Henry Young, William Hale Hughes, William Matthews, Samuel Henry Byrne, Robert Dallas, Mark Thomas Hubie, John Jeffery, and Francis Hill. When vacancies should occur, either by bankruptcy, incapacity to act, resignation, or death, new trustees should be appointed by the surviving and continuing trustees by resolution, subject to approval under the seal of the Charity Commissioners. Pending such appointment the number of trustees was never to be less than seven.

Clauses 5 to 20 contain regulations for the meetings and proceedings of trustees, and the general management of the Charity. Ecclesfield.

By clause 21 the trustees are permitted to leave the endowment upon the securities upon which it was then invested, or to call in and convert into money these securities; and to invest the endowment upon the securities set forth in the third part of the scheme, viz., the Parliamentary Stocks or Funds of Great Britain, Exchequer Bills, stock of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, securities guaranteed by the British Government, except terminable annuities, mortgages of freehold land and hereditaments in England, debenture stock, bonds, or mortgages or preference stock or shares of any incorporated railway company in the United Kingdom paying a dividend upon its ordinary stock or shares; and to vary such securities at their discretion, provided that every investment should be made in the names of three at least of the trustees. And by Clause 22, the trustees were empowered out of the endowment or the income of the fund to pay up calls due or to be afterwards made in respect of the shares in "Samuel Fox and Company, Limited." Bradfield. Samuel Fox's Stocksbridge Benefit Fund—continued.

The income was to be expended, after paying the expenses of administration, in accordance with the following provisions:—

Mr. Samuel Fox was to make the appropriation of the benefit of the Charity during his lifetime, and after his death (which occurred in February 1887) the trustees, by resolution to be passed at duly constituted meetings.

The recipients of the benefit were to be elected from the following classes:

Class 1.—Foremen and heads of departments in, or connected with the works of "Samuel Fox and Company, Limited," either at Stocksbridge or within a radius of 20 miles from the works, who at the time of election should have been in the service of the company, or Samuel Fox, or both for 20 consecutive years, inclusive of apprenticeship (whether still in such service or not); and who should be of the age of 50 years, and should have given up or be desirous of giving up work, either wholly or partially.

Class 2.—Foremen and heads of departments in or connected with the said works, who should have been in such service at the works as aforesaid for 15 consecutive years, inclusive of apprenticeship (whether still in such service or not); and who, whatever their age, should by sickness or accident, or bodily or mental infirmity, be incapacitated for work, either wholly or partially, and either permanently or temporarily.

Class 3.—Foremen and heads of departments in, or connected with the said works, who should have been in the said service at the said works for 10 consecutive years, inclusive of any apprenticeship (whether still in such service or not); and who, whatever their age, should be incapacitated as in class 2.

Class 4.—Persons, whether male or female, who at the time of election should be or have been in such service at the said works in any capacity whatsoever; and who, whatever their age, and however long they may have been in such service, should by accident arising from or connected with such service, be incapacitated from work, either wholly or partially, and either permanently or temporarily.

Class 5.—Persons, whether male or female, who at the time of election, should have been in such service at the said works in any capacity whatsoever, for 15 consecutive years, inclusive of any apprenticeship (whether still in such service or not); and who, whatever their age, should be incapacitated for work as in classes 2 and 3.

Class 6.—Poor persons of good character, whether male or female, resident at the time of election within the then limits of the jurisdiction of the Stocksbridge Local Board, who should not be in regular receipt of poor law relief, and from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity, should be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions.

Class 7.—Poor persons, whether male or female, resident at the time of election within 15 miles, measured in a direct line on the ordnance map from the site of the then works, who should not be in regular receipt of poor law relief, and from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity should be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions.

After the death of Samuel Fox (who was to be at liberty to determine the number of, and to choose the recipients from all or any of the classes without regard to priority), it should be obligatory on the trustees to choose the recipients in the order of the classes (clause 27).

The recipients were to be paid such weekly or periodical payments as Samuel Fox, and after his death his trustees, should think proper, not exceeding 1*l.* per week, and the trustees were empowered to expend the whole or any portion of the stipends for the benefit of the recipients as they should think fit (clause 28).

Ecclesfield.
 Bradfield.
 Samuel Fox's
 Stocksbridge
 Benefit
 Fund—
continued.

Permission was given to Samuel Fox during his lifetime, and afterwards to the trustees, to pay stipends not exceeding 10s. per week to the widow of any recipient elected from classes 1 to 5, or of any person who, if living, would have been eligible to be a recipient, or of any person who might have been in the service of the company, however long they had been in such service, during her widowhood; and in lieu of paying the whole stipend to such widow, to expend the whole or any portion of the stipend for her benefit as they should think fit: provided that a preference should always be given to widows of recipients elected from classes 1, 2, and 3 (clause 29).

A register was to be kept containing all particulars as to the recipients, and another register for applications.

Power was given to disqualify any such "recipient" or "widow recipient" for insobriety, unbecoming conduct, bankruptcy, raising money on the security of the stipend, receipt of poor law relief, or other reason which, in the opinion of Samuel Fox during his life, and afterwards to the trustees, should seem ground for disqualification; and to remove any recipient who should have been appointed without proper qualification; or in any such case (except that of disqualification) or in case at any time the resources of the Charity should require it, to suspend the payment of the stipend, either wholly or in part, during such time as they should think fit (clause 31).

The trustees were empowered to frame such regulations as should not be inconsistent with the provisions of the scheme (clause 32).

Provision was made for the investment of surplus income upon any of the securities above mentioned in augmentation of the principal endowment (clause 34), and for the decision by the Charity Commissioners of questions affecting the scheme (clauses 37 and 38).

The endowment of the Charity at the date of the scheme, as set out in the second part thereof, consisted of the following items:—

	£	s.	d.
1. 32 shares of 100 <i>l.</i> each in "Samuel Fox and Company, Limited," upon which 80 <i>l.</i> per share was paid up	3,200	0	0
2. 22 5 per Cent. Preference Shares of 100 <i>l.</i> each in the Stocksbridge Railway Company	2,200	0	0
3. 5,240 <i>l.</i> secured, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., upon mortgage of freehold hereditaments situate at Chapeltown, in the parish of Ecclesfield, and at Birley Common, in the parish of Beighton, by deed dated 21st December 1878, and made between Samuel Fox, Esquire, of the one part, and Henry Unwin, Esquire, James Halliday and Frederick Bardwell, Esquire, of the other part	5,240	0	0
	<u>£10,640</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Actual sum invested	-	-	-	10,000	0	0
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There was also in hand uninvested	-	-	-	3,506	12	9
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Since that date new investments have been made out of accumulations of surplus income, the mortgage has been redeemed, and some investments varied. The investment account on the 31st December 1892 stood as follows:—

	Purchase Money.		
	£	s.	d.
Samuel Fox and Company, Limited :			
32 100 <i>l.</i> shares, 80 <i>l.</i> paid	2,560	0	0
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company :			
2,800 <i>l.</i> 4 per Cent. Preference Stock	2,933	19	1
North Staffordshire Railway Company :			
1,345 <i>l.</i> 5 per Cent. and 881 <i>l.</i> 4½ per Cent. Preference Stock	2,901	17	10
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company :			
2,500 <i>l.</i> 5 per Cent. Preference Stock	3,393	7	7

	Purchase Money.			Ecclesfield. Bradfield.
	£	s.	d.	
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company :				
1,250 <i>l.</i> 4¼ per Cent. South Yorkshire Rentcharge	1,452	6	10	Samuel Fox's Stocksbridge Benefit Fund— <i>continued.</i>
North British Railway Company :				
2,190 <i>l.</i> 4 per Cent. Preference Stock	2,667	5	9	
	£15,908	17	1	

At the close of 1891 there had been added to the capital account, besides the sums thus invested, the sum of 346*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, being surplus income, making a total of 16,255*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* In 1892, 332*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* surplus income was added, making a total of 16,587*l.* 15*s.* In 1893, 213*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, making a total of 16,801*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, of which 892*l.* 9*s.* was uninvested; but of this last sum, although the whole is due, part has not yet been received, and the balance in the bank was, at the end of the last half-year, only 845*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*

The half-yearly dividends on these investments in December 1893 were as follows, after deduction of income tax:—

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Fox and Company (5 per cent. dividend on the paid-up capital free of income tax)	128	0	0
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company	54	7	4
North Stafford Railway Company	51	17	8
London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company	60	13	6
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company	25	15	8
North British Railway Company	42	9	11
	£363	4	1

Samuel Fox and Co. pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent. in June; and in the whole year a dividend which of late years has been 15 per cent., but in 1893 only 12½ per cent.

The year's income from investments was 790*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* To this has to be added 21*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* income tax returned, and 9*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* bank interest less commission, making a total receipt of 821*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

The expenditure was, in payments to recipients 589*l.* 11*s.*; in law charges, 4*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; salary of Mr. Joshua Jeffery, the treasurer, who is secretary to Samuel Fox and Co., 5*l.*; salary of Mr. Joseph Booth, the clerk to the trustees, 5*l.*; auditors' fees and expenses, 11*l.* 5*s.*; miscellaneous, 5*s.*; total, 615*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

A considerable sum has been kept in hand by the trustees, varying from year to year from 200*l.* to 300*l.*, in order to meet the eventuality of the shares in Samuel Fox and Company being sold out and re-invested in a security paying a low rate of interest.

Of the trustees appointed by the scheme, Frederick Bardwell, Samuel Henry Byrne, M. T. Hubie, and Francis Hill are dead. It was stated that there would be great difficulty in future in securing trustees who should both be interested in and familiar with the works and business of Samuel Fox and Company, and at the same time resident in or near Sheffield.

There is a committee of the trustees, who meet twice a year at the office of Messrs. Burdekin, Benson, and Burdekin, the solicitors to the trustees, and consider the list of recipients and the accounts for the previous half-year. A full meeting of the trustees is held within the next few weeks, at which the committee submit their report, and the list for the following half-year is settled. The committee has hitherto consisted of Messrs. W. H. Fox, M. T. Hubie, John Jeffery, and Francis Hill, but as the first of these is non-resident, and the second and fourth only died in February 1894, the accounts of the last half-year are not yet passed, there being no committee to examine and prepare them.

Ecclesfield. During the half-year ending 30th June 1893, 294*l.* 11*s.*, and during the last half-year
Bradfield. 295*l.*, was divided among the following 6 "recipients" and 34 "widow recipients":—

Samuel Fox's Stocksbridge Benefit Fund— <i>continued.</i>			Total per Week.		
			£	s.	d.
	7 widows of Class I.		2	10	0
	7 " " II.		2	5	0
	3 " " IV.		0	18	0
	11 " " V.		2	13	6
	6 " " VI.		1	1	6
	3 men " V.		1	2	0
	2 " (one of whom receives 5 <i>l.</i> a year) of Class VI.		0	6	11
	1 man of Class VII.		0	10	0

The slight differences which will be found in working out these figures are due to a death of a widow in June 1893, and an interval when one pension dropped out, and other similar causes.

The payments to these recipients averaged from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per week. The recipients generally attend at the works at Stocksbridge, and are paid by the cashier out of the company's moneys; and the cashier is reimbursed, without any addition for interest, when the next half-yearly meeting of the trustees has taken place. Thus there was at the date of the Inquiry a sum of about 300*l.* payable to "Samuel Fox and Company" out of 845*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* accumulations of income lying at the bank.

It will be observed that no payments are made to persons chosen from class 3, the reason alleged being that these are provided for by another fund in existence at the works.

The majority of the recipients were appointed by Mr. Samuel Fox. Since his death the trustees have only appointed 15, of whom two have died. It would thus appear that the recipients are long lived, and the reason why so few men are on the list was stated by Mr. Booth, the clerk of the fund, to be that retired and disabled workmen only survived a very few years.

Chapelry of Bolsterstone.

CHAPELRY OF BOLSTERSTONE.

The Doles.

The Doles (see page 6).

i. Richard Morton's.

i. *Richard Morton's*.—The rentcharge of 1*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1828 is now paid either by Mrs. Clarke, of the Old Silkstone and Dodworth Coal and Iron Company, or her daughter, Mrs. Fullerton, through Mr. H. B. Nash, of Dodworth, the present agent for the company. This dole is entitled *Scott's Dole* in the Digest of 1873-75.

ii. Hodgkin- son's.

ii. *Hodgkinson's Dole*.—This dole of 1*l.* has not for many years passed through the schoolmaster's hands, but was retained out of his salary, and paid direct to the Dole Committee.

iii. Bland's.

iii. *Bland's Dole*.—The Rev. Thomas Bland, by will dated 6th July 1814, and proved on the 21st August 1818, after reciting that he had advanced towards making the turnpike road from Wadsley to Langset the sum of 25*l.*, and that there was due to him from the trustees of the road the sum of 45*l.*, the price at which 3 roods of his land at Middlewood was taken by them under an Act of Parliament passed for making the said road, and that on account of such advancement and sale he claimed to have some right or interest in the said road or the tolls to arise therefrom, gave and bequeathed such right or claim and all moneys he might be entitled to receive in respect thereof unto Isaac Newton, his executors and administrators, upon trust on Christmas Day in every year to divide and pay the annual interest and proceeds thereof unto and among such poor persons inhabiting and being in the township of Bradfield, being members of the Church of England, and not Methodists or Dissenting from her Communion, as had no pay from the said township, in like manner as other small sums given for the like purposes are distributed.

The testator also gave 20*l.* to the said Isaac Newton, his executors and administrators, upon trust to invest the same at interest upon some permanent security, and on Christmas Day in every year to divide and pay the annual interest and proceeds thereof

unto and among the like descriptions of poor persons as last above mentioned inhabiting and dwelling in the chapelry of Bolsterstone in such manner as the parson and chapelwardens should approve of.

The said Isaac Newton died about 1849, having made his will, and appointed his son, William Newton, executor thereof, who invested the 20*l.* in a Turnpike Bond secured on the tolls of the said road.

William Newton died in 1851.

"As to the residue of Bland's Gift, it appears that the same became ultimately represented by other Turnpike Bonds secured on the tolls of the said road, which, after failing to pay any interest for many years, now pay 5*l.* per cent. as accruing interest and 2½ per cent. by way of back interest.

"The treasurer of the road pays 4*l.* 16*s.* a year (which includes the said annual "payment of 20*s.*, to the chapelwardens.") [W.S., 1860.]

In 1869, John Grayson, the surviving trustee of Bland's will, died, and on the 16th November 1870, the money on loan to the Wadsley and Langset Turnpike, amounting to 95*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, was repaid to his executors, Messrs. Priam John Hudson, and Joshua Smith.

This sum was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 11th January 1884, and on the 30th of that month 93*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* Consols purchased therewith were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, pursuant to another Order of the previous day.

The dividends, amounting to 2*l.* 11*s.* yearly, are remitted to Mr. Hudson, and of this sum only 11*s.* 4*d.* should be appropriated to the chapelry of Bolsterstone, and the remainder, 1*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, should be distributed in the rest of the township of Bradfield, if the proportions of the original gifts, namely 20*l.* and 70*l.*, are to be observed.

As a matter of fact they are not, and the whole of the income has, since the repayment of the capital, if not longer, been appropriated to Bolsterstone. At the present time the vicar and churchwardens have two persons from Bradfield on their list, but this is not owing to a desire to give Bradfield its due.

From these three sources the vicar of Bolsterstone receives 4*l.* 11*s.* yearly.

A meeting is held on Christmas Day or in the week following in the vestry, due notice having previously been given in the parish magazine and on the church door. This meeting used formerly to be held at the inn, and was no doubt better attended then. As it is, some of the public come, and it is in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants thus assembled that the method of distribution is settled. As a rule the money is divided among about 18 poor widows, who are almost all above 60 years of age, and members of the Church of England, in sums varying from 10*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* There are very few dissenters in the village of Bolsterstone; but there are many at Stocksbridge, which is partly in Bolsterstone Chapelry, and it does not seem that they ever receive a share of the doles. Some of the recipients also receive poor law relief.

Bolsterstone School with John Grayson's Bequest (see page 6).

Upon Mr. Rimington's promissory note mentioned in the Report of 1828, above set out, being eventually paid off the principal was expended as follows:—

By indenture dated 13th September 1842, and made between Robert Steel and Francis, his wife, of the one part, and John Morton and four others of the other part, the parties of the first part, in consideration of 130*l.*, part of the 150*l.*, conveyed to the parties of the second part a close called the School Croft, containing 1 a. 1 r. 34 p., and another close called the Edge Field, containing 1 a. 2 r. 37 p., upon trust to dispose of the same, to receive the rents and pay the same to the schoolmaster of the said school for the education of children according to the will of John Hodgkinson and upon the trusts thereof.

10*l.*, other part of the 150*l.*, was paid by the trustees for their costs of the above purchase, and 10*l.*, the residue of the 150*l.*, was expended in the repairs of the buildings on the property so purchased.

"There have been from time to time several appointments by deed of new trustees, by the last of which, dated 28th October 1856, George Senior and John Grayson as surviving trustees, conveyed to George Ridge and his heirs the two closes above mentioned to hold to him and his heirs to the use of the said George Senior, the said John Grayson, Joseph Creswick, Amos Ridal, and Thomas Bocking, their heirs and assigns upon trust to manage the same for the benefit of the school and schoolmaster according to the foundation.

Ecclesfield.
—
Bolsterstone
Doles—
continued.

Bolsterstone
School.

Ecclesfield.
 —
 Bolsterstone
 School—
continued.

"The said deed also declared that the said trustees, except Thomas Bocking, should stand possessed of the 1,366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols then standing in their names (being the aggregate of the said stock given by the will of the testator), to dispose of the same for the benefit of the school and schoolmaster, and upon the trusts of the will.

"The three new trustees were prior to the execution of the deed elected by ballot in pursuance of the Will.

"The sum of 100*l.* directed by the will to be paid for rebuilding the school premises was applied for that purpose, but the site thereof has not been included in the trust deeds, and consequently it cannot be discovered in whom the legal estate therein is now vested.

"The question therefore of vesting such site either in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, or in the trustees of the Charity arises.

"The five trustees are all alive, and three of them, viz., George Senior, John Grayson, and Joseph Creswick, are members of the Church of England; the other two, viz., Amos Ridal and Thomas Bocking being Congregational dissenters.

"The master, John Barton Tuckett, who is a member of the Church of England, occupies the school premises rent free, and receives the net income of the Charity after the trustees have distributed 1*l.* a year to the poor in small sums of money.

"All children born and resident within the chapelry on presenting themselves to the master are educated free of charge.

"The course of education consists of reading, writing, and arithmetic, the Church Catechism not being taught except at the request of the parents.

"The ages of the children vary from five years upwards, a few adults being taught by the master.

"Mr. Grayson is the acting trustee, and collects the rents and makes the necessary payments.

"The school premises being dilapidated the trustees are erecting new ones, for which purpose they have raised 234*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* by voluntary subscriptions, out of which the sum of 23*l.* 10*s.*, the costs of the last trust deed, are also to be paid.

"No application has been made to the Council on Education for their assistance.

"The Rev. John Bell, the incumbent of Bolsterstone, has applied to the Board on the subject of the late appointment of trustees, objecting that the school is a Church of England school, and that the appointment of two dissenters as trustees may change its character.

"This objection, which was renewed by Mr. Bell before me, has been to a certain extent dealt with by the Board, which suggests that in order to save any application to the Court of Chancery on the subject, the two dissenting trustees might withdraw.

"I explained to the trustees the advantage of transferring the 1,366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and informed them of the necessary steps to be taken by them for that purpose." [W.S., 1860.]

The Consols were not so transferred until the 16th August 1882, when they were transferred in consequence of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 11th of the same month, empowering the Official Trustees to call for the transfer.

George Senior and Thomas Bocking being dead, on the 1st March 1866 John Grayson gave notice to Joseph Creswick and Amos Ridal, that owing to old age he desired to tender his resignation, except so far as to concur and join in the necessary legal assurances in connection with the appointment of new trustees. It appears that he resigned in this manner so as to reduce the number of trustees to two, and thus hasten the appointment of new ones.

At a meeting of ratepayers held shortly afterwards Joseph Creswick gave verbal notice of his resignation, and the following four new trustees were appointed by ballot, viz., John Grayson (in spite of his resignation), Samuel Fox, John Charlesworth, and Thomas Brearley.

Amos Ridal refused at first to convey the estates to these new trustees, on the ground, it is said, that trustees appointed by deed had no power to resign; upon the Commissioners however giving their opinion that the resignations and appointments were valid, the estates were duly conveyed to the new trustees, and on the 31st January 1867, the stock was transferred into the names of John Grayson, Amos Ridal, Samuel Fox, and John Charlesworth.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 22nd September 1882, John Charlesworth was discharged from the trusts, and Robert Bocking, Priam John Hudson, and Joe Marsden were appointed new trustees jointly with Samuel Fox and Matthew Brearley, the survivors of the trustees appointed in 1866; and the real estate belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

Matthew Brearley and Samuel Fox are dead. Of the three survivors Messrs. Hudson and Marsden are churchmen, and Mr. Bocking describes himself as "non-sectarian." Mr. Marsden is honorary secretary to the trustees.

Ecclesfield.

Bolsterstone
School—

continued.

John
Grayson's
Bequest.

The said *John Grayson*, who died on the 17th August 1869, bequeathed by his will, dated 13th July 1869, and proved at Wakefield the 30th October following, the sum of 200*l.* to be paid out of his personal estate and free from legacy duty, unto the trustees for the time being of the Endowed School at Bolsterstone, upon trust to invest the same and to pay the interest thereof to the schoolmaster for the time being of the said Endowed School, for the free education of six boys and four girls from the age of 10 years to 13 years, in reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic and good manners, such children to be natives and residents of Bolsterstone, and to be nominated by the trustees of the said Endowed School.

150*l.* of the above bequest was lent to William Shaw, of Storth House, Bolsterstone, and Sarah his wife, upon mortgage at 5 per cent. interest, of three cottages at Carr Lane Top, by indenture dated 24th September, 1872.

The remaining 50*l.* was lent to the same William Shaw on the 24th March 1874, on the security of his promissory note at 5 per cent. interest.

These mortgages were called in in May 1889, and the purchaser of the Carr Lane Top property repaid the 150*l.* and interest, making a total of 156*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, of which 150*l.* was deposited in the Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank, which pays interest thereon at the rate of 2½ per cent. William Shaw having in the meantime died insolvent it was useless pressing for the 50*l.* due on the promissory note, which is therefore now lost.

The Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission shows that in 1867 there were 56 boys and 61 girls under instruction, of whom four paid a weekly fee of 3*d.* (Vol. XVIII., p. 382.)

The school was conducted as an elementary school until about 1885, when the Education Department struck it off the list of certified efficient schools on account of the want of a certificated teacher and separate offices for boys and girls. Up to this time the endowment had been insufficient to provide for the demands of the Education Department, but the school was very popular, and had 140 children on the books, while the National School at Bolsterstone, which satisfied the requirements of that Department, was languishing for want of children.

Under these circumstances the trustees of the two schools, at the suggestion of Mr. J. R. Blakiston, one of Her Majesty's Chief Inspectors of Schools, came to a provisional agreement for the joint use of the schools. By this agreement, which is dated 12th December 1885, the schools are free to all entitled to the benefit of the endowed school, and open to others upon payment of fees. The National School building is used as a mixed school for the elder children, who are taught by the former master of the Endowed School; and the Endowed School for the infants under a mistress, who is a churchwoman. The vicar, the Rev. W. R. Wilson, on behalf of the National School trustees, and Mr. Joe Marsden, on behalf of the Endowed School trustees, form an acting committee. The arrangement, which was meant to be merely experimental, has worked very well, and is not likely to require variation, but no deed has yet been executed embodying it.

At the time of making this arrangement the trustees of the Charity were doing their utmost to remedy the defects in the accommodation of the school, and Mr. Samuel Fox, in particular, proceeded at once, at his own expense, to build new offices and sheds in the playground, and to put a heating apparatus in the school. Since the date of the amalgamation the combined schools have been conducted as a public elementary school, the average attendance in the year ending August 1892 being 136, and at the present time 181. The grant in 1892 was 106*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

The Rev. Henry Robertshaw, Congregational minister, on behalf of the Nonconformists of Stocksbridge, objected to the amalgamation because of the possible injury that might be inflicted on the inhabitants by an undenominational Charity being monopolised by members of the Established Church. This objection has, since the Inquiry, been supported by a petition signed by a great number of the Nonconformist inhabitants of Stocksbridge. It was said, on the other side, that Stocksbridge lies at a distance of one to one and a half miles from the school; and that children from Stocksbridge would not climb the steep hill to Bolsterstone every day under any circumstances, and the less so as there is admirable school accommodation in Stocksbridge. No objection was made on the part of Nonconformists in Bolsterstone itself; most of them, on the contrary, send their children to the school, and none have claimed the advantage of the conscience clause. Since the Inquiry a petition has been received bearing numerous signatures of late pupils and parents of pupils of all denominations, including Roman Catholics.

Ecclesfield.
—
Bolsterstone
School—
continued.

and praying for a continuance of the present system. And Mr. Blakiston has reiterated his opinion that to reverse the policy of combination would be most injurious to the interests of the inhabitants of Bolsterstone.

The question, however, is not a new one. It will be seen by the extract from Mr. Skirrow's Report of 1860, that the complaint of that date was the contrary, namely, that the appointment of Amos Ridal and Thomas Bocking as new trustees in 1856 might alter the Church of England character of the school. It was proved immediately after that appointment, to the satisfaction of the Charity Commissioners, that although there was no trace of denominational bias in the wills of Ellis and Hodgkinson, yet the school had always been in the hands of trustees who were churchmen, and managed in connection with the church; and in 1857 the then Secretary to the Charity Commissioners recommended the amalgamation which has now taken place.

The estate consists of:—

1. The schoolmaster's house, let at the yearly rent of 6*l.* 10*s.* to the mother of the infant schoolmistress.
2. The school and site, now in hand.
3. Four closes, containing 3½ acres of grazing land, not of good quality, let on a yearly tenancy since 1891 to James Bullers Nichols, at the yearly rent of 5*l.* 5*s.*, the best rent obtainable. The trustees ask every year for tenders for the occupation of this land.
4. 1,366*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols, in the hands of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, producing an annual income of 37*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*
5. 150*l.* on deposit in the bank, producing 3*l.* 15*s.* yearly.

The total income, therefore, is 53*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* The only outgoings are the dole of 1*l.*, which is paid to the Dole Committee; a premium of 7*s.* 6*d.* for fire insurance, the buildings being insured with the Lancashire Insurance Company for 500*l.*; and such small repairs as may be necessary.

The balance of the income is paid over each year to the joint account of the two schools for general purposes. The balance to the credit of the Charity in the bank on the 31st December 1893 (including the year's dividends since March) was 195*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*, of which 165*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* was on deposit.

CHAPELRY OF MIDHOPE.

Midhope School (see page 12).

Chapelry of
Midhope.

Midhope
School.

The award mentioned in the Report of 1828 was never completed.

The estate remains as it was in 1828, and consists of the following particulars:—

	£	s.	d.
The schoolhouse and garden, occupied by Mr. Morton, the schoolmaster, rent free	—	—	—
Land, containing 1a. 2r. 20p. of pasture, with a barn built thereon, at Midhope, let to William Clixby on a yearly tenancy at the annual rent of	2	10	0
Two cottages let on monthly tenancies to John Hirst and Elizabeth Bramall, at the annual rent of 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	7	0	0
	£9	10	0

The whole income is paid into the general fund of the school, and applied to no particular purpose.

No information is forthcoming as to the history of this school further than is set out in the Report of 1828, save that Mr. Skirrow reported that Thomas Elliott, the schoolmaster in 1859, had been appointed in 1816 (*i.e.*, previous to the date of Bland's will), and in 1859 was a member of the Church of England and also the Chapel clerk.

The school was always conducted as a Church school before it came under the inspection of the Education Department, the master being a churchman, and the Church Catechism being taught. The master received the whole income and the school pence. Eight children were taught free.

In November 1883 the school first came under inspection, and in January 1884 Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Kaye, the first certificated teacher, was appointed mistress. She was

succeeded in November 1887 by Mrs. Margaret Anne Herbert, who resigned in October 1891. During this period the attendance varied greatly, it was alleged because of the agricultural nature of the surrounding district, being in one year as high as 46 and in the next 28, and in 1890 as low as 19. The annual Parliamentary Grant was frequently reduced for insufficient or unsatisfactory accommodation, but the reports of the inspectors as to the educational work of the school were uniformly good. The mistress received a salary of about 50*l.*, the income arising from endowment, the whole of the grant, the school pence, which were at the rate of 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.* weekly, and a house rent-free; and she paid for all the outgoings and expenses of the school.

In 1890, not only had the numbers in attendance fallen to 19, but the number of free scholars had fallen from eight to three, and in the following year to two.

In August 1891 all of the existing trustees, with the exception of Joseph Crossley, resigned in a body, and in October Mrs. Herbert sent in her resignation.

A public meeting was summoned on the 15th August, which, in accordance with the directions of Bland's will, appointed the following new trustees: Alexander Wentworth McDonald Bosville, of Bridlington; Reginald Henry Rinnington Rimington Wilson and Charles Macro Wilson, both of Bolsterstone; William Fenton de Wend, of Bridgnorth, Salop, in addition to Joseph Crossley, of Midhope, the continuing trustee.

The school is now conducted as a mixed public elementary school. Charles Morton is the master, and his wife gives instruction in needlework. There were 31 scholars in attendance in the last school year, and the amount of the grant was 46*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, including two grants of 10*l.* each under Articles 104 and 105 of the Code of 1893, payable to schools in thinly-populated districts. Twenty-six scholars still pay a weekly fee of 1*d.* each.

PARISH OF STANNINGTON.

The Spoone Trusts, &c. (see page 7).

The early history of these Charities will be found in the Report of 1828.

By an order dated 23rd December 1828, and made by the Vice-Chancellor in the matter of Richard Spoone's and Bingley House Trusts, on the petition of the Attorney-General, it was ordered that it should be referred to the Master to take an account of the property subject to the trusts for a preaching minister at or near Stannington, and for the paying for the learning of poor children, and also of the property subject to the Bingley House Trust, and that the Master should appoint trustees of the property and settle conveyances of the said trust estate to such trustees, and that the Master should take an account of the Bingley House estate received by the trustees from 1814 and of the application thereof, and that the Master should settle a scheme for the application of the balance found to be due and the future rents of the said estate.

The Master by his report, dated 11th May 1830, found the facts as recited in the indenture of 20th November 1789, set out in the Report of 1828, and the estates belonging to the Charities to be those set out in the indentures of 10th and 11th May 1830 hereinafter mentioned, and he appointed Offley Shore, John Brewin, William Fisher, William Newbould, Edward Manson, the younger, John Watson, the younger, and Thomas Asline Ward to be trustees of the Charities, together with Samuel Shore, and he settled the drafts of the indentures of the 10th and 11th May 1830, and found on a review of the accounts of the Bingley Trust from 1814 to the date of his report that there was a balance of 149*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* owing to the Charity by Samuel Shore, the survivor of the trustees appointed by the indenture of 1789, and he approved of a scheme for the application of the said sum of 149*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, and the future rents and profits of the Bingley House Trust.

The scheme was as follows, viz.: that the said balance of 149*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, or a competent part thereof, should be applied in the first place in paying the costs of all parties to the petition, and of the subsequent proceedings therein, but if the same should be insufficient for that purpose, then that future rents should be applied in the first place to make good any deficiency; that in case any surplus should remain of the 149*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* after paying such costs, the same, and also the future rents should be applied in the first place to the payment of a proportion of the future expenses of appointing new trustees, whenever the number should be reduced to three; the property subject to Spoone's Trusts, so long as the same should continue united with the Bingley House Trust, as was then the case, bearing its due proportion of such expenses; and also to the payment of the expenses of supporting, rebuilding and repairing Bingley House and the out buildings.

Ecclesfield.
—
Midhope
School—
continued.

Parish of
Stanning-
ton.

—
The Spoone
Trusts.

Bingley
House
Scheme,
1830.

Ecclesfield.
 Stannington.
 The Spoone
 Trusts—
continued.
 Bingley
 House
 Scheme,
 1830—
continued.

2ndly.—Toward supporting and repairing the school at Stannington, founded by Richard Spoone, and the schoolhouse wherein the master thereof resided, and the out-offices thereto belonging.

3rdly.—In payment of a yearly sum not exceeding 3*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of fuel, clothing, medicines, or other necessities for the relief of the aged poor in the winter season.

But notwithstanding the three last proposals, it should at all times thereafter be competent for the trustees for the time being, at their discretion, to retain all or any part of the future rents in their hands, to accumulate and form a fund for the purpose of rebuilding, supporting, and repairing Bingley House, that the charitable intentions of the founder might not fail through the dilapidations of the trust estate.

And lastly, in case, after providing for the several purposes aforesaid, there should remain any surplus of the rents of the said estate applicable to charitable purposes, that the same should be paid and applied towards the relief of the most deserving poor inhabitants of the parish of Stannington, in such manner as the trustees should think fit, preferring such poor persons as had never received or not recently received parochial relief.

By indentures of lease and release dated respectively 10th and 11th May 1830, approved as above mentioned by the master, it was witnessed that for the considerations therein mentioned, the said Samuel Shore, as surviving trustee, under the said indenture of 20th November 1789, conveyed to the said Offley Shore and the said six others and their heirs—

1st.—All those tenements and hereditaments devised by Richard Spoone, in trust for and towards maintaining a preaching minister at or near Stannington, and the allotments of land awarded in pursuance of an Inclosure Act of 31st. G. III., to the trustees of Stannington Chapel.

2ndly.—All those tenements and hereditaments called Sim House and the close adjoining, devised by Richard Spoone in trust for paying for the learning of poor children, and the allotments awarded in pursuance of the said Act to the trustees of Stannington School in respect of the hereditaments called Sim House, and under an exchange since made.

3rdly.—All that tenement called Bingley House, and half oxgang of land and the allotment awarded in pursuance of the said Act in respect of the Bingley House property.

To hold to the said Offley Shore and six others, parties of the second part, to the use of the said Samuel Shore of the first part, and the said parties of the second part upon the following trusts, viz.: As to the premises first and secondly described and released; upon the respective trusts, and for the respective purposes declared by the will of Richard Spoone, and as to the premises thirdly described and released upon the trusts declared concerning the same by the recited presentment or surrender at the Court Baron of the Duke of Norfolk held at Sheffield, the 12th May, 4 William and Mary, and subject to the scheme set forth in the Master's report if and so soon as the same should be confirmed by order of the court, and subject to any further order of the court in the matter. And it was by the said indenture declared that there should be eight trustees of the property devised by Richard Spoone, and of that belonging to the Bingley House Trust, and that from time to time as the trustees should by death or otherwise be reduced to three, the surviving trustees should elect five others, fit and proper persons to fill up the number of eight trustees of the property respectively, and that immediately on such election the respective trust estates should be conveyed, so that the same might vest in such new trustees jointly with the surviving trustees.

The report of the Master was confirmed by the Master of the Rolls on the 27th May 1831, who also further referred it to the Master to tax, as between solicitor and client, the costs of the Attorney-General and of Samuel Shore, and ordered such taxed costs to be satisfied out of the said sum of 149*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, and so far as that sum should be insufficient, then out of the rents and profits of the Bingley House Trust.

	£	s.	d.
The costs of the Attorney-General were taxed at -	-	117	12 10
Samuel Shore's costs at -	-	70	4 1
		£187	16 11

The difference between this sum and the 149*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* owing by Samuel Shore, viz., 38*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, became the first charge upon, and was first liquidated out of the subsequent rents of the Bingley House estate.

Bingley House Trust.—By an indorsement on the deed of 11th May 1830 dated 4th January 1881, Thomas Jessop (since deceased) and Michael Hunter, the younger, the survivors of the trustees appointed by an earlier indorsement, dated 10th January 1862, upon the same deed, conveyed the Charity estate to themselves and the following new trustees:—Edward Thomas Atkin, Joseph Shaw Beckett, James Smith Beckett, Edward Mitchell Gibbs, John Henry Hunter (since deceased), and Herbert Bramley. The six survivors, who are all Unitarians, are the present trustees.

Ecclesfield.
—
Stannington
—
The Spooner
Trusts—
continued.
Bingley
House
Trust.

The estate belonging to the Charity consists of the following particulars:—

Description in Charity Plan Book.	Acreage.			Ordnance Survey.	
				Number of Field	and Acreage.
	A.	R.	P.		A.
House Field	2	1	35	158	— 2·648
Bingley House	0	0	36	159	— ·213
Smithy Field	1	0	11	160	} — 3·017
Middle Field	2	0	4	"	
Bank	1	1	31	127	} — 2·491
Thistly Field	1	0	13	"	
Pasture Field	2	0	14	161	— 2·169
Paddock	0	3	33	126	} — 3·042
Allotment	2	0	20	"	
Total	13	1	37		13·580

The whole (13a. 1r. 37p.) is let to Jonathan Revitt on a yearly tenancy at the annual rent, lately reduced from 30*l.*, of 25*l.*, which, Mr. Bramley said, was the best rent obtainable. Mr. Sutton, who owns the adjacent land, said that he had never been given the chance of becoming tenant, and that he would give 30*l.* rent for the farm.

A separate banking account is kept for this Charity. The income is applied in accordance with the Scheme of 1830, first, towards the repairs and insurance against fire of Bingley House and then of the school, the premiums being 5*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* respectively, and the repairs having varied in the past 10 years, as to the house, from 5*l.* to 21*l.*, averaging 10*l.* 10*s.* a year, and, as to the school, from nothing to 27*l.*, averaging 8*l.* a year. It has been decided by the opinion of the Charity Commissioners, given in 1875, that the Charity money could only be expended on the fabric of the school, and not on the furniture. A sum of 3*l.* has annually been given to the poor, and generally an additional 3*l.*, the trustees availing themselves of the permission given by the scheme to expend any unrequired balance for the relief of the poor.

The list of the recipients for 1893 contains the names of 20 persons, of whom 14 were widows, one was an aged unmarried woman, and five were old men who were sick or out of work. As regards their religious denomination, six were Churchmen or Churchwomen, six Unitarians, six Wesleyans, and two Roman Catholics. These were selected by local gentlemen deputed for the purpose by the trustees. Mr. Jonathan Revitt attends to the distribution, which is generally made in money, in sums of 3*s.*

The remainder of the income is accumulated as a fund for the repair of Bingley House, and at the close of 1893 the account with the Sheffield Banking Company showed a balance of 141*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Spoone's Trust for the Minister—*Spoone's Trust for the School*—*Marshall's Charity*—*The Spout House Charity*.—The estates belonging to these Charities are contiguous, and are now managed as one. From a plan and schedules made in 1834, from a survey by the late Mr. John Fowler, of Sheffield, surveyor, and now in the custody of Mr. Herbert Bramley, the clerk to the trustees, it appears that they consisted of the following particulars, alongside of which are placed the corresponding numbers and areas of the closes as they appear in the new Ordnance Survey. The identification of the closes is due to Mr. Bramley. The new survey shows the area of the estate to be little more than an acre larger than was previously supposed.

Ecclesfield.	Description in Charity Plan Book.	Acreage.	Ordnance Survey.	
Stannington.			Number of Field and Acreage.	
The Spooone Trusts— continued.				
Spoone, for the Minister:				
	Allotment, called Mill Field	A. R. P. 2 0 31	1,013	2·281
	" " Whin Field (part of)	0 3 12	1,010	4·456
	" " Cocked Hat Field (part of)	0 0 3	1,011	(includes part of Spout Estate).
	" (Private Road)	0 0 4		·984
	" called Near Roe Haigh Field	0 1 30		(includes part of Spout Estate).
	" " Middle Roe Haigh Field	1 1 33	1,012	3·010
	" " Far Roe Haigh Field	1 1 36		
	Old Enclosure, called Spooone Field	2 0 32	987	4·613
	" " Middle Field	2 0 38		
	" " Pea Field	3 0 2	1,008	3·363
				(part in Spout Estate).
	" " Near Cloudhouse Field	2 2 6	990	2·649
	" " Far Cloudhouse Field	2 2 16	989	2·676
	Allotment " Tom Ing (part of)	0 0 12	988	·400
	" " Chapel Field (part of)	0 1 4	986	(part in Marshall's).
	Old Enclosure called Bowcroft, lying at some distance from the main body of the estate	2 1 10	353	2·368
		21 2 29		
Spoone, for the School:				
	Ban-Croft Field	1 3 14	969	1·862
	Schoolmaster's House (occupied by the farmer) and part of an allotment	0 0 11	980	2·082
	Old enclosure, called House Field	1 3 29		
	" " Pasture Field	1 2 38	983	1·643
	Rough piece	1 1 8	981	1·457
	Old Enclosure (Chapel Field)	1 1 13	984	1·513
	Cottage Garden and Yard (Sun House)	0 0 19		
	School and School Croft, being part of an allotment	0 3 18	903	·506
			902	·357
		9 0 30		
Marshall's Charity:				
	Two Closes (Upper and Nether Stoups Field)	1 1 25	979	·640
	An allotment called Roe Haigh	2 0 3	978	·764
	Part of Chapel Field	2 3 27	1,017	2·028
	Chapel, Chapel Yard, Cottage, &c.	0 0 38	986	3·062
	Part of Tom Ing	2 2 20	988	2·734
				(part is Spooone's for the Minister).
		9 0 33		
Spout House Charity:				
	Allotment (upon part of which the minister's house is now built) called Hang Moor	2 2 24	included in 993	
	Spout House, Stables, Cottage, and Garden	1 1 8	992	1·287
	Kitchen Garden and Old Enclosure	0 0 30	993	5·011
	Meadow	2 0 15		
	Far Field	2 2 33	1,002	3·507
	Middle Field	3 1 9	1,003	4·211
	House Field	4 1 10	991	4·288
	Intake	1 1 25	1,004	2·232
	The Bank	2 3 2	1,007	·591
	Allotment called Pea Field	0 1 1	1,009A	·152
	" " Near Roe Haigh Field	0 2 8		
	" " Cocked Hat Field	1 1 6		
	" " Whin Field	2 0 34		
	Private Road	0 0 22	1,010	4·456
			1,011	·300
				(part) (include part of Spooone Estate for Minister).
		25 0 27		
	Total	65 0 39		

In the time of the immediate predecessors of the present tenants the estates were supposed to be divisible and the rent apportioned as follows :—

Name of Estate.	Area.	Rent paid by John Revitt.	Rent paid by George Revitt, jun.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spoone Minister	21 2 29	22 3 6	(Bowcroft) 4 9 6
Ditto School	9 0 30	—	23 0 0
Marshall's	9 0 33	2 0 3-2 2 6	7 0 30-16 10 6
Spout House	25 0 27	55 14 0	—
	65 0 39	80 0 0	44 0 0

Ecclesie d.
Stannington.
The Spoone
Trusts—
continued.

When in March 1892 the rents were reduced, an endeavour was made to re-assess them as follows :—

Estate.	Area.	Rent.	
		Tenant, Vincent Revitt.	Tenant, Geo. H. Revitt.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Spoone, for minister	21 2 29	22 16 0	4 9 6
Spoone, for school	9 0 30	—	19 0 0
Marshall's	9 0 33	2 2 0	16 10 6
Spout House	25 0 27	47 12 0	—
		72 10 0	40 0 0

Vincent Revitt is, therefore, tenant of 46a. 2r. 9p., and holds under a memorandum of agreement, at the yearly rent of 72*l.* 10*s.*; and George Henry Revitt is tenant of 18a. 2r. 30p., and holds on a verbal agreement at the yearly rent of 40*l.*

The land, which is partly arable, but mainly pasture, is not very valuable, being on a steep slope and facing north.

The total income of 112*l.* 10*s.* is divided, after deduction of small sums for fire insurance of the Stannington, generally known as the Underbank Chapel premises, and Spout House, and poor and highway rates, in the proportion of 20*l.* to the schoolmaster, and the balance, generally amounting to 90*l.*, to the minister. The schoolmaster, therefore, gets rather more than he is entitled to, and the minister rather less.

Until the loan advanced by the Bingley House Trust to the Chapel trustees for the repair of Spout House has been paid off (which should be in 1896), the instalments and the interest on the loan will be deducted from the share accruing to the minister.

The three estates of Spoone, Marshall, and the Spout House are managed by practically the same persons, and there is one banking account for the three, but each has its separate set of trustees, as is mentioned below.

Spoone's Trust for Education.—"Mr. George Revitt, an Unitarian, was first appointed master in 1844, under an agreement dated 24th February 1844, by which the master was, in consideration of a salary of 20*l.* a year, to instruct a number of scholars, not exceeding 25, to be nominated by the trustees, viz., boys and girls, in reading and writing, without charge or entrance money, he charging the free scholars only for pens, ink, slates, books, and papers at the usual prices; to vacate his office and the school premises upon a three months notice to quit in writing from the trustees or their treasurer, to keep the school and premises internally in repair, and whitewash the school once a year.

"The master agreed without rent or charge to permit the school to be used as a Sunday school, that poor children might be instructed every Sabbath by teachers attending worship at Stannington Chapel, aided by the master at least once a fortnight.

Ecclesfield. "It was also agreed that the government of the school should be, subject to the rules next following, under the inspection of the minister of Stannington chapel, and two householders of Stannington to be annually nominated as visitors of the school to see the rules performed, viz :

Stannington. "The school hours to be from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock in the afternoon in summer, and from 9 o'clock to 12 o'clock in the morning and from 2 o'clock to 4 o'clock in the winter.

The Spooner Trusts—*continued.* "Mr. Revitt has held the office of master from 1844 up to the present time ; his immediate predecessor, Mr. Guelder, a member of the Church of England, was master for 47 years, and succeeded Mr. Marsden, also a member of the Church of England.

"There are 20 children, boys and girls, on the foundation, 15 of whom are appointed by the trustees, and five by Mr. George Roncksley (the heir of Wm. Roncksley mentioned in the Report of 1828).

"The trustees, however, and Mr. George Roncksley have for many years left the nomination of the 20 foundation children to Mr. Shaw, he being a most respectable resident of Stannington, and having a greater knowledge of the poorer classes there than they could have, who are non-resident.

"Mr. Shaw is a member of the Church of England, and stated that the children so nominated by him were of all religious denominations.

"Mr. Revitt, the master, stated that at the present time one-third of the scholars were Unitarians, the remaining two-thirds being members of other religious denominations, viz., either other kinds of dissenters or members of the Church of England, but no Roman Catholics.

"In addition to the 20 foundation scholars, there are on the books at present 51 pay scholars, boys and girls, who are charged capitation fees of 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.*, according to circumstances, which form part of the emoluments of the master.

"Both boys and girls, whose ages vary from 8 to 13 years, are taught by Mr. Revitt, there being no schoolmistress.

"The course of education consists of reading, writing, arithmetic and geography ; the scriptures are read at the school, but no catechism of any kind is taught.

"The trustees visit the school always once a year, but sometimes oftener, and the said Mr. Shaw once a month.

"The trustees used to be accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Wright, but the Rev. Mr. Moon, his successor in the Unitarian ministry, visits the school once in three weeks.

"In 1852 the old school was pulled down and a new one erected upon the land of the Charity adjoining the old site at a cost of 500*l.* or 600*l.*, which was liquidated partly by the Bingley House Trust and partly by voluntary contributions, amounting to 270*l.*, leaving, however, an overdrawn bankers' account to a small amount, which is in process of liquidation by means of the annual payment of 4*l.* agreed by the master to be made by him to the trustees which sum, however, prior to such arrangement was appropriated to the general expenses of the school. The arrangement as to the 4*l.* was made with Mr. Revitt subsequently to the agreement made by him in February 1844." [W.S., 1860.]

For the purpose of paying off the overdraft mentioned in Mr. Skirrow's Report above, a bazaar was held in the Channing Hall, Sheffield, on the 21st April 1885, and the debt was finally discharged on the 10th July following.

According to the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission (Vol. XVIII., p. 382), there were 20 boys and eight girls under instruction in 1867, who paid no fee, except 2*d.* a week if they took arithmetic. The master, who was appointed by the trustees, was neither a graduate nor certificated, and the school was not under Government inspection. There were two teachers, who were no doubt the master and his wife.

The school came under Government inspection in 1873, at which date there were 53 in attendance. It appears from the Report of the Education Department for the year ending August 1892 that there were then 64 in attendance, and that the amount of the grant was 43*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* In the following year, the attendance was 79 and the amount of the grant 71*l.* 17*s.* The schoolmaster receives the whole of the grant, in consideration whereof he discharges the ordinary school expenses (amounting to 22*l.* or 23*l.* annually) other than those provided for by the Bingley House Trust.

The children are of all denominations. The master is George Henry Hague who is assisted by his wife, Mrs. Eleanor Hague. No house is provided for them. There are two female assistant teachers in addition to the above.

There is a committee of management, consisting of the Rev. Iden Payne, the minister of Underbank Chapel, and Mr. Jonathan Revitt. Both these gentlemen are Unitarians, but neither is a trustee of the Spooone Charities or the other Charities connected therewith.

The payment of 20% a year to the master is a survival of the agreement set out by Mr. Skirrow, made between the trustees and the then master in 1844. Since the passing, however, of the Elementary Education Act, 1891, it is questionable whether the trustees have power to make this payment to the master under the existing trusts.

The Sunday school is still held in the school, in connection with the Underbank Chapel.

The Spout House Charity.—The earliest deeds relating to this Charity of which the present trustees are possessed are a lease and release of 13th and 14th April 1714, whereby Thomas Marriott conveyed to himself and nine others and their heirs, a messuage or dwelling-house called the Spout together with the following closes, viz., the House-field, the Meadow, the Middle Field, and the Fairfield, situate at or near Stannington, in the chapelry of Bradfield: Upon trust to suffer Samuel Smith, minister of the gospel, to enjoy the rents during his life or until his relinquishment of that people which he then served in the office of the ministry at or near Stannington, in the chapelry of Bradfield, and after his death or relinquishment to procure and admit such other minister dissenting from the Church of England allowed to preach or teach by the Toleration Act as should be elected by the major part of the dissenting Protestants that should join in all holy orders, ordinances, and acts of religious worship at or near Stannington, and particularly the Lord's Supper, and the major part of the trustees which were or should be chosen as oft as might be out of that or some other such dissenting society.

And it was by the release declared that the said premises and rent should never be given to any minister of the Church of England so called, as it was then established by law, nor that the trustees should ever suffer any such minister that had been ordained by the imposition of the hands of a Diocesan Bishop that useth the liturgy of the Church of England as then established to receive any of the profits thereof.

And it was also declared that the trustees should permit the dwelling-house called the Spout being then licensed for the religious worship of Dissenting Protestants to be so used so long as they had occasion for it, and that when any six of them should die, the survivors should within two months appoint six others to be joined to the old trustees, and the premises conveyed to the surviving and new trustees.

By an indenture, dated 25th September 1761, Ann Blackwell and Mary Blackwell conveyed to Richard Yellott a garden in Stannington (describing it) to his own use and that of his heirs.

By an indenture of 1st May 1766, the said Richard Yellott demised the said garden to Samuel Shore and others, their executors, &c. for a term of 1,000 years at a peppercorn rent.

By indentures of lease and release, dated 28th and 29th February 1822, the premises aforesaid and certain allotments, awarded under an Inclosure Act of 31 George III. for inclosing open lands in the Manor of Sheffield, were conveyed to trustees upon the trusts aforesaid.

By an indorsement on a trust deed of 3rd January 1853, John Fisher (since deceased), Michael Hunter, the younger, and John Stevenson, the survivors of the trustees then appointed, on the 26th March 1873 appointed William Fisher (since deceased), Edward Thomas Atkin, James Smith Beckett, John Henry Hunter (since deceased), Jonathan Marsh, Edward Burkett Laycock, and Herbert Bramley new trustees, and conveyed the estates to these new trustees and themselves.

In 1876 the congregation of Underbank Chapel built a new house for the minister, on the Spout House estate, at a cost of 500%, of which 300% was subscribed. The remainder was borrowed at 5 per cent. interest by the trustees of the Spout House estate on their joint and several promissory note. The note was called in in 1881, and was discharged by the trustees out of their own pockets, eight out of nine trustees contributing 25% each.

The minister occupies the house rent free.

In October 1887 the trustees borrowed 78% 15s. of the trustees of Bingley House, at 2½ per cent. interest per annum, for the repairs of the Spout House, on terms that the principal should be repaid by instalments of 10% per annum. Six instalments, deducted from the payments to the minister, have now been refunded.

Ecclesfield.
—
Stannington.
—
The Spooone
Trusts—
continued.

iii. The
Spout
House
Charity.

Ecclesfield.
 Stannington.
 The Spooone
 Trusts—
continued.
 “Mar-
 shall’s”
 Charity.

“*Marshall’s*” (properly *Marriott’s*) *Charity*.—By a surrender in the Manor Court of Sheffield, dated 14th February 1743, Thomas Marriott, and Mary his wife, surrendered a copyhold messuage lately erected by the said Thomas Marriott, and then used for a Protestant Dissenters’ meeting house, being in Stannington within the manor, with the building adjoining the same, and also the copyhold closes belonging to the said messuage, called House Field or Chapel Field, the Tom Ing, and the Over Field, containing in the whole 10 acres more or less, to the use of the said Thomas Marriott, Joseph Offley, Samuel Shore, Gilbert Roberts, and Joseph Hawksworth, their heirs and assigns.

And by a deed of even date it was declared that, as to the said messuage used for a Protestant Dissenters’ meeting house, and the buildings thereto adjoining, with the appurtenants, that the trustees should stand seized of the same, in trust to permit the same (subject to certain rents payable for the seats therein) to be used by Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination, viz., the building first mentioned for a meeting place for the public worship of Almighty God, and the building last mentioned, with the court, garden, and appurtenants thereto belonging, for the convenience of the congregation from time to time there assembling.

And as to the seats in the meeting house, and the residue of the premises concerning which no trust had been declared, that the trustees should stand seized of the same, in trust, to receive the rents and profits, and to employ the clear money to be raised thereby after taxes and all deductions as follows, viz. :—

To the minister of the meeting house all the rents arising from the seats therein.

To the clerk of the meeting house the yearly sum of 15s.

To the collector of the rents of the seats the yearly sum of 5s.

To the person who should be employed to lock the doors, clean the rooms, and make fires, and whip out dogs, the yearly sum of 10s.

To Thomas Hague, the master of Stannington School, so long as he should continue master, the yearly sum of 10s.

For the repair of the premises, and the charges of making and choosing new trustees of the said premises, the yearly sum of 40s.

The surplus of such rents (if any) to such uses as the trustees, or the major part of them, should think convenient for the benefit of the said meeting house.

And the said Thomas Marriott directed and appointed that the Rev. Samuel Smith, the then minister of the meeting house, should be continued minister thereof during his good behaviour, and that any minister thereafter to be chosen should be a Protestant Dissenter of good life and conversation, and of the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination, and should continue to be minister during his good behaviour only, but if the minister for the time being should be negligent in his duty, or misbehave himself, it should be lawful for the trustees, or the major part of them, to expel and remove such minister, and deprive him of his salary or allowance, and to choose another fit person in the place of him expelled and removed.

And it was also declared that if it should happen that the Protestant Dissenters of the said denominations should at any time be silenced by law so as to be totally deprived and hindered of the public service of their religion, then it might be lawful for the trustees to use and employ the said premises, and receive the rents and profits, and apply the same for such religious and charitable purposes for the benefit of Protestant Dissenters of the aforesaid denominations as they, or the major part of them, should think most proper and convenient.

And it was also declared that, when three of the trustees should die, the two survivors should choose three others, which trustees so to be chosen should be men of integrity, and of the Presbyterian or Congregational denomination.

By an indenture dated 29th August 1785, all the above-mentioned premises were enfranchised by the Earl of Surrey, the then lord of the manor.

By an indorsement, dated 24th September 1863, upon a previous deed of 17th May 1834, Offley Shore and James Fox, the survivors of the trustees then appointed, conveyed the trust estate to themselves and Edward Bramley, Michael Hunter, the younger, and William Edward Laycock.

By another indorsement, dated 1st July 1870, upon the same deed, Michael Hunter, the younger, and William Edward Laycock, the survivors, conveyed the estate to themselves and Edward Thomas Atkin, James Smith Beckett, and John Stevenson. These all survive and are the present trustees.

The whole income is now paid to the Rev. Iden Payne, the Unitarian minister officiating at Underbank or Stannington Chapel, to which the religious charities of Spooone, Marshall, and Marriott have been appropriated, and the other payments directed by the Deed of 1743 are borne by the general fund of the chapel, which is managed by the same trustees; but analogous payments for fire insurance and rates and taxes in connection with Stannington or Underbank Chapel, are made out of the income of this Charity.

Ecclesfield.
—
Stannington.
—
The Spooone
Trusts—
continued.

As the question of the religious opinions of the trustees was raised again by Mr. Francis Sutton at the Inquiry, and the question of their non-residence was raised by the Rev. Samuel Parkes, the vicar of Stannington, it is convenient to reproduce somewhat at length the following extract from the Appendix to the Report of 1827 (Vol. XIX., pp. 622-3), and the result of Mr. Skirrow's inquiry into the matter in 1859. It will be seen from the first that the Court of Chancery was in possession of the fullest information regarding the past history of the Charities prior to the Orders of 1828, &c. :—

SPOONE'S TRUST.—BINGLEY-HOUSE TRUST.

COPY OF A MEMORIAL.

To the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament to inquire into Public Charities: The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the township of Stannington, in the parish of Ecclesfield, and in the county and diocese of York, respectfully sheweth,

That one Richard Spooone, of Stannington, by his Will, dated the 23d day of May 1652, among other charitable bequests, devised certain lands and other property, "for and towards the maintenance of such a preaching minister, in the township aforesaid, as three of the next neighbouring ministers to the said town, or the testator's feoffees, or the greater part of them, should approve, for honesty of life, soundness in doctrine, and diligence in preaching;" and what the testator himself understood by the phrase "soundness in doctrine" is apparent from the preamble to his will, where it is said, I desire in the name of Jesus Christ to bequeath my soul into the hands of God that gave it, hoping assuredly, to be saved by the death and precious blood-shedding of Jesus Christ my Redeemer, and by no other merits:

That from a record in the Heralds College it appears that Richard Spooone established a place of worship at Stannington, about the year 1652 or 1653, and from other evidence, that the said place of worship was designed for an episcopalian chapel, being built in the form and fitted up in the manner generally adopted in such erections:

That the first 13 ministers of the said chapel were episcopalian, and performed Divine Service therein agreeably to the rites and ceremonies of the book of Common Prayer:

That John Hopwood, one of the afore-mentioned 13 ministers, became incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Bolsterstone, in the parish of Ecclesfield, after having been minister of the chapel at Stannington:

That John Marsden, another of the said 13 ministers, removed from the perpetual curacy of Midhope, to become the minister of Stannington; and that Isaac Darwent, another of the said ministers, was ejected by the Act of Uniformity:

The chapelwardens were regularly appointed, and constantly attended the archdeacons visitations from the earliest period of which there is any record in the Ecclesiastical Court of York, that is, from the year 1685, until the year 1807:

That a register of baptisms and marriages solemnized in the chapel at Stannington is found incorporated with that of the chapel of Bradfield, a perpetual curacy:

That terriers of the houses, lands, and other property belonging to the said chapel of Stannington, have been exhibited at the archbishops visitations, attested by the curate, chapelwardens, feoffees, and other principal inhabitants:

That about the year 1730 Mr. Thomas Marriott, of Ughill, gave additional lands towards the maintenance of a minister at Stannington:

That about the year 1740 the chapel founded by Richard Spooone became unfit for public worship, and no provision being made for keeping it in repair it was allowed to perish, the inhabitants in general being too poor to defray the necessary expense of restoring it:

That in the year 1741 another chapel was built through the instrumentality of Mr. Thomas Marriott, a Calvinistic dissenter, and nephew of the former Thomas Marriott, upon a plot of ground which he bought for that purpose, near to the site of the old chapel; and he appointed a Mr. Smith, a follower of Calvin, to be the minister:

That the new chapel has always been occupied by the dissenters, and the ministers have successively enjoyed the rents and profits of the lands and other property left by Richard Spooone, as well as of those given by Mr. Marriott, of Ughill, and at this present time they are enjoyed by an Unitarian, one of a sect which were not tolerated until very many years after the old chapel was founded, and consequently can have no claim whatever upon the property devised by Spooone:

Your petitioners therefore confidently submit that the appropriation of the chapel and endowments to the propagation of Unitarianism is illegal and unjust, besides being contrary to the expressed wish of almost every inhabitant:

Ecclesfield.
 —
 Stannington.
 —
 The Spooone
 Trusts—
continued.

Your petitioners also most earnestly request your best attention to the preceding statements, and to such evidence as they are prepared to offer in support of them. They likewise entreat you to adopt such measures as may seem best calculated to secure the restitution to the Church of England of such parts of the property as shall upon investigation be found to belong to it, that they may in future be applied towards the maintenance of the minister of the new chapel, which His Majesty's Commissioners for building and promoting the building of additional churches, are about to have erected in Stannington. They have already directed plans to be prepared; a site and cemetery are provided; and the cost of the building is to be defrayed out of the Parliamentary Grant, placed at the disposal of the said Commissioners.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

John Dyson, Chapelwarden.	George Priestley.
William Ronsley.	Jonathan Marster.
George Thompson.	Isaac Bradley.
George Eyre.	

Stannington, April 5, 1827.

(Copy of a letter from Messrs. Mills, of York, proctors, being an Answer to Inquiries respecting Spooone's Will, and Stannington Chapel.)

Reverend Sir,

WE received the favour of your letter, and have searched from 1652 to 1670, but cannot find any will proved here, or administration granted of the effects of Richard Spooone, late of Stannington, indeed we have no wills which were proved here from 1652 to 1660; we believe the wills which were proved here during that period were removed during the troubles of those times, and are deposited in Doctors Commons, where you should cause a search to be made.

We find three terriers exhibited for Stannington chapel, and therefore shall be glad to know of which you would have a copy. One is exhibited without date, prior to 1716, another is exhibited in 1727, and the third in 1781.

The chapelwardens appear to have attended the archdeacons visitations from the earliest period of which we have account, about 1685 up to 1807. In 1808 they are struck out of the call, with a remark, saying that there is no chapel there.

We are, Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

York, 20th November 1819.

Mills & Son.

(Copy of a Terrier referred to in the above Letter.)

This is a true terrier, or an accmpt of the houses, outhouses, and lands belonging to the chapel of Stannington, in the parish of Ecclesfield, and diocese of York.

Three cottages joining to the chapel, three bays, one barn, and stable adjoining to the same three bays. The lands belonging to the said chapel contain in all, by estimation, 12 acres, be the same more or less, viz., Cloudes Field, Long Field, Fold Field, Grace Field, Bow Croft.

This is the best account I am able to give, the said chapel being now, and has for several years past, been served by a dissenting minister.

As witness my hand, this 12th day of October of 1727.

John Hawksworth, Chapelwarden.

(Copy of a Paper produced by some of the inhabitants of Stannington.)

A perfect terrier of the glebe-lands belonging to Stannington chapel, as followeth, viz., one dwelling-house, one barn, one cowhouse, one garden, one close, or parcel of land, called Cloudhouse Field; one other close called Grace Field, butting on a certain waste or common, called North Bank on the south, and on another certain piece of common, called Roehague on the north, bounding on Spooone-lane on the west, and Bromley-lane on the east; and another little close, called Bawcroft, butting on a certain lane called Baw-lane, on the south, and the north bank on the north, and bounded on the lands of Edward Revil on the west and east, all containing by estimation 12 acres, be the same more or less yielding the rent of 7l. 10s. per annum; all which aforesaid premises are situate, lying, and being in Stannington, within the chapelry of Bradfield, and held of the manor of Sheffield, by the copy of court rowle, and likewise the yearly interest of 15 pounds.

Witness our hands, { George Crossland, Curate.
 Richard Bacon, Chapelwarden.

John Stead,	} Feoffees.
Edward Bromeld,	
Richard Greaves,	
Richard Hoyland,	
Edward Barber,	} Inhabitants.
Francis Hinchcliffe,	
Robert Langdon,	

Exhibited before 1689, without date

Mr. Skirrow reported as follows :—

In June 1854 the incumbent and churchwardens and other inhabitants of Stannington applied to the Charity Commissioners upon the subject of these Charities, complaining of the mode in which they were administered, such persons being at that time ignorant of the proceedings in Chancery and of the scheme consequent thereon.

In 1856 the Commissioners having obtained all the papers relating to these proceedings from the solicitor to the Attorney-General of that day, and a copy of the will of the founder from Doctors' Commons, corresponded with the applicants upon the matter.

On the 2nd February 1859 Mr. Francis Sutton, a Roman Catholic gentleman of fortune, residing at Revell Grange, Stannington, and other persons, being dissatisfied with the administration of these Charities, laid a document before the trustees, of which the substance appears in the following "charges" :—

* * * * *

Mr. Francis Sutton appeared at the inquiry, and substantially repeated the objections to the present mode of administering the Charity, as detailed in the document laid before the trustees, viz. :—

First.—That the trustees are non-resident.

It is to be observed, as to this objection, that these gentlemen were appointed by the Court of Chancery, and at that time appear to have been resident within five or six miles of the Half Bierlow, but the scheme does not contemplate any particular place of residence, and vacancies in the body of trustees only arise upon death or resignation.

The trustees also state that, with the exception of Mr. Francis Sutton himself, who is a Roman Catholic, there are no persons at or near Stannington of such a position in life as would entitle them to be trustees of a charity of this description.

Second.—That the trustees are acting under a scheme said to be obtained from the Court of Chancery on an *ex parte* statement, and one not in accordance with the donor's intention.

As to the first part of this objection, the fact that the late Charity Commissioners certified the case to the Attorney-General, and that he proceeded by petition, is a sufficient answer.

The second part, however, of this objection involves certain questions of law and fact of some nicety, and more particularly as regards the construction to be put upon the expression "preaching minister" to be found in the surrender of the 3rd January 1650.

The memorial of the 5th April 1827, signed by certain inhabitants of Stannington, presented to the late Commissioners (*see* their Report, Vol. XIX., page 622), and ultimately laid before the Attorney-General, states certain facts in relation to the point, and Mr. Pemberton Leigh, in an opinion of 20th April 1828 upon the case, says that under the circumstances it would not be proper for the Attorney-General to interfere with the then application of the income given to the support of a minister at Stannington, or to attempt to have it converted to the use of a clergyman of the Church of England.

Practically, however, these matters are now of little moment, as the 25 years' usage of the chapel by Unitarians would be conclusive evidence under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 45, sect. 2, that the trusts of the premises were for the benefit of that particular religious society.

Third.—That part of the money has been applied towards rebuilding and repairing an Unitarian school.

That the school is not exclusively an Unitarian school sufficiently appears from the facts above adduced.

Mr. Sutton, however, by way of proving his case, put in the following printed paper or notice, which had been circulated in the parish :—

"Stannington New Day and Sunday Schools.

"The new schools connected with the Unitarian Chapel, Stannington, will be opened on Monday, May the 8th, by a tea party."

Mr. Sutton also produced another document in the nature of an invitation, and professing to be signed by the Rev. Mr. Wright, the then Unitarian minister, on 1st May 1834, which stated as part of the programme that the persons present at the meeting "would proceed to the new school, and "dedicate that building to the great cause of knowledge, truth, and human improvement, and to the "acquisition of religious instruction."

It appears that a mixed Sunday school is held upon the Charity premises, where 130 boys and girls are taught by 34 teachers, being young persons of Stannington.

The majority of these teachers are Unitarians, the others being members of other religious denominations, but it did not appear that any of them belonged to the Church of England.

The day school, which is alone connected with Spooner's Trust, is not exclusively an Unitarian school, although it has most certainly an Unitarian complexion, as more particularly appears from the agreement of February 1844, under which Mr. Revitt holds office.

The trustees also stated that not only is it not an Unitarian school, but that they have always given directions that no inquiry should be made as to the religious tenets of the parents or their children and that such children should be selected from the poorer classes

Ecclesfield.
 —
 Stannington.
 —
 The Spooone
 Trusts—
continued.

It is to be observed that there are in the parish of Stannington three national schools, viz., one at Stannington proper, another at Morewood, and a third at Dungworth; and one Roman Catholic School.

Fourth.—That the expenditure from 1792 has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

The Master in Chancery took an account from May 1814 up to May 1830, the prior accounts being left untouched, and found a balance due from one of the trustees, which was appropriated under the scheme; and from that period the trustees have regulated the expenditure in accordance with the provisions of the scheme.

Fifth.—That the distribution of the 3*l*. a year has been made through the hands of an Unitarian minister.

The distribution has been so made since the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Moon, in 1854, an Unitarian minister; but for 20 years prior to that time Mr. Shaw, a member of the Church of England, superintended the same and selected the recipients, as above mentioned.

The trustees are perfectly willing to allow any respectable inhabitant of the parish of Stannington to co-operate with Mr. Moon in the management of this branch of the Charity.

Sixth.—That a new scheme should be obtained from the Court of Chancery, appointing new trustees resident within the Half Bierlow, and that the funds of the Charity should be administered in future according to the directions and intentions of the donor.

There are no resident gentlemen within the Half Bierlow, with the exception of Mr. F. Sutton, who is a Roman Catholic.

As to the expediency of a new scheme, that is a question for the Board under all the circumstances of the case. Mr. F. Sutton stated that he was prepared to give security for costs in the event of an application for a new scheme being made to the Court of Chancery.

When Mr. Sutton renewed his objections before me, he confined them to the constitution of the body of the trustees, admitting that he had no fault to find with the administration either of the school or of the poor's money. Nothing has occurred since the date of Mr. Skirrow's Report to strengthen the case on either side, and it is difficult to see any ground for an alteration. It would perhaps give greater security for the impartial administration of these two Charities if the trustees (who are all described in recent appointments as Protestant Dissenters of the Presbyterian Denomination) were to admit members of other denominations to their body. But this must under present arrangements be left to the discretion of the trustees, and they are not disposed to make any alteration.

As regards the place of residence of the trustees, there is nothing in the deeds of foundation or in the Chancery Orders to compel the trustees to be resident either at or near Stannington. The trustees also allege that the one of their number who lives on the spot is the most negligent in his attendance to the duties of the trust. All the others are resident in Sheffield, which is five miles from Stannington.

Mrs. Eliza Eadon's Bequest.

Mrs.
 Eadon's
 Bequest.

By her will, dated 24th August 1868, and proved at Wakefield 4th November 1869 by the executors, Harriet Hibblethwaite, John Daniel Leader, and James Boothroyd, Eliza Eadon gave and bequeathed "to the trustees for the time being of the Presbyterian or Unitarian Chapel at Stannington, in the chapelry of Bradfield, in the parish of Ecclesfield, in the said county of York, the sum of 100*l*., the annual income thereof to be applied by them from time to time in augmentation of the salary of the officiating minister for the time being of the said chapel," and she directed that the said legacy and another similar legacy to Upper Chapel, Sheffield, should be paid within 12 calendar months next after her decease out of such parts of her personal estate as might be lawfully appropriated and devoted by law to charitable purposes, and preferably to any other payment thereout.

The said legacy was invested by the trustees of the chapel in the purchase of freehold property containing 1,200 square yards, being an allotment under a building society, in Derbyshire Lane, Norton, near Sheffield. By indenture, dated 31st August 1870, Jonathan Woollen, in consideration of 94*l*. 12*s*., conveyed the said premises to the trustees of Stannington Unitarian Chapel, that is to say, to the trustees of Marshall's Charity, on trust to let the same for any term of years, and apply the rents and profits, first, towards the expense of the conveyance; secondly, towards the expense of renewing the trust; and thirdly, the balance to the minister of the said chapel for the time being. Power was given to the trustees when their numbers should be reduced to two to appoint three more.

By indenture, dated 11th June 1873, Michael Hunter the younger, and others, being the said trustees, demised the said premises to Michael Lynch for the term of 800 years at the yearly rent of 10*l*. This lease has been assigned to E. R. Haslam, who pays the rent. The Charity Commissioners had no intimation or knowledge of these transactions.

The whole of the income is paid to the minister of the Stannington Unitarian Chapel.

Stannington Wesleyan Chapel.

Ecclesfield.

Stannington
Wesleyan
Chapel.

By indenture, dated 9th September 1822, a piece of land containing 1r. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p., with the chapel thereon, was granted by William Alsop to Jonathan Beet and 14 others upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Deed of 1784, with power to mortgage, sell, or exchange, to use the chapel as a schoolroom, and to appoint new trustees.

The chapel was registered and *bonâ fide* used as a place of religious worship.

New trustees were appointed on the 20th October 1856 by indorsement on the indenture of 9th September 1822.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 12th March 1880, William Oakley, Henry Warhurst, and Thomas Green, at their own desire, and Walter Garland, who had left the United Kingdom, were discharged from the trusts; Henry Schofield and nine others were appointed new trustees to administer the Charity in conjunction with and in addition to Benjamin Gray, William West Meggitt, Richard Cowlshaw, and Joseph Ibbotson, the continuing trustees; and the chapel, with its appurtenances, was vested in these trustees upon the trusts of the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

PARISH OF OUGHTIBRIDGE.

Parish of
Oughti-
bridge.*Onesacre School (see page 11).*Onesacre
School.

The origin and early history of this Charity is described in the Report of 1828.

By an indenture dated 28th March 1839, Broughton Benjamin Pegge Burnell and two surviving trustees conveyed the real estate of the Charity to the use of the said B. B. P. Burnell and 13 others upon the trusts of the indenture of 7th November 1797, set out in the Report of 1828.

New trustees were from time to time appointed by resolution of the surviving trustees.

In 1879 negotiations were begun for the sale to the Sheffield Water Company of 5a. 2r. 9p. of the Wigtwizle estate. The agreement was not completed until 1886, when the company took the land under their compulsory powers, and paid into court 677*l.*, of which 225*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was paid on the 23rd December 1887 into an account entitled "*ex parte* the company and proprietors of the Sheffield Waterworks, and in the matter of Sheffield Water (New Works) Act, 1867 in respect of land belonging to the trustees of the Onesacre School Charity, in the chapelry of Bradfield, in the parish of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, being trustees without power of sale."

No dividends on the money in court have been paid to the trustees.

Previous to this sale, the land at Wigtwizle was let at a rent of 45*l.*, of which one-third, or 15*l.*, was apportioned to the Onesacre school. The tenant, after the sale, demanded a reduction of rent on account not only of the land taken but also of the depreciation of the remainder, and shortly afterwards the rent was reduced to 32*l.* 10*s.*, of which the trustees of Onesacre school receive 10*l.* 16*s.*, an allowance of 1*s.* every half-year being made to the tenant. In spite of the reduction, this tenant is very backward in payment, and now owes to the trustees upwards of 30*l.* for arrears of rent.

The estate now consists of the following particulars :—

Description of Property.	Acreage.	Tenant.	Rent.
	A. R. P.		£ s. d.
One undivided third of a farm-house, outbuildings, and land at Wigtwizle, let for 32 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	43 0 24	Jane Helliwell	10 16 0
One undivided third of three closes of land at Onesacre, let for 6 <i>l.</i>	5 0 19	Jane Mellor	2 0 0
The old schoolhouse and school at Onesacre.	- - -	George Henry Naylor	6 0 0
225 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> in court	- - -	- - -	No income.
			18 16 0

The above are let on yearly tenancies, except the schoolhouse, which is let to the former schoolmaster at the monthly rent of 10*s.*

Ecclesfield.

Oughti-
bridge.

Onesacre
School—
continued.

From the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commission (Vol. XVIII., p. 382) it appears that in 1867 there were 45 boys and 15 girls under instruction, who paid fees of 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6½*d.*, and 8½*d.* per week. There is no mention of free scholars, which is probably an oversight. There was one teacher, who was neither a graduate nor certificated.

In 1881 Arthur Hulme, the master, received 15*l.* yearly from the endowment for teaching 14 children free; and he was allowed to receive in addition the school-pence of the other scholars, who paid fees of 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 6*d.*, and 8*d.* weekly. On the average of the three previous years the attendance had been 20 boys and 13 girls, and in 1881 it was 17 boys and 13 girls. Mr. Hulme was succeeded in 1884 by Mr. C. S. Moore, who continued master on the same terms till the closing of the school. The school was not certified as efficient by the Education Department; it was situated at some distance from the inhabited districts, in a secluded valley, and was practically of no use. In 1886 it was finally closed.

On the 26th February 1886 the Charity Commissioners gave their certificate that the school came within the 3rd section of the Endowed Schools Act of 1873.

Scheme of
1886.

On the 11th September a scheme of the Committee of Council on Education for the future management of the endowment was approved by the Lord President.

By this scheme it was declared that the object of the foundation should be to give a sound and practical education to boys and girls by means of a school or schools in or near the township of Bradfield, or otherwise (clause 1).

A governing body of nine persons was constituted, of whom five are representative governors, appointed by ratepayers of, and resident in the district of the hamlets of Onesacre, Brightholmlee, Fairhurst, Gate, and Worrall, assembled at a public meeting, convened for the purpose; and each Representative Governor holds office for five years (clause 3). The Coöptative Governors were at first seven, to be eventually reduced to four, who should be appointed by the general body of governors, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners, and should hold office for eight years; but the first seven were appointed for life (clause 4).

It was provided by the 6th clause that the religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of worship should not affect the qualification of any person for being a governor.

After the usual management clauses the scheme proceeded (clause 14) to vest the real estate in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and to transfer all stocks and securities, not thereby required or directed to be otherwise applied to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By clause 17 the administration was transferred to the governing body created by the Scheme.

The governors were empowered to provide, with the sanction of the Education Department, such school accommodation as they might consider necessary, at the expense, with the sanction of the Education Department, of the capital and property of the Charity (clauses 20, 21).

The governors were to conduct every school subject to the trust, as a public elementary school, in accordance with section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870; provided that, if the accommodation should be limited, preference should be given, in the case of candidates equally qualified in other respects, to children born or residing in or in the neighbourhood of Onesacre, Oughtibridge, and Worrall districts, and who should have lost one or both parents, or are otherwise in necessitous circumstances (clause 22).

The master was not required to be in holy orders (clause 23).

The governors were to appoint, pay, and dismiss all the teachers; to fix the fees suitable in an elementary school to be paid by the children; and to make regulations for religious instruction. And they were to be at liberty to conform to any regulations which the Education Department might make as conditions of a money grant (clauses 24-27).

Subject to any legal claims the income of the residue of the endowment was to be employed in the advancement of the education of boys and girls by providing free places or other prizes to be given to meritorious scholars, such income to be appropriated as follows:—

- (a.) One-third to scholars attending any school subject to the trust, or in default of any such school, to scholars attending some public elementary school which is attended by children residing in the hamlets of Onesacre, Brightholmlee, and Fairhurst.

- (b.) One-third to scholars attending any public elementary school, situated in the hamlet of Gate, or in default of any such school to scholars attending some public elementary school which is attended by children residing in the said hamlet of Gate. Ecclesfield.
Oughti-
bridge.
- (c.) One-third to scholars attending any public elementary school, situated in the hamlet of Worrall, or in default of any such school to scholars attending some public elementary school which is attended by children residing in the said hamlet of Worrall. Onesacre
School—
continued.

In awarding every free place or prize the same preference was to be shown as above in clause 22.

By clause 29 provision was made for exemption of the scholars from prayers or religious instruction.

By clause 34 the jurisdiction of the ordinary with regard to the licensing of any master of any school subject to the trust was abolished.

The Charity Commissioners were to control the administration for the future, to give advice, and frame schemes if necessary.

On the 14th November 1887 the Wharnccliffe Side School was opened. This school was intended to be in substitution for the Onesacre School, but it was built entirely by private subscription and has no permanent benefit from the endowment of Onesacre School, so that it cannot be regarded as a school, "subject to this trust," as was at first supposed. The governors have provided no school accommodation in accordance with the scheme.

In July 1888 the accumulated income of the foundation amounted to 48*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, and with the consent of the Charity Commissioners 24*l.* of this sum was divided equally among three schools, satisfying the requirements of the scheme, namely, the Oughtibridge National School, the Wharnccliffe Side Public Elementary School, and the Worrall National School in the following manner. A committee of governors was appointed for each school, whose duty it should be to see that the money was given in accordance with the scheme. The money was applied in the manner which the governors conceived to be the intention of the scheme, namely, in the giving of prizes of books, except in the case of the Oughtibridge National School, where the Rev. William Rowthorn, who received the money, applied it partly in paying to the schoolmaster arrears of fees owing by some of the children, and partly in augmentation of the general fund of the school; neither of these payments, as the governors contend, being a proper application.

In 1890 another sum of 8*l.* was paid to the Oughtibridge National School through Mr. Rowthorn. In 1891 sums of 8*l.* each were paid to Wharnccliffe Side School and the Oughtibridge National School, but in the latter case not through Mr. Rowthorn, he having then ceased to be a trustee of that school. In 1892 payments of 8*l.* each were made to the same two schools. A cheque for 8*l.* was also paid to Mr. Turner, one of the governors, for the use of the Worrall School. Mr. Rowthorn, one of the trustees of this school, refused to admit Mr. Turner into the school for the purpose of distributing prizes, and he, on his part, declined to transfer the cheque to Mr. Rowthorn, fearing that the money might be expended in the same manner as in the case of the Oughtibridge School in 1888. The money was eventually paid to Mr. Crapper, another of the governors, who is also a trustee of the Worrall School; and he purchased books therewith and distributed them as prizes at the school. In 1893 there were payments of 8*l.* to each of the three schools.

Since the date of the scheme these have been the only payments to the schools; but in 1892 a sum of 30*l.* was paid to the trustees of Sproatley School as the proportion due for the repairs of the Wigtwizle Farm from the Governors of Onesacre School, and a further sum of 10*l.* in 1893. There was a sum in hand at Christmas 1893 of 5*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, and the Charity is the creditor of Mrs. Helliwell for 30*l.* as already mentioned.

Hitherto there has been no banking account, and the Charity funds have been in the custody of Mr. Crawshaw, the treasurer. Mr. Crawshaw now intends to open an account with the Sheffield Banking Company in the name of the governors, of whom a committee will be appointed to sign cheques.

Of the governors appointed by the Scheme of 1886 there are now surviving all the Coöptative Governors then appointed, viz., John Bedford, Joseph Dixon, John Hudson, of Hobber Croft, John Hudson, of Taglands, F. A. S. Crawshaw, Joseph Turner, and Henry Hall Bedford. There are therefore still only two representative governors, viz., the Rev. William Rowthorn and George Crapper, both of Oughtibridge.

Ecclesfield.

*Oughtibridge Wesleyan Chapel.*Oughtibridge
Wesleyan
Chapel.

By indenture dated 6th June 1834 a piece of ground at Oughtibridge, containing 180 square yards, was vested in Thomas Lofthouse and 13 others upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

A chapel was erected thereon, which was registered and *bonâ fide* used as a place of religious worship.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 5th January 1866, Thomas Lofthouse, Thomas Best, and John Cooper, at their own request, and Charles Congreve and Samuel Owen on the ground of non-residence near Oughtibridge, were discharged from the trusts; Samuel Meggitt and 13 others were appointed new trustees to administer the Charity in conjunction with Benjamin Stanley, the surviving and continuing trustee; and the chapel and appurtenances were vested in the trustees upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

March 14, 1894.

TABULAR SUMMARY.

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Ecclesfield.

The Table shows, as nearly as possible, the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full. The letters "O.T." signify that C.=New Consols. M.=Mortgage. P.=Personal Security.

Tabular Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non-conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.		
						In Money.	In Kind.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
40 0 0	—	70 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	107 16 4	The last column includes the average annual cost of management, which is upwards of 50%. The figures in the other columns are average payments.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 19 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 14 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 6 8	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 15 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	16 0 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	43 15 0	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	78 0 0	—	—	—	—	See Parish of Rotherham.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	39 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	No endowment.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Consols stand in the name of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	
24 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	58 2 2	—	—	Given in bread.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 15 4	—		
—	—	—	—	66 8 0	—	—	—	—	8 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> of the income is paid to a layman who reads prayers at the almshouses.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 18 0	—	—	Primarily for repair of a vault, the remainder for the poor. For Sunday School and sermons by preachers of all Evangelical denominations. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 26th March 1872.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 15 0	—		
—	—	—	11 9 0	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	14 0 0	—	—	—	—	—		
64 0 0	—	109 11 8	25 9 0	188 3 0	—	111 2 10	22 10 4	107 16 4		
15 0 0	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	—	These are the payments directed by the foundress. 15 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> , and latterly 5 <i>l.</i> , was paid to the master of Lound School, until its transfer to the School Board. Nothing is now expended on education. There is no apprenticing. 32 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> has long been given annually to the poor, and the remainder of the income has been expended in repairs to the farm and Lound School. For the schoolmaster of Lound School. Appropriated to High Green British School until its transfer to the School Board in 1891. Now accumulating. School discontinued in 1892. Income accumulating. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 13th June 1871.	
2 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
29 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
24 11 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
71 5 0	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	30 0 0	—	—		

Ecclesfield.

TABULAR

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
<i>Southey Bierlow.</i>	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Turie and Hannah Rawson	Buildings and croft.	37 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	37 10 0
Parson Cross School—Hannah Rawson.	Site and school buildings and 0 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shire Green School	School buildings and site.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Wadsley Bierlow.</i>									
Wadsley Old School	Buildings and 3 2 23	24 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	25 0 0
Hannah Rawson's—Wadsley Almshouses.	Almshouses and 0 1 37	—	—	C. 2,156 10 10	O.T.	—	59 6 0	59 6 0	—
Wadsley Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.	Chapel and 0 0 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malin Bridge Methodist New Connexion Chapel.	Chapel and site	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									84 6 0
<i>Chapelry of Bradfield.</i>									
Bradfield Feoffees' Estate	Buildings and 262 2 4	279 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	279 16 6
Tyas	—	—	0 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 14 0
Bland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turie's Library	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hague	—	—	—	C. 103 6 10	O.T.	—	2 16 8	2 16 8	—
Low Bradfield School— Marriott	School, master's house and site.	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hague	—	—	—	C. 103 6 10	O.T.	—	2 16 8	2 16 8	12 16 8
Lamb	—	—	—	C. 900 0 0	O.T.	—	24 15 0	24 15 0	—
Samuel Fox's Stocksbridge Benefit Fund.	32 100L. shares in Samuel Fox & Company, Limited. 80L. paid	—	—	—	—	—	320 0 0	320 0 0	—
	4 per cent. Preference Stock of Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company	—	—	2,800 0 0	—	—	112 0 0	112 0 0	—
	5 per cent. Preference Stock of North Staffordshire Railway Company	—	—	1,345 0 0	—	—	67 5 0	67 5 0	—
	4½ per cent. Preference Stock of North Staffordshire Railway Company	—	—	881 0 0	—	—	39 12 10	39 12 10	804 12 4
	5 per cent. Preference Stock of London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company	—	—	2,500 0 0	—	—	125 0 0	125 0 0	—
	4½ per cent. South Yorkshire Rentcharge Stock of Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway	—	—	1,250 0 0	—	—	58 2 6	58 2 6	—
	4 per cent. Preference Stock of North British Railway Company	—	—	2,190 0 0	—	—	87 12 0	87 12 0	—
									1,123 11 2
<i>Chapelry of Bolsterstone.</i>									
Morton	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Bland	—	—	—	C. 93 3 7	O.T.	—	2 11 0	2 11 0	—
Bolsterstone School— Hodgkinson	School buildings, master's house, and 3 2 0	11 15 0	—	C. 1,368 13 4	O.T.	—	37 11 5	37 11 5	53 1 8
Grayson	—	—	—	—	—	150 0 0 on deposit in bank.	3 15 0	3 15 0	—
									56 12 8

SUMMARY—continued.

Ecclesfield.

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
37 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21l. 5s. is paid to Parson Cross School. 16l. 5s. to Shire Green School.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 20 June 1882.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by County Court Scheme approved by Order of Charity Commissioners, 9 July 1888.
25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	School discontinued. Income accumulating.
—	—	—	—	59 6 0	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 22 August 1890.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 9th October 1888.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 4th July 1876.
25 0 0	—	—	—	59 6 0	—	—	—	—	
85 0 0	—	194 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	These figures are based on the accounts for 1892. There is no trust for education. The sum entered under Church Purposes includes about 37l. expenses of management, and about 25l. income unexpended.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 14 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See Chapelry of Bolsterstone. A small share of this Charity is due to Bradfield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	For minister of Bradfield Chapel.
—	—	—	2 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	
12 16 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 15 0	Applicable to Kirkedge Orphanage; income now expended in part discharge of interest on debt to bank.
—	—	—	—	804 12 4	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 28 February 1882. There is also a balance at bank uninvested of 845l. 1s. 7d.
97 16 8	—	194 16 6	2 16 8	804 12 4	—	0 14 0	—	24 15 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	Partly applicable for Bradfield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 11 0	—	—	
52 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
52 1 8	—	—	—	—	—	4 11 0	—	—	

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELEY. — Donor or Title of Charity.		Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
		Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
		Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
<i>Chapelry of Midhope.</i>		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Midhope School— Bland - - -	School, cottages, and 1 2 20	9 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 10 0	
<i>Parish of Stannington.</i>										
Bingley House - - -	House and 13 1 37	25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	25 0 0	
Spoone Trusts— For Education - - -	School buildings and 9 0 30	19 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 0 0	
For Minister - - -	21 2 29	27 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	27 5 6	
Spout House or Marriott's -	25 0 27	47 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	47 12 0	
Marshall's properly Marriott's	9 0 33	18 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 12 6	
Eliza Eadon - - -	1,200 square yards	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	
Wesleyan Chapel - - -	Chapel and 0 1 12½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
									147 10 0	
<i>Parish of Oughtibridge:</i>										
Onesacre School - - -	One-third of rents of farm buildings and 43 0 24	10 16 0	—	—	—	—	225 13 4 in Court of Chancery.	—	18 16 0	
	One-third of rents of 5 0 19	2 0 0								
	Old Schoolhouse and School. Chapel and 180 square yards	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wesleyan Chapel - - -										
Total for the Ancient Parish									2,224 14 0	

SUMMARY—continued.

Ecclesfield.

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
£ 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	19 0 0	Towards repairs of Bingley House and the Spoon School.
19 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	These Charities, together with the Bingley House Charity, are regulated by a Scheme of the Court of Chancery of the 11th May 1830.
—	—	—	27 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	47 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	18 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
19 0 0	—	—	103 10 0	—	—	6 0 0	—	19 0 0	This Charity and the three next preceding are for minister of Underbank Chapel. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 12th March 1830.
18 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The dividends at the rate of 2 % on the fund in Court are accumu- lating at compound interest.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 5th January 1866.
394 19 4	15 0 0	304 8 2	131 15 8	1,052 1 4	—	152 7 10	22 10 4	151 11 4	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 10 ozs. Price 10d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of EDLINGTON.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of EDLINGTON.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 19th of July 1893, at the same time and place as the Inquiry into the Charities of Warmsworth. The rectory of Edlington was consolidated with that of Warmsworth in 1870.

Edlington.
I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated the 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 616). This report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

II.
Report of
1827.

PARISH OF EDLINGTON.
CARTWRIGHT'S CHARITY.

Edlington.

A poor person of this parish receives one of the pensions of 13s. 4d. a year, payable at Brodsworth, under Cartwright's charity, of which mention is made in the 17th General Report, p. 803.

Cartwright's
Charity.

III. The following is the reference to this parish in the General Digest of Endowed Charities, 1873-1875.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Objects of Foundation or purposes to which the Income is applicable.	Observations.
	Support of Almshouses, their Inmates and Pensioners.	
Edlington.	£ s. d.	
Cartwright - - -	0 13 4	See General Charities of this County.

There is no reference to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Parish Room, Warmsworth. The Reverend George Jannings, Rector of Warmsworth and Edlington, and Mr. Drewry, of Broomhouse Farm, were the only persons present representing the parish of Edlington.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.
Census 1891.

The population of the ancient parish and township of Edlington, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 142.

Cartwright's Charity; Mann's Augmentation.

A full account of these Charities will be found in the Report on the Charities of the Parish of Brodsworth.

Cartwright's
Charity, with
Mann's Aug-
mentation.

The pension of 13s. 4d. referred to in the report of 1827 was increased by Mr. Mann's Augmentation in 1870 to 1*l.*, and is now, owing to the conversion of the sum of Three per cent. Consols, which formed the endowment of the latter Charity, into New Consols, reduced to 19s. 6*d.*, which sum is paid by the Vicar of Brodsworth in two half-yearly payments of 9s. 9*d.* each, on the days and in the manner prescribed by the will of the founder.

The present recipient of this dole is Elizabeth Akroyd, a widow of advanced age. She is too old and infirm to go to Brodsworth, a distance of 7 miles, to receive the money, and the Vicar of Brodsworth therefore sends 9s. 9*d.* twice a year to the Rector of Edlington, who makes it up to 10*s.*, and gives it to Mrs. Akroyd.

It appears to be the custom in all the parishes in which this dole is administered for the recipients to continue in receipt of it during their lives, subject to good behaviour and to continued residence in the parish.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

21 July 1893.

Edlington.
Tabular
Summary.

TABULAR

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
Edlington.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cartwright and Mann - -	—	—	--	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 6

SUMMARY.

Eddington.
Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money..	In Kind.		
£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 0 19 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	See Digest of General Charities of the West Riding.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF EDLINGTON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of GARGRAVE.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of GARGRAVE.

Gargrave.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 17th of August 1893.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 22nd January 1825, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 13, p. 632).

II.
Report of
1825.

PARISH OF GARGRAVE.

THE POOR'S LANDS.

This property consists of the following particulars:—

Gargrave.

1.—A public-house, with a barn, outbuildings, small garden, and croft of one rood or thereabouts, adjoining, in the parish of Hellifield. These premises and buildings were purchased and erected with money arising under benefactions given for the poor by *George Wilson, Richard Wainman, Thomas Smithson, William Brayshaw, John Armitstead* and *Henry Curren*, and money borrowed for completing the purchase; and the estate was conveyed by deeds of the 1st and 2d May 1759, to the then vicar and churchwardens, and their successors, for the use of the poor of the township of Gargrave.

The Poor's
Lands.

2.—Two fields, containing 12 acres or thereabouts, in the parish of Hellifield, devised by the will of *Mary Hutchinson*, dated 25th October 1721, the rents and profits to be distributed to the poor of the township of Gargrave, not receiving parochial allowance, at the discretion of the churchwardens.

The property in Hellifield is let by the vicar and churchwardens to *Mary Kaley* as yearly tenant, at 40*l.* per annum. The rent is nearly the fair annual value of the land, but it was intended at the time of our inquiry to take measures for obtaining a small advance in the rent.

3.—A piece of land, called the Poor Croft, in the parish of Gargrave, containing three roods or thereabouts. This land and a sum of 40*l.* were given by the late *John Coulthurst*, esquire, in exchange for half an acre of land in Calton Garth, and a rentcharge of 20*s.* a year, which had been purchased with some of the benefactions above-mentioned; and the sum of 40*l.* was laid out in building on the premises in Hellifield.

The Poor Croft is let by the churchwardens to *Thomas Hall*, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year.

4.—A piece of land, containing five acres, in Heber Pasture, which was awarded in lieu of three cottages originally purchased with benefactions of 5*l.* and 10*l.* given by *Henry Coulthurst* and *William Raikes* respectively. The land is let to *Charlotte Whitehead*, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum.

5.—A house, called the Poor House, and two parcels of land, containing together 1*A.* 2*R.* or thereabouts, called respectively the Poor's Croft and Shelbottom, in the parish of Gargrave. This property was given by *John Robinson*, by will, dated 17th August 1726, to the poor of the township of Gargrave, the rents thereof to be paid to the poor on St. Andrew's day and at Pentecost. The poorhouse is occupied by three poor families, rent-free, and the pieces of land are in the occupation of *Richard Taylor* and *Samuel Hall*, at rents amounting to 6*l.* a year, or thereabouts.

The rent of the lands, with the exception of the portions thereof appropriated to the poor of the other townships in the parish, as after-mentioned, is distributed by the vicar and churchwardens among poor people of the township of Gargrave, not receiving parochial relief. The benefactions of *Brayshaw, Curren, Armitstead, Coulthurst* and *Raikes*, having been given for the whole parish, the yearly sum of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and two thirds of the rents of the Poor's Croft, and of the land in Heber Pasture, are appropriated to the poor of the other townships in the following proportions, viz. Bank Newton two-sixths, and Eshton, Flasby, Winterburn and Coniston Cold, one-sixth each.

THE FREE SCHOOL.

By indentures of 2d and 3d June 1686, *Henry Coulthurst* conveyed unto *Nicholas Townley* and three others, and their heirs, a parcel of ground in the township of Bank Newton, on which he had then lately erected a house for a free grammar school, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish of Gargrave, and he thereby further granted to the said trustees and their heirs, the yearly rent or sum of 15*l.* out of a close called Crom Acre, and a messuage and certain lands therein mentioned, in Gargrave and Coniston; upon trust that the house and piece of ground should be and remain a schoolhouse, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish of Gargrave, and for the schoolmaster and scholars of the school for walking and recreating themselves therein; and as to the said rent—

The Free
School.

Gargrave.
—
The Free
School—
cont.

charge, that the trustees should pay the same to the schoolmaster of the said school for his salary and maintenance; and it was thereby agreed, that the said Henry Coulthurst in his life-time, and the feoffees and their heirs, should upon the negligence of the schoolmaster for the time being, in performance of his duty in the school, make known the same to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Gargrave for the time being, so that they might present the same to the archbishop or ordinary of the diocese of York, to displace him or otherwise proceed against him according to the ecclesiastical laws, and upon just cause should elect another in his place, and that they should also upon the death of any schoolmaster elect another to teach the school; and it was provided that when the feoffees should be reduced in number to three, they should convey the premises to some other to be chosen by them, so as to make up the number of four trustees.

It does not appear that a conveyance to any new trustees was ever made; and it is understood that the legal estate is now vested either in Robert Townley Parker, of Cuerden Hall in the county of Lancaster, esquire, or in J. N. Coulthurst of Gargrave, esquire, as heir of the survivor of the trustees named in the deed of foundation.

The rentcharge of 15*l.* a year is paid, in certain proportions, by James Garforth and Matthew Wilson, esquires, in respect of lands, called Wheelwright and Crom Acre, upon which it was fixed in those proportions by deeds of 7th and 8th August 1760, made in pursuance of an agreement between the then proprietors of the respective lands.

The children of the parishioners of Gargrave used to be instructed in this school in English grammar, and a few of the boys in Latin, and they were also taught writing and accounts, but for the latter instruction some charge was made by the master. The school was for some time well attended, but the present master, who has held the situation since 1795, has for upwards of a year been prevented by ill health from discharging the duties of the office. At the time of our inquiry, the master had agreed to resign the school; and in order that a new master might be appointed, and means taken at the least expense for placing the school under proper regulations, we recommended Mr. Parker and Mr. Coulthurst to concur in the choice of two other persons to act with themselves as trustees, and to join in conveying the schoolhouse and rentcharge so as to be vested in the four.

There is a sum of 150*l.* due to the charity, being part of a larger sum arising from accumulations of the rentcharge during a period of 12 years or thereabouts, when there was no master of the school. The accumulated fund, excepting the sum of 150*l.*, was laid out in repairs of the schoolhouse; and, as the master informs us, the sum of 75*l.*, part of the 150*l.*, is due from the personal representatives of the late Mr. Thomas Watkinson of Highgate, in the parish of Skipton, and the other 75*l.* from the representatives or family of the late Mr. William Buck of Gargrave. The sum of 150*l.* was secured by a bond from Watkinson and Buck, but the bond appears to have been lost or mislaid. It is stated, however, that the persons from whom the money is due are willing to pay it on receiving a proper discharge. Interest used to be paid on the 150*l.* to the master of the school, but the payment has been stopped for some time, with the view, as is alleged, of urging a demand of payment of the principal, the parties liable being desirous to be discharged from the debt. These circumstances make it the more expedient that trustees should be appointed for this charity without delay.

TOWNSHIP OF FLASBY WITH WINTERBURN.

DOLE.

Flasby with Winterburn. A dole of 10*s.* a year, of which the origin is unknown, is paid for the poor of this township out of land in Winterburn, the property of — Prickett, esquire, of Hull.

Dole.

TOWNSHIPS OF CONISTON COLD AND BANK NEWTON.

COULTHURST'S CHARITY.

Coniston
Cold
and Bank
Newton.

The sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* a year, under the gift of a Mr. *Coulthurst*, is paid by Mr. Greenwood of Bank Newton, for poor widows of Coniston. This annual payment is understood to be a charge on land, but we have been unable to obtain satisfactory information on the subject. The money is given to poor widows, sometimes by Mr. Greenwood himself, and sometimes by the churchwarden.

Coulthurst's
Charity.
Blakey's
Dole.

BLAKEY'S DOLE.

The sum of 10*s.* a year, understood to have been given for the poor of Coniston by one *Thomas Blakey*, used to be paid by the late Mr. Wilkinson of Gargrave, in respect, as is supposed, of land in Coniston, called the Bull Ing Close, being part of an estate which was purchased some time ago from Mr. Wilkinson by James Garforth of Coniston Cold, esq. The payment for some past has been discontinued, Mr. Garforth being ignorant of the existence of the charity; but being now satisfied that the dole was formerly paid as a charge on part of the estate, he is willing to resume and continue the payment.

THE HOSPITAL LAND.

The Hospital
Land.

There is a piece of ground, of somewhat less than a rood, adjoining to land of James Garforth, esquire, and bounded on one side by the road leading from Coniston to Otterburn, which, according to tradition, was formerly the site of an hospital or almshouse and garden for three poor women. The land has long been held by the tenant of the adjoining land of Mr. Garforth, and it is understood that an acknowledgment of 5*s.* a year used to be paid for it; but in lieu of the rent or acknowledgment, Mr. Garforth, by agreement with the overseer of the poor, permits a cottage in Coniston, belonging to him, to be occupied by a poor person rent-free, which privilege is more than

an equivalent for the land. The building which stood on the land appears to have fallen down long ago from age and decay. Gargrave.

COULTHURST'S GIFT.

It appears from the Returns of charitable donations made to Parliament in 1786, that 60*l.* was given by Mr. *Henry Coulthurst*, for the poor of Coniston Cold and Bank Newton not receiving parish relief; and that as interest thereof the sum of 3*l.* a year was then paid by the Rev. Reginald Heber. We have ascertained that this payment was made by the family or ancestors of Richard Heber, of Marton Hall, esquire, through their agents, until 11 years ago, or thereabouts, and it seems to have been discontinued in consequence only of the liability to the payment not being satisfactorily ascertained, and from the non-existence of any writings respecting it. We have furnished an account of the evidence respecting the payment, and the information obtained on the subject, to Mr. Heber's solicitor, and have intimated the propriety of resuming the payment of the dole. Coniston Cold and Bank Newton—cont. Coulthurst's Gift.

The portions of rent of the poor's land set apart for the poor of the different townships, and the doles or payments which are received as above-named, are distributed among poor people of the respective townships.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-75. III. Digest, 1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or purposes to which the Income is applicable.		Observations.
	Real Estate.					Education.	Distribution of Money.	
	Houses and Lands.—Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rent-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.					
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
GARGRAVE.								
Poor's Land - - - -	19 0 0	76 0 0	—	76 0 0	54 18 6	—	76 0 0	Information imperfect.
*Free School - - - -	—	—	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	—	Grammar School in abeyance.
				91 0 0	69 18 6	15 0 0	76 0 0	
<i>Township of Flasby-with-Winterburn:</i>								
Unknown - - - -	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	Rentcharge not now paid.
<i>Township of Cold Coniston and Bank Newton:</i>								No information received from this parish.
Coulthurst - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	At the date of the printed reports a rent-charge of 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> for poor widows.
Blakey - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly a rent-charge of 10 <i>s.</i> for poor.
Hospital Land - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The site of a hospital formerly let for 5 <i>s.</i>
H. Coulthurst - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Principal sum of 60 <i>l.</i> , probably lost.
				—	—	—	—	

NOTE.—An asterisk (*) before the name of a Charity, denotes its possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.

There is no reference to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the National School, Gargrave, and was fairly well attended. Among those who were present were the Rev. Charles John Marsden, Vicar of Gargrave, the Rev. J. R. Leigh, Curate of Gargrave, Capt. J. N. Preston and Mr. J. Mason, churchwardens of Gargrave, Sir Mathew Wilson, Bart., churchwarden of Eshton, the Rev. E. Kemble, Vicar of Coniston Cold, Mr. J. B. G. Tottie, of Coniston Hall, churchwarden, and Mr. C. Lord, overseer, of Coniston Cold. IV. Report of Assistant Commissioner.

The population of the respective townships of the ancient parish, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is as follows:—

Gargrave - - - -	- 1,296
Coniston Cold - - - -	- 392
Flasby with Winterburn - - - -	- 163
Bank Newton - - - -	- 90
Eshton - - - -	- 76

The ecclesiastical district of Coniston Cold was constituted in 1847. It includes part of the ancient parish of Kirkby in Malham Dale.

Gargrave.

The Poor's
Lands.*The Poor's Lands (see page 1).*

An old paper in the possession of the churchwardens, not dated, but appearing to be at least 100 years old, and believed to have been written in the year 1763, gives the following account of the earlier donations to the poor of Gargrave:

"A MEMORIAL of the CHARITABLE DONORS & their SUMS of MONEY given to the POOR of GARGRAVE.

"In 1712 George Wilson of Gargrave by will gave ten pounds, the interest thereof to be distributed of (*sic*) the poor by & at the discretion of the Vicar & Churchwardens, which money is laid out in Lands in Hellifield.

"In 1720 Mr. Wm. Mason senr. of Gargrave in his Lifetime gave into the hands of the Vicar Churchwardens & overseers ten pounds, the interest thereof to be distributed to the poor of Gargrave on St. Thos. Day at the discretion of the Receivers yearly for ever.

"In 1720 Richd. Wainman of Gargrave by will gave to the poor of Gargrave forty pounds to the end that twenty shillings yearly should be distributed to such of the poor as receive no poor cess on or near the 23 of March for ever, & twenty shillings more to be laid out in putting out apprentices, which money is now laid out in Lands in Hellifield.

"Mrs. Mary Hutchinson in 1721 by will gave the yearly rents & profits of her lands in Hellifield to be distributed to the poor of Gargrave who receive no poor Cess by two equal portions one half at Lady Day and the other at Mart^s. yearly & for ever by & at the Discretion of the Vicar & Churchwardens which said lands are now let for the yearly rent of eight pounds.

"In 1726 Jno. Robinson of Gargrave gave by will all his estate real & personal within the township of Gargrave after his debts were paid (and there now remains one croft call'd the poor Croft one field call'd Skell Bottom & one house call'd the poor house) to the poor of Gargrave.

"Mr. Thos. Smithson gave by will twenty pounds to the poor of Gargrave, the interest thereof to be given to the poor of Gargrave after the death of Maudlin Carr, which money is now laid out in lands in Hellifield.

"George Wilson's ten pounds, Richd. Wainman's forty pounds, Thomas Smithson's 20 pounds, Thomas Bradshaw's ten pounds are all laid out in lands in Hellifield purchased by Peter Wilkinson & Robert Clough Churchwardens for the Township of Gargrave, & with Mrs. Mary Hutchinson's are now lett for the yearly rent of fourteen pounds & ten shillings.

"A MEMORIAL of all the CHARITABLE DONORS and their SUMS of MONEY given to the PARISH of GARGRAVE.

"Jno. Armistead of Brockabank gave by will dated 1633 20 pounds for a poor stock with which Hargraves Croft and Heber Myres are charg'd.

"Henry Cuvier of Kildwick Esqr. by will gave ten pound for the augmentation of the said poor stock with which & forty shillings added to it by the Parish half an acre of land was purchas'd lying in the midst of Calton Garth.

"Henry Coulthurst of Banknewton by will dated Feby. 1657 gave five pound to be added to the poor stock of the parish with which was bought one Cattle gate on Heber pasture.

"Wm. Rakes of Eshton by will dated May the 19 1659 gave ten pound to be bestowed in land for the poor of the parish with which was bought two Cattle gates on Heber pasture, which pasture is now divided and the 3 gates is a field of itself.

"Thos. Bradshaw of Gargrave by will dated September the 12 1669 gave ten pound to the poor of the Parish of Gargrave wch money is now laid out in lands in Hellifield."

Present
endowment.

The property of this Charity now consists of the following particulars:—

- (a.) The Black Horse Inn, with outbuildings, garden, &c., and 1*l*. 27*p*. of land.
- (b.) Land in Hellifield, containing 11*l*. 0*s*. 36*p*.

The above are now let upon lease, as herein-after mentioned.

- (c.) A field in Gargrave Parish, numbered 471 and 472 on the Tithe Apportionment, containing 1*l*. 1*l*. 31*p*., let in allotments.
- (d.) A field in Gargrave, No. 42 on the Tithe Apportionment, containing 5*l*. 2*s*.
- (e.) A field in Gargrave, No. 478 on the Tithe Apportionment, containing 3*l*. 8*s*.
- (f.) A sum of 32*l*. 7*s*. 11*d*. New Consols, standing in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

(a.) (b.) The deeds of 1st and 2nd May 1759, mentioned in the report of 1825, by which this inn was conveyed to the vicar and churchwardens, appear to be lost.

The inn is the only public-house in the village of Hellifield. A few years ago a junction was formed between the Lancashire and Yorkshire and Midland Railways at this point, and Hellifield has now become an important station. Shortly afterwards a large auction mart for cattle was established in the village, at which sales are held twice a week throughout the year. It then became necessary that the public-house should be considerably enlarged to meet the increased requirements of the locality. The vicar

and churchwardens applied to the Charity Commissioners in May 1889 for their sanction to a proposed plan for effecting the necessary alterations. The cost was at that time estimated at 1,000*l.*, and the trustees were in negotiation with the then landlord of the inn, Mr. Waine, to whom they had offered a lease for 21 years of the premises, with the remainder of the land (about 11 acres), which they held in Hellifield, if he would lay out 700*l.* on the enlargement, while they contributed the remaining 300*l.* In the course of these negotiations the trustees had caused a survey and valuation of their property at Hellifield to be made by Mr. J. W. Broughton, of Skipton, who made the valuation subjoined:—

Gargrave.
The Poor's
Lands—cont.

Valuation.

No. on Tithe Commutation Map.	Description.	Cultivation.	Area.	Value per Acre.	Annual Value.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	s.	£ s. d.	
225	Black Horse Inn, barn, stables, shippin, yard, and garden.	—	0 1 27	—	35 0 0	Tenant pays all tithe, rates, and other outgoings.
239	High Meadow	Meadow	2 1 24	70	8 8 0	
240	Low Meadow	—	4 2 39	78	18 10 0	
157	Scottons	Pasture	4 0 13	38	7 15 0	
	Total area	—	11 2 23	—	—	
	Total annual value	—	—	—	69 13 0	

Skipton, March 1889.

(Signed) J. W. BROUGHTON,
Land Surveyor and Valuer.

Ultimately, however, the trustees failed to come to terms with Mr. Waine, and in 1890 Messrs. John and William Scott, brewers, of Skipton, agreed to become tenants, and to carry out the alterations.

A preliminary agreement was executed on the 12th May 1891. Plans and specifications had been prepared, and the cost of the alterations was estimated at 2,021*l.* It was agreed that the work should be carried out by Messrs. Scott, who should contribute not less than 1,721*l.* towards the cost, and also defray any further expenses beyond the estimated cost; that the trustees should contribute not more than 300*l.*, and should grant a lease of the inn and 11 A. 2 R. 23 P. of land to Messrs. Scott for a term of 31 years at a rent of 82*l.* a year, being 70*l.* for the house and land, and 12*l.* by way of interest at 4 per cent. on the 300*l.* contributed by the trustees, and otherwise on the terms of a draft lease annexed to the agreement.

By Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 19th August 1892, the trustees were authorised to grant this lease, and it was executed on the 7th September 1892. The lease embodies the terms of the agreement as mentioned above; the lessees covenant (among other things) to keep the house open as a public-house or hotel during the term, and to insure the buildings for not less than 2,000*l.* There is a proviso that the demise of the meadow and pasture land is made subject to the provisions of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, and that in the event of the provisions of that Act being put in force and acted upon during the term all rents received by reason thereof from any allottees for the same lands or any part thereof during the residue of the term shall belong to the lessees. Power is given to the lessees to assign or underlet the premises, and there is a proviso for determination of the lease in case of the license being withdrawn at any time during the term otherwise than by the fault of the lessees or their under-tenants or assigns. The term dates as to the meadow and pasture lands from the 2nd February 1891, and as to the inn buildings and the residue of the premises from the 12th May 1891.

The sum of 300*l.* paid by the trustees was obtained by the sale of part of a sum of 336*l.* 16s. 10*d.*, the purchase money of land in Hellifield, taken by the North-Western Railway Company, and paid into Court in 1846.

By Order, dated 3rd December 1889, the Charity Commissioners authorised the trustees within six months to apply to the Chancery Division of the High Court for an order for the transfer to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of a sum of 336*l.* 16s. 10*d.* redemption money, standing to the credit of an account entitled "Ex parte the North-Western Railway Company In the matter of the North-Western Railway Act, 1846, the account of the Vicar and Churchwardens of the township of Gargrave."

Gargrave.
The Poor's
Lands—*cont.*

The money was invested in the purchase of 343*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New Consols, and under an Order of Mr. Justice North at Chambers, dated 19th June 1890, and a further Order of the Board, dated 11th July 1890, this sum was on the 16th July 1890 transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

On the 14th June 1892, the Charity Commissioners ordered that so much of the sum of 343*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* New Consols as would produce a clear sum of 300*l.* should be sold, and on the 16th June 1892 a sum of 310*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* was sold accordingly, and the 300*l.* was remitted to the vicar and churchwardens. On the 12th July 1892, the architect, Mr. J. W. Broughton, certified that the works in connection with the rebuilding of the inn had been done to his satisfaction, and on the 4th October of the same year the Charity Commissioners made an Order approving of the expenditure of the 300*l.* by the trustees as a contribution towards the expense of rebuilding.

It was said that the lessees had in fact spent more than 2,000*l.* of their own money on the alterations.

(c.) This field is the same as No. 5 of the lands mentioned in the Report of 1825. The vicar can remember the old poor-house, which formerly stood on the land, but fell into decay. The field is divided into 13 garden allotments of about the same size, let at 12*s.* each, making 7*l.* 16*s.* in all. Its rateable value is 3*l.* 4*s.* The allotment system was begun in 1869. There is no difficulty in finding tenants, but it was said that there was no demand in the place for additional allotments. Sir Mathew Wilson last year offered to break up a field for this purpose, but as there was only one applicant, the idea was given up.

(d.) This field is the same as No. 4 in the Report of 1825. It lies far from the village, and is poor land. It is now let to Mr. James Isherwood on a yearly tenancy, at 4*l.* a year. He formerly paid 7*l.*, but declined to continue the tenancy at that rent. From a terrier of the charity lands made by the vicar and churchwardens in 1876, it appeared that at that date this field was let for 10*l.*, but it was explained that the land had a special accommodation value for the tenant who then held it, and that no one else at that time would have paid so high a rent. The field is rated at 3*l.* 19*s.*

(e.) This appears to be No. 3 of the Report of 1825. It is a narrow strip of grass land surrounded by trees, and is now let to Mr. John Brown on a yearly tenancy, at a rent of 2*l.* The rateable value is 1*l.* 14*s.*

(f.) The sum of 32*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* New Consols is the balance of the sum of 343*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* remaining after the above-mentioned sale of 310*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* The annual dividends on this sum amount to 17*s.* 8*d.*

Administration of Poor's Lands.—The income of the Poor's Lands, which has amounted hitherto to about 90*l.*, but will in future be about 95*l.*, is distributed by the vicar and churchwardens in the first week of January. The bulk of it is appropriated for the township of Gargrave. Last year Gargrave received 85*l.* 14*s.*, and the other townships 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, which was divided among them in the proportions mentioned in the Report of 1825, Banknewton receiving 2*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, and Eshton, Flasby, Winterburn, and Coniston Cold 1*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* each.

The money is distributed in Gargrave to persons not in receipt of parish relief, in payments varying from 5*s.* to 30*s.*; widows have the preference, and generally receive 1*l.* In 1892 there were 125 recipients. A list is kept, and as a rule the same persons receive it from year to year, but names are occasionally struck off.

In some cases the payments are made in kind, in order that the money may not be spent at the public-house.

Lately, the distribution has not been made altogether at one time, but the curate has been given some money in hand to meet special cases, *e.g.* of accident or sickness. Except as above, no preference is shown, and the religious opinions of the recipients are not inquired into.

In the other townships the distribution is made by the respective churchwardens. There are very few poor people in these townships, and it is sometimes difficult to find suitable recipients for the charity. Capt. Preston said that this was especially the case in Flasby, where he himself resides, as there are no really poor persons there, and he sometimes gives the money to his own outdoor servants.

The Free School (see page 1).

The Free
School.

The master of this school mentioned in the Report of 1825 appears to have died almost immediately after the date of the inquiry which preceded that report. Upon his death the school fell entirely into disuse; the building was neglected, and soon became a complete ruin, and a wood was planted round it, in the middle of which the remains of the old building now lie. The suggestion made in the Report

of 1825 that new trustees should be appointed was not carried out, chiefly because it was uncertain in whom the right of appointment was vested, and the rentcharges fell into arrear owing to there being no person competent to give an effectual discharge for them.

Gargrave.
The Free
School—
cont.

The old school was not conveniently situated for the villages of Gargrave or Coniston, and when it became evident that it could not be revived steps were taken, about the year 1845, for building new schools in each of these villages.

In Gargrave a school was built by subscription in 1846; Mr. Wilson, the owner of "Crom Acre," which, as mentioned in the Report of 1825, was liable for one moiety of the rentcharge of 15*l.*, presented part of the site, valued at 25*l.*, and contributed, by himself or his family, 300*l.* to the funds. He and his successors in the Eshton estate have also been liberal subscribers to the school ever since. From the replies to circular questions sent by the Charity Commissioners in 1866 it appears that from 1847 to 1866 they had subscribed 40*l.* a year, and from 1855 to 1866 had also allowed the use of a house and garden rent free for the schoolmaster, valued at 20*l.* a year.

In Coniston, between the years 1845 and 1848, a schoolroom and classroom were built, and a good house and garden provided for the master, by Mr. James Braithwaite Garforth, who, as owner of "Wheelwright," was liable for the other moiety of the rentcharge of 15*l.* Mr. Garforth and his successors in the Coniston Estate have also subscribed largely to the support of the school since its establishment. Up to 1866 they had given regularly 30*l.* a year (24*l.* to the schoolmaster, 5*l.* to the mistress, and 1*l.* for coals), while from a statement of Mr. J. B. G. Tottie, the present owner of the estate, made in January 1890, it appears that he was then paying 52*l.* a year towards the salaries of the teachers. At the present time he finds all the money that is required for carrying on the school, in addition to the Government grant. There are no other subscribers.

It seems clear from the correspondence on the office files of the Charity Commissioners that the donations of Messrs. Wilson and Garforth to the respective schools at Gargrave and Coniston included in their own view arrears for at least 20 years of the rentcharges payable by them. Mr. Garforth was also desirous of settling the rentcharge payable out of his estate as a perpetual endowment of the new school, and a deed was prepared by which he conveyed a messuage and premises at Coniston, the rentcharge of 7*l.* 10*s.*, and a sum of 350*l.*, made up in whole or in part of arrears of the charge, to trustees by way of endowment of the school. This deed was executed by himself and two of the proposed trustees on the 18th February 1845, but the trustees who had been made parties with the view of representing the trustees of the original endowment, namely, the Rev. A. Marsden, then Vicar of Gargrave, and Mr. Coulthurst, the personal representative of the original donor, acting on the advice of counsel, refused to execute the deed, on the ground that the endowment of the old school could not legally be applied to the support of a different school without the authority of an order of the Court of Chancery. The deed was in consequence never carried into effect.

Mr. J. B. Garforth was succeeded in the estate by his son Mr. Peter Garforth, upon whose death without issue it passed to his daughter, who subsequently married Mr. J. W. Tottie, and is the mother of the present owner.

From a statement made by Mr. J. W. Tottie, in the form of a letter to the Rev. C. Marsden, dated 20th June 1865, it appears that Mr. J. B. Garforth had set aside during his lifetime a sum of 750*l.* Consols, intended as an endowment for the School, but that he died without having carried out this intention by deed or will, and the sum had been lost sight of for several years after his death, until attention was called to it by a notice as to unclaimed dividends. Mr. J. W. Tottie in the same letter said: "I may add it is the intention of Mrs. Tottie and myself to carry out Mr. Garforth's views as to the endowment." This intention, however, appears not to have been carried out.* Mr. J. W. Tottie has since died, and the Coniston estate, which includes the land called "Wheelwright," is now the property of his son, Mr. J. B. G. Tottie.

Correspondence was begun with the Charity Commissioners relative to this Charity in the year 1857, and was resumed in 1865, when the history and circumstances of the Charity were fully explained to the Commissioners. At an interview with the Secretary, held on the 4th June 1866, Mr. J. W. Tottie expressed a wish to acquire the site of the old school, but apparently nothing was done towards carrying out this proposal.

In July 1868 the Commissioners suggested that an application should be made for the appointment of new trustees and for a scheme, in order to perpetuate the rent-

* Since this Report was in print Mr. J. B. G. Tottie has stated in the course of correspondence that it was afterwards found that the widow of Mr. Peter Garforth was entitled to this sum of Consols, and it passed to her accordingly.

Gargrave.
 The Free
 School—
cont.

charge, and appropriate it to the new schools. No reply was returned to this suggestion, and the correspondence was then broken off. It was resumed in November 1889, by a letter from the Accounts Department of the Charity Commission, asking for information as to the Charity. In December 1889 Mr. (now Sir Mathew) Wilson, in the course of an interview at the office, stated that his father, Sir Mathew Wilson, considered that his family's expenditure on the new school ought to free him from liability to this charge. Mr. Wilson himself thought not, but claimed only that the arrears should be considered as discharged.

In January 1890 letters were written from the Charity Commission to Sir Mathew Wilson and Mr. J. B. G. Tottie, asking if they would be willing to continue the payment of the rentcharge if trustees were appointed, or to redeem it by payment of a capital sum. Unfavourable replies were received in both cases, the refusal being again grounded mainly on their large contributions to education in their respective townships.

The Commissioners in reply pointed out that they could not admit that voluntary subscriptions, however generous, could extinguish the liability to a rentcharge, unless they were expressly made with that object, and a release properly executed. They also defined their object to be the establishment of the charge against the lands, rather than against any individual possessor.

The late Sir Mathew Wilson died in 1891, and his son, the present Sir Mathew, who had never repudiated his liability since the matter was first brought to his notice, expressly acknowledged it in a letter to the Commissioners dated the 11th April 1893, and undertook to pay the charge regularly after the present year. At the Inquiry he renewed this assurance, but has since qualified it by explaining that it was made subject to the condition that the whole of the money should be applied in aid of the existing school at Gargrave.

Mr. Tottie at the Inquiry put in the following statement:—

GARGRAVE FREE SCHOOL.

ALLEGED CHARGE ON LANDS IN CONISTON, THE PROPERTY OF J. B. G. TOTTIE, ESQ.

Where-
 abouts of
 original deed
 not known.

It would appear from a document in my possession purporting to be a copy of a deed dated 3rd June 1686, and endorsed "Copy of Coniston School Endowment Deed," that one Henry Coulthurst by such deed conveyed a school-house, which had been previously erected by him at his own cost, in Bank Newton, in the parish of Gargrave and 15*l.* a year, to trustees, for the purpose of supporting a free grammar school for the benefit of the inhabitants of the parish of Gargrave only.

The 15*l.* a year was to be paid by the said trustees to the master of the said grammar school towards his salary, maintenance, and livelihood, and was charged upon certain lands which I am now unable to identify.

The where-
 abouts of
 these deeds
 not known.

In the margin of the said copy there is a note dated in 1807, and signed by my paternal grandfather, to the effect that by indentures of 7 and 8 August, 1760, the lands above referred to became vested in Wm. Buck and Sarah Buck, and they agreed to divide and charge the 15*l.*, one moiety of it upon a close called "Cromacre," and the other moiety upon closes then called "Wheelwright," and that it had been paid up to 1807. The Wheelwright closes were afterwards bought by my ancestor Peter Garforth, Esq., deceased, and are now my property.

I find that in 1844 the School House had gone to decay; that the trusts had fallen into abeyance, and that no rentcharge had been paid for 20 years.

Applications have from time to time been made to me by the Charity Commissioners for payment of the 7*l.* 10*s.*, to the payment of which I have objected on the grounds:—

That for the period of 70 years, at least, there has been no person in existence to whom I, or my predecessors in title, could make this payment, in accordance with the provisions of the deed creating the trust, there having been for this long period of time neither grammar school, nor schoolmaster, nor, as I believe, trustees.

That the rentcharge not having been paid for this long period has been extinguished.

That any obligation on the owners of the Wheelwright closes has been more than met by the provision by my ancestors of a voluntary school, and its subsequent maintenance by them and myself for a period of about 50 years, thereby making a provision for education far in excess of the original endowment.

As to the final ground put forward by Mr. Tottie, the following considerations occur:—(1) that his grandfather, Mr. J. B. Garforth, so far from considering that his donations to the new school had absolved him from future liability to the rentcharge, was anxious to settle it for ever on the school, and, as mentioned above, actually executed a deed to that effect; (2) that when this intention failed he wished and intended to endow the school with a sum of 750*l.*, which intention Mr. Tottie's father at one time proposed to carry into effect; (3) that Mr. Garforth and his descendants have

been, and the latter are still, by far the largest ratepayers in the parish and township of Coniston Cold, owning, as I understand, about four-fifths of all the land in the township, and therefore that when by the Education Act of 1870 the duty was thrown on the ratepayers of every parish in proportion to the value of their property, of providing sufficient elementary education in the parish, the owners of this estate would have had to bear the greater part of the cost of establishing and maintaining a school in this parish if they had not already provided for it by voluntary donations. It may even be doubted whether Mr. Tottie's present subscription to the school, large as it is, is in excess of the amount at which he would have been rated had a School Board been established in the township.

Gargrave.
The Free
School—
cont.

The deeds of 2nd and 3rd June 1686 cannot be found, nor can those of the 7th and 8th August 1760, but this loss is immaterial so far as the title to the rentcharge is concerned, as by the Charitable Trusts (Recovery) Act, 1891, sec. 5 (1) the record of these deeds in the Report of 1825 is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of their contents so far as they are there set out.

It is difficult to understand the position which Mr. Tottie takes with regard to the site of the old school, or whether he claims it as his own property. In answer to a letter which I wrote to him with a view to elicit a definite statement of his views on the subject, asking among other things whether he was willing to repeat the offer made by his father in June 1866 to purchase the site, Mr. Tottie wrote to me, under date September 6th, 1893: "The site of the old school is, to the best of my belief, undefinable, and has been in the possession of my family for a long number of years. I am not prepared to buy it."

There is not, so far as I can ascertain, any deed declaring the trusts of either of the new schools. It will probably be necessary that the future application of the rentcharge paid by Sir Mathew Wilson should be settled under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners.

TOWNSHIP OF FLASHY WITH WINTERBURN.

Unknown Donor's Dole (see page 2).

I could obtain no information with regard to this payment of 10s. mentioned in the Report of 1825. It appears to be entirely lost. There is a churchwarden for the township of Flashy, but he has never received anything in respect of this gift.

Unknown
Donor's
Dole.

TOWNSHIPS OF CONISTON COLD AND BANK NEWTON.

Coulthurst's Charity (see page 2).

Information as to the charities of the above-mentioned townships was given principally by the Rev. Edward Kemble, Vicar of Coniston Cold, who produced an account book headed "Coniston Charities," and dating from 1846. From this book it appeared that the 2l. 2s. mentioned in the Report of 1825 was paid by a Mr. Horner up to the year 1888. Mr. Horner died in the following year, and his successor in the property which is believed to be subject to the charge, Mr. Other, does not acknowledge his liability, and refuses to pay the dole. It is possible that this charity may be recovered, but the account given of it in the Report of 1825 is somewhat indefinite.

Coulthurst's
Charity.

Blakey's Dole (see page 2).

This payment has apparently never been resumed. The account book mentioned above contains no entry relating to it. The land formerly considered to be charged with the payment is now the property of Mr. J. B. G. Tottie.

Blakey's
Dole.

The Hospital Land (see page 2).

In the vicar's account-book is the following entry, under date 18th February, 1849, in the handwriting of Mr. Stansfeld, then Vicar of Coniston: "Received from Mr. Garforth rent of Hospital Land in Bell Busk Lane up to May 1849, at 7s. 6d. a year, 1l. 2s. 6d." There are no further entries of any rent being received.

The Hospital
Land.

In another portion of the same book occurs the following note:—"In the year 1854 the property at Cosh in Littondale, claimed as belonging to Coniston Hospital, was sold to Sir John Ramsden by Mr. James Hammond, Mr. Preston and Mr. Lockwood.

"JOHN STANSFELD."

It was stated that this land was sold in 1872 by Sir John Ramsden to Mr. Anthony Horner, and was the land in respect of which the latter gentleman had paid 2l. 2s. yearly under Coulthurst's Charity, as mentioned above. No explanation could be given as to

Gargrave.

Coniston
Cold and
Bank
Newton.The Hos-
pital Land—
*cont.*Henry
Coulthurst's
Gift.

the connection with Coniston Hospital to be inferred from the above note. Nothing was known of the land mentioned in the report of 1825, or of the land in Bell Busk Lane mentioned in the Vicar's account book.

Since the inquiry Mr. J. B. G. Tottie has informed me, on the authority of his mother, that the charity founded by Mr. J. B. Garforth, as mentioned below, was intended by him as partly in substitution for the Hospital Land Charity.

Henry Coulthurst's Gift (see page 3).

The payment of 3*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1825 has never been resumed, and this Charity must now be regarded as lost.

CHAPELRY OF CONISTON COLD.

Garforth's Charity.

Garforth's
Charity.

By deed dated 16th Feb. 1852, and enrolled in Chancery 24th Feb. 1852, made between James Braithwaite Garforth of the one part and John Nicholas Coulthurst and the Rev. John Stansfeld of the other part, after a recital that the said James Braithwaite Garforth had transferred into the names of the three persons parties thereto the sum of 700*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, it was witnessed that the said parties respectively declared that they and the survivors and survivor of them or other the trustees or trustee for the time being of these presents would stand possessed of the said sum and the stocks, funds, and securities representing the same upon trust to apply and divide the annual income thereof (subject to the proviso first therein-after contained) between two poor and deserving persons, being residents within the ecclesiastical district of the consolidated chapelry of Conistone situate within the several parishes of Gargrave and Kirkby Malhamdale, whether receiving parochial relief or not, but in the selection of such poor and deserving persons giving a preference to those who should be above the age of sixty years, and also if equally worthy to those whose legal settlement should be in the township of Coniston Cold in the said district, and to continue the said payments and discontinue the same and select other residents as objects of the said charity as the trustees or trustee for the time being of those presents or the major part of them should think proper, and it was thereby expressly declared that in all questions which should arise as to the management of the said trust fund, or the disposal thereof or the selection of the said poor persons the majority of the trustees for the time being should bind the minority.

By the first proviso above referred to it was declared that if at any time and for so long as the clear annual income to arise from the premises for the time being vested in the trustees or trustee of those presents should exceed the sum of 30*l.*, the objects and recipients of the trust therein-before declared should be increased in the following manner:—If it should exceed 30*l.* but not exceed 45*l.* the recipients should be increased from two to three; if it should exceed 45*l.* but not 60*l.* they should be increased from three to four, and so on in proportion to the increase, so that no object of the Charity should receive more than 15*l.* a year. The trustees were further empowered to invest in any of the Parliamentary stocks or funds of Great Britain or upon Government or real securities, with power of variation and transposition; and to invest in the purchase of land, to be subject to the same trusts, with all ancillary powers subsidiary thereto, including the power of leasing; and clauses were added providing for the appointment of new trustees, and for trustees' indemnity.

The original deed, with the stock receipt, dated 16 Jan. 1892, for 701*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, was produced by the Rev. E. Kemble. The endowment is now represented by a sum of 703*l.* India 3 per cent. stock, the annual income from which is 21*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The present trustees are Mrs. Frances Catherine Tottie, appointed on the 27th Sept. 1859, John Coulthurst, Esq., appointed on the 18th October 1871, and the Rev. Edward Kemble, appointed on the 18th January 1888.

There are at present two persons on the list of recipients, viz., Mrs. Dimsdale and William Hudson, both of whom are aged persons. The income of the fund is divided between them in equal shares, by quarterly payments. Upon the appointment of a new recipient, a note of the fact is made in the churchwardens' account book.

13th September 1893.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR SUMMARY.

TABULAR

NOTE.—Payments shown under “Objects of Foundation” are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of management. The “O.T.” signify that the Stock is held by “The

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentcharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
GARGRAVE.	A. B. P. Public house and	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Poor's Lands - - - -	19 1 22	95 16 0	—	C.	32 7 11	O.T.	—	0 17 8	96 13 8
Free School - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Township of Flasby with Winterburn.									
Unknown Donor - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Townships of Coniston Cold and Bank Newton.									
Coulthurst - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blakey - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital Land - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Henry Coulthurst - - -									
Chapelry of Coniston Cold.									
Garforth - - - - -	—	—	—	I. S.	703 0 0	—	—	21 1 8	21 1 8

SUMMARY.

Table shows the mode in which the Income would be applicable if received in full. C. = New Consols; I. 3 = India 3 % Stock. The letters Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.²²

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	96 13 8	—	—	This School no longer exists. The site is in possession of Mr. J. B. G. Tottie. The Rent- charge of 15s. has been un- paid for many years.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 10s. lost.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Payment of rentcharge of 2l. 2s. refused since 1888.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 10s. lost.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	About 1 rood of land lost. Gar- forth's Charity is said to be founded partly in substitution for this Charity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3l. formerly paid as interest on 60s. lost.
—	—	—	—	21 1 8	—	—	—	—	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF GARGRAVE.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[Under 2oz. Price 2d.]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of GUISELEY.

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of GUISELEY.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 1st August 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III. c. 91, and 59 George III. c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 George IV., c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 15, p. 651). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1826.

Guiseley.
I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1826.

PARISH OF GUISELEY.

TOWNSHIP OF GUISELEY.

THE FREE SCHOOL [see page 9 below.]

MOORE'S ENDOWMENT.—*Robert Moore*, rector of Guiseley, by his will, dated 22d of July 1622, (preserved in the registry of York), devised as follows:—"I give one special tenement in Menston, now in the tenure of Christopher Watson, of the yearly rent of 5*l.*, or as it shall be reasonably valued hereafter, with the consent of the said schoolmaster, unto the school-house which I have lately builded, and to the schoolmaster thereof, for his better maintenance, with all the buildings, garth and croft on the backside, and all other closes, crofts and lands thereunto belonging, with all their appurtenances, in Menston aforesaid, now in the tenure of the said Christopher Watson, or his assigns: Provided always, and upon this condition, that the said schoolmaster be always chosen and appointed by the rector of the church, and to have his diet and lodging in the hall and parsonage, with the churching duties, or 10*l.* in lieu thereof, if the said schoolmaster can better provide for himself."

Guiseley.
The Free
School.

The schoolhouse referred to in the will, and which is still used for the purposes of the school, was built on part of the glebe land, and is kept in repair by the master. The land and the site of the buildings devised by the will for the school and schoolmaster, form part of an estate at Menstone, which was sold by public auction, in 1797, to the father of Mr. Robert Exley, of Menstone, the present possessor, as devisee thereof, under his father's will. Notice appears to have been given, at the time of sale, that the estate was subject to the payment of 7*l.* a year to Guiseley school; and by the conveyance deed, dated the 1st April 1797, George Metcalfe and others, the vendors of the property, covenanted to keep indemnified the whole of the estate, (except a cottage called Watson's Cottage, a close called Whiteland Close, and a close called Stone Still Close,) against all former gifts, grants, &c., except the annual sum of 7*l.* charged upon and payable to the schoolmaster of Guiseley, for the time being, for charitable purposes, out of and for the said cottage, and the said closes called Whiteland and Stone Still, and any other right or title such schoolmaster was entitled to in or out of the same.

The cottage, called in the deed Watson's cottage, has not been standing for some years; and the site of it is described as being at some distance from the Whiteland and Stone Still closes. The Whiteland close is stated by Mr. Exley to contain about three acres, and the Stone Still close about one acre and a half. At the foot of a paper, however, delivered to the present schoolmaster, at the time of or soon after his appointment, in 1796, by the Rev. John Willoughby, then rector of Guiseley, containing the particulars of the founder's will, is a minute in these words:—"School lands: Whiteland, Willow-land, Stone-hill close (together) ten acres."

Previous to 1796, the rent or annual income arising for the school out of the property at Menstone, appears to have been received by the Rev. J. Willoughby or his agents, and was paid or accounted for to the schoolmaster. It does not distinctly appear, whether or not the yearly sum so paid was 7*l.* per annum; but at the time of the sale, in 1797, and which was soon after the appointment of the present schoolmaster, Mr. Willoughby informed him, that the sum he was to receive was 7*l.* a year, and he has ever since regularly received that sum from the proprietor of the Menstone estate.

We have not discovered by what means, or when the school property came into possession of the owners of the contiguous land, or what is the quantity in value of the property devised by the will; but, as it is mentioned in the will to have been then let at the yearly value of 5*l.*, the property must now probably be worth considerably more than 7*l.* a year; and there seems no reason to doubt, that the schoolmaster is entitled to the possession of the property, if it can be ascertained, or to a just equivalent for its occupation.

Report of
1826.

Guiseley.

The Free-
School—
cont.

HITCH'S ENDOWMENT.—*Robert Hitch*, D.D., dean of York, and rector of Guiseley, by his will, dated the 6th February 1676, devised to Henry Hitch, his son, and his heirs, and the parson of Guiseley, and the vicar of Otley, and their successors, a messuage in Horsforth, called Holme Dean, and certain closes thereto belonging, containing 16 acres or thereabouts, and two closes in Yeadon, one called Longlands, containing about four acres, and the other called Smithley Field, which premises were then demised for 12*l.* 10*s.* a year, in trust, that the said Henry Hitch, and his heirs, and the said parson of Guiseley, and vicar of Otley, and their successors, should let the said premises so as to be most beneficial to the religious uses to which they were thereby devised, viz.; to pay to the overseers of Guiseley poor, 20*s.*; of Yeadon poor, 13*s.* 4*d.*; of Carleton poor, 16*s.* 8*d.*; of the poor of Menstone and Burley Wood Head, 20*s.*; of the poor of Addle and Arthington, 40*s.*; to be distributed, yearly, upon May-day, by the several and respective ministers and overseers of the said towns and places, to the most necessitous and religious poor people therein; and further, to pay the residue of the yearly profits of the said tenements and lands unto the schoolmaster of Guiseley, for the time being, on the 21st June and 24th December, by equal portions.

The property held under this devise consists of the following particulars:—

At Horsforth.—An ancient dwelling-house, with out-buildings, and between 13 and 14 acres of land, in the occupation of Thomas Booth, at the annual rent of 33*l.*

At Yeadon.—A close called Lower Longlands, 3*a.* & 4*p.*, let to Mrs. Kenyon, at 5*l.* 5*s.* a year.

A close, called Upper Longlands, 2*a.* & 8*p.*, let to Mr. Benjamin Long, at 4*l.* 4*s.* a year.

The Low Close, 2*a.* 2*r.* 36*p.*, let to Mr. John Exley, at 6*l.* a year.

An allotment of 1*a.* & 23*p.* let to Mr. Joseph Long, at 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

The tenants all hold from year to year, and the property appears to be let at nearly its fair annual value, with the exception, perhaps, of the premises in the occupation of Booth and Exley.

In addition to the income arising from the school lands, the master also receives an annual rent-charge or sum of 20*s.* in respect of a field in Guiseley, called the Green Shot Close, the property of Mr. Hardwick. It is not known how this payment arose.

The schoolmaster receives the payment from the estate at Menston, the lands devised by Dean Hitch, and the rent-charge, amounting altogether to 58*l.* per annum, and after paying the sum of 5*l.* 10*s.* a year, the amount of the sums given for the poor of different townships by the will of Dean Hitch, he retains the residue as his salary.

The appointment of the schoolmaster belongs to the rector of Guiseley, under the will of the founder, the Rev. Robert Moore. The schoolmaster teaches such boys of the township of Guiseley as are sent to him as free scholars, requiring only that they should be able to read a little before their admission, and he instructs them in reading, writing and arithmetic. There are generally from 25 to 30 children attending the school, besides some few others from neighbouring townships, educated at their parents expense. It is rumoured, that Latin was formerly taught in the school, but that course of instruction has long been discontinued, and it is not specifically required by the instruments of endowment.

DEAN HITCH'S CHARITY [see pages 10, 11, and 23 below.]

Dean Hitch's
Charity.

The several annual sums directed by the will of Dean *Hitch*, as above mentioned, to be distributed among the poor of the townships of Guiseley, Carleton, and Yeadon, in this parish, are regularly paid and distributed among poor persons of the respective townships.

CHAPELRY OF HORSFORTH.

STANHOPE'S CHARITY [see page 13 below.]

Horsforth.
Stanhope's
Charity.

The origin of this charity is unknown; it is an annuity of 1*l.* 13*l.* 4*d.* (supposed to be a rent-charge), paid on the first Monday in the year, by the steward of *J. Spencer Stanhope*, esq., and distributed by him among poor widows of Horsforth.

BARLEY GARTH DOLE [see page 13 below.]

Barley Garth
Dole.

This is an annual sum of 8*s.*, paid as a rent-charge out of a close in Horsforth called Barley Garth, the property of the Rev. William Atkinson, of Bradford. It is unknown how the payment originated. The Dole is distributed by the overseers among the poor widows of Horsforth, who appear to them most proper objects of charity.

CHAPELRY OF RAWDEN.

LAYTON'S CHARITY [see page 15 below.]

Rawden.
Layton's
Charity.

Francis Layton, of Rawden, esq., by indenture dated the 21st of October 1652, granted to Walter Hawkesworth, esq. and four others, their heirs and assigns, and to Robert Hitch and his successors, being parsons of Guiseley, for ever, an annuity or yearly rent of 40*l.*, to be issuing out of the manor of Horsforth, with the appurtenances, and all his messuages, lands and hereditaments in Horsforth,

between a lane leading from the Long Road to Otley on the east, and a lane leading from Horsforth Mill to Rawden on the south, and the Cold Well on the north, to be paid at the feasts of Pentecost and Saint Martin the Bishop, in winter, by equal portions, to commence after his death, with power of entry and distress; to the intent, that the said Walter Hawkesworth and others, and the survivors and survivor of them, and the parson of Guiseley for the time being, should dispose of the said annuity of 40*l.* in such manner as he, the said Francis Layton, should, by his will, appoint; provided, that when there should be but two survivors of the said Walter Hawkesworth, and four others, and the parson of Guiseley for the time being, they should grant the said annuity to such five persons and their heirs, and in such manner as the right heirs of the said Francis Layton should nominate and appoint, and so from time to time, whensoever there should be but two grantees living.

The said Francis Layton, by his will, dated 10th April 1653, reciting the grant of the said annuity by the said indenture, and that he had, for many years past, paid 5*l.* 4*s.* a year to the hospital at Tadcaster, for the maintenance of two poor men in the hospital, formerly settled upon the hospital by Robert Oglethorpe, late of Rawden, esquire, and William Oglethorpe, his son, issuing out of lands in Rawden, which settlement he was informed was not good in law; he therefore willed and appointed, that the said feoffees should pay the said yearly payment of 5*l.* 4*s.* to the overseers of the said hospital at Tadcaster, for the maintenance of two poor people, to be placed there by his heir or his assigns, for ever, out of the said annuity of 40*l.*, upon condition, that the governors and overseers of the said hospital should surrender and deliver up to the said feoffees, all the former assurances made by the said Robert Oglethorpe and William Oglethorpe as aforesaid; and in case of their refusal so to do, then that the feoffees should dispose of the said sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* by the advice of his heir, to the yearly profit and benefit of the poor people of Rawden, and the binding of their children out for apprentices; and he willed and appointed, that the said feoffees should dispose of the residue of the annuity of 40*l.* towards the building and finishing the chapel then intended and already begun, to be builded in Rawden, and that a convenient house should be builded for the curate or minister to officiate in the said cure, near the south-west corner of the chapel-yard; and he further willed and appointed, that after the building, finishing and consecrating of the said chapel, and the building of a convenient house for the curate or minister, there should be yearly paid to such curate or minister as should be presented to officiate in the said chapel by his son, Henry Layton, or his heirs, or other owner of the manor of Rawden, the yearly sum of 20*l.*, to be paid quarterly; but in case any minister should get into possession of the said chapel by any other presentation than as aforesaid, then he willed, that the said feoffees should dispose of the said sum of 20*l.* for the good of the poor of Rawden, in such manner as his heir, or other owner of the manor of Rawden, and his said feoffees, should appoint; and that the said feoffees should pay to the said curate or minister as should intrude himself into possession, without or against the approbation of his heir, or other owner of the manor of Rawden, the sum of 4*l.* only by the year, and no more; and he willed and appointed, that the feoffees should pay yearly to the clerk that his heir should nominate to serve the minister in time of divine service, and other ceremonies of the said chapel, the sum of 40*s.*, to be paid him quarterly, so long as he should perform the duties carefully: and he further gave all the timber and wood that he had provided for the building and roof of the said chapel, to the said feoffees, to be disposed of accordingly: and he willed and appointed, that the said feoffees should have, out of the said annuity of 40*l.*, 20*s.* to be spent in a dinner once a year, when they should meet about the settlement and disposing of the business before mentioned: and he willed and appointed, that all the residue of the said reversion of 40*l.* per annum, over and above the payments before mentioned, might be bestowed and employed for the binding out of poor apprentice boys and girls of the town of Rawden, respect being first had to all charges that should arise in any manner or ways for and about the same: and he constituted his son, Henry Layton, executor of his will.

The present trustees of the charity, besides the rector of Guiseley, are, John Marshall, Joshua Crompton, Thomas Lloyd, and Lamplugh Hird, esquires. New trustees have been elected, from time to time, as occasion required; but the annuity of 40*l.* has not been assigned by deed to the successive trustees.

The annuity is paid in the following proportions, viz.; 20*l.* by Mrs. Chesnutt, lady of the manor of Rawden; 10*l.* by John Spencer Stanhope, esquire; and 10*l.* by Mr. Samuel Craven, of Horsforth; parts of the property charged, now in the possession of Mr. Stanhope and Mr. Craven respectively, having been sold, subject, as to each part, to the annual payment of 10*l.*

The minister of Rawden chapel has usually, for some time past, acted as treasurer of the charity, and he retains out of the annual fund the stipend of 20*l.*, and pays to the chapel clerk, 2*l.* a year, to the master of the hospital at Tadcaster, for one of the resident poor persons there, 2*l.* 12*s.* a year, and to the oldest poor widower of the township of Rawden, for the time being, 2*l.* 12*s.** The treasurer has also, of late, usually paid the sum of 1*l.* a year, given by the will for a dinner for the trustees, to the chapel clerk, in addition to his stipend, the trustees not having been in the habit of holding regular meetings. The remainder of the annuity of 40*l.*, after payment of the above sums, is set apart for, and has of late been regularly applied, except in the instance noticed below, for apprenticing poor children of the township of Rawden, appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the parish officers acting for the township.

A regular account is kept by the treasurer of his receipts and payments. At present there is a balance in his hands of about 24*l.*, which has been retained instead of being applied, as it otherwise

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Guiseley.

Rawdon.

Layton's
Charity—
cont.

* The person who receives this stipend is to be considered an out-pensioner of Tadcaster Hospital. By reference to the report of Tadcaster Hospital, 10th Rep. p. 727, it will appear, that by an arrangement there referred to, one of the beadsmen of the hospital is to be chosen from Rawden, and is permitted to reside there.

Report of
1826.

Guiseley.

Rawdon.

Layton's
Charity—
cont.

would have been, in apprenticing children, in consequence of a claim advanced by the steward of the lady of the manor on her behalf, and a notice given by him, requiring that no more money should be applied to the purpose of apprenticing children, until the chapel, which has been lately much in need of reparation, should be repaired. It is contended by the steward, that the residue of the annuity, after payment of the specific sums mentioned in the will, is liable or applicable, in the first instance, by virtue of the last clause in the will, as above set forth, to the charges of repairing the chapel when occasion requires; but as such construction of the will does not appear to us maintainable, we have intimated to the trustees and treasurer, that the claim should be disregarded, and that they cannot properly withhold the fund from the purpose of apprenticing children. It appears, indeed, that in 1753, the sum of 15*l.*, part of a balance of 21*l.*, then in hand, and in 1774, a sum of 5*l.*, part of the proceeds of the annuity, were applied for repairing the chapel, but the circumstances under which such payments were made cannot now be explained, and those instances do not, we think, afford sufficient ground to support the claim now advanced.

THE FREE SCHOOL [see page 18 below.]

The Free
School.

It appears from the recitals of a trust deed, bearing date the 25th January 1783, that by indenture of bargain and sale, enrolled in Chancery, dated the 22d May 1746, made between Thomas Strother, of the one part, and John Emmott, of Emmott, esq. Banister Walton, and William Strother, and ten others, of the other part; the said Thomas Strother, in consideration of 350*l.*, paid by the said John Emmott, and of 260*l.*, paid by the said Banister Walton, and the other parties of the second part, (which said 200*l.* was thereby declared to have been received from the inhabitants of Rawden, and to have been received out of the surplusage of a rent-charge of 40*l.*, issuing out of lands at Horsforth, given by Thomas Layton, esquire, late lord of the manor of Rawden, for putting out poor boys and girls of the town of Rawden as apprentices, the inhabitants of Rawden not having need of all the money arising from that gift, for putting out such apprentices, and having therefore considered amongst themselves to dispose of the said 200*l.* in the purchase of a yearly rent-charge of 10*l.*, to be issuing out of the lands of the said Thomas Strother, situate at Idle, in the parish of Calverly, in the county of York, to be employed in hiring a schoolmaster to teach sixteen poor boys and girls of Rawden, gratis, in reading, writing and arithmetic, and Latin, in order to qualify them to be put out apprentices, pursuant to the will of the said Francis Layton, such boys and girls to be taught in the schoolhouse built by Thomas Layton, son of the said Francis Layton, in Rawden; and the said John Emmott being desirous not only to promote the same undertaking, but to the intent that the residue of the rents of the said lands in Idle might be settled for the benefit of a school built by him at Laneshaw bridge, near Emmott, in the parish of Colne, in the county of Lancaster; and having therefore, out of his own money, advanced to the said Thomas Strother the said 350*l.*, other part of the consideration aforesaid), the said Thomas Strother bargained and sold to the said John Emmott, and the other parties of the second part, and their heirs, a messuage or tenement, wherein John Atkinson and William Shaw then dwelt, and a messuage, cottage or tenement, adjoining the first mentioned messuage, wherein the said William Shaw likewise dwelt, and the several closes following, viz.; a close called Longlands, a close called Thackley Ing, a close then divided into three closes, called Idle Law, two closes called the Highfield, and a parcel of ground called the Green Lane, then in the occupation of the said John Atkinson, containing in the whole eighteen days work, or thereabouts, situate in Idle, and the tithes of corn and hay of the said premises, to the use that the said John Emmott, and the other parties of the second part, might stand seised of the premises and receive the rents thereof, and thereout pay the clear yearly sum of 10*l.* to such person as should be appointed schoolmaster at Rawden, by the lord of the manor thereof, for the time being, together with the freeholders and such of the inhabitants of Rawden who should be assessed for and pay after the rate of 10*l.* a year to the poor of Rawden, or the major part of them, which schoolmaster so to be appointed was to teach sixteen poor boys and girls, gratis, to write and read English, and to learn Latin and arithmetic, in the said school in Rawden built by the said Thomas Layton, esquire; and it was thereby declared, that the curate of the chapel of Rawden, for the time being, should have the preference of being appointed schoolmaster of the said school, in case he would accept thereof and behave himself well in the said employment; but in case the said curate, or any other schoolmaster to be appointed, should misbehave himself in such office, that he should be displaced by the vote of the major part of the inhabitants, assessed as aforesaid; and that the lord of the manor, with the land-owners and such inhabitants, should be obliged, in two months after notice to the said lord of such displacing, to appoint a new schoolmaster; and if they should neglect so to do in two months, that the inhabitants assessed as aforesaid should have a right to nominate a schoolmaster; and it was further declared, that the said yearly sum of 10*l.* should be wholly paid to the person himself who should teach such number of poor children; and that the schoolmaster should not employ any usher there, in order to take a benefit to himself, by paying such usher a small portion of the said salary, and retaining the residue for himself, without the consent of the said lord and inhabitants; but in case he should do so, that the said trustees might retain the salary of 10*l.* a year from him, and expel him from his office; and that if the owners of the school at Rawden should offer to displace or molest any schoolmaster chosen as aforesaid, the said trustees might receive all the rents of the said premises as long as occasion should require, wherewith they should buy a piece of ground in a convenient part of the town of Rawden, and there build a new school as long, as wide, and as convenient as the school at Rawden then was, and should pay the said salary of 10*l.* to the schoolmaster of such new school, to be appointed in manner aforesaid, and should pay the residue of the rents to the schoolmaster or schooldame of the school at Laneshaw bridge; and that the said sixteen children to be taught at Rawden school should

be appointed by the trustees and by the inhabitants of Rawden, assessed as aforesaid; and as to the residue of the rents of the said premises, it was by the said indenture of bargain and sale declared, that the same, after payment of the said salary of 10*l.* a year, and all taxes, repairs and necessary expenses about the same estate and trusts, should be paid to such schoolmaster or schooldame as should be appointed to teach scholars at the school lately built by the said John Emmott, at a place called Laneshaw bridge, near Emmott, in the parish of Colne, in the county of Lancaster; who should for ever be appointed by the owner for the time being of the mansion-house of Emmott, as vacancies should happen, and should teach, gratis, at the said school, all or such of the children of the said John Emmott, his heirs or assigns, and the children of his and their tenants, as the said owner for the time being should appoint; and that the said owner should be empowered to displace the said schoolmaster or schooldame, and appoint another in his or her stead, to whom the residue of the said rents should be paid; but in case the owner should neglect for three months after a vacancy to appoint a new master or dame, the trustees for the time being should make such appointment; and that when the trustees should be by death or otherwise reduced to less than three, the survivors should convey the said premises to thirteen new trustees, to be chosen out of the principal freeholders or inhabitants of Rawden, and to the lord of the manor of Rawdon, and to the owner of the mansion at Emmott, on the trusts aforesaid.

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Guiseley.

Rawdon.

The Free-
School—
cont.

By indentures of lease and release, the release dated the 25th January 1783, reciting to the effect above stated, and that the trustees named in the indenture of the 22d May 1746, were dead, except the said Banister Walton and William Strother; and that Richard Emmott, of Emmott, in the county of Lancaster, esquire, lord of the manor of Rawden, and owner of the mansion-house at Emmott aforesaid, being desirous that the trusts should be filled up, had nominated Benjamin Hurd, and 12 others, therein named, as parties thereto, of the second part, being 13 of the principal freeholders and inhabitants of Rawden, together with the said Richard [sic] Emmott, and the said Banister Walton and William Strother, to be trustees of the said charity; the said Banister Walton and William Strother granted and released to William Dan, therein named, and his heirs, the said trust premises in the said recited indenture mentioned, to the use of the said Banister Walton, William Strother, Richard Emmott, and the other parties of the second part, and their heirs, upon the trusts mentioned in the said recited indenture.

The charity estate has been since conveyed by indentures of the 30th and 31st days of December 1814, to Richard Emmott, esquire, Samuel Bingley, William Thompson the elder, William Thompson the younger, and 11 other inhabitants of Rawden, upon the same trusts. The original deed of 1746, never came to the possession of the present trustees, and they are unable to state where it is likely to be found.

The estate consists of a public-house in Idle, called the New Inn, with a barn and stable, and several closes of land, and an allotment awarded under a late inclosure Act, in lieu of right of common, and it contains, according to a survey and admeasurement, the following particulars and quantities:—

	A.	R.	P.
House and other buildings	-	0	31
Hills	-	1	21
Ditto	-	2	14
Ditto	-	0	31
Longlands	-	0	33
Delf Close	-	1	10
Ditto	-	3	23
Brown Ing	-	1	29
Allotment	-	1	10
	12	2	2

The quantity of the estate, according to the survey, is less than that specified in the deed of 1746, a day's work being three roods of land. We do not however find, that any material part of the property has been lost by encroachment, or otherwise.

The house, buildings and land, are in the occupation of Joseph Harper, under an agreement for a term of 11 years from the 28th November 1817, at the yearly rent of 48*l.* They were let by ticket to the best bidder, and the previous rent was 26*l.* a year.

An account* of the sums of money received and expended by the present trustees since they came into office, in the year 1815, is given in the Appendix. It appears from that account, that the sum of 76*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* was paid for the charges of preparing a new trust-deed on the appointment of the present trustees, that the sum of 271*l.*, or thereabouts, has been laid out in repairs of the school at Rawden, and that the expenditure in repairs and improvements of the premises at Idle, and of the school at Laneshaw bridge, has been such as to prevent the trustees from raising the salary of the master of the latter school, beyond the amount at which it stood on the appointment of the trustees, notwithstanding the advance of the rent from 26*l.* to 48*l.* a year. The charge for preparing the new trust deed, appears unusually heavy; we have not obtained the particulars of the charges, but it is understood that some considerable additional expense was occasioned by the necessity of making searches and inquiries to ascertain who were the previous existing trustees of the estate, necessary to be made

* [It has not been thought necessary to reprint the Account here referred to which is a purely formal one.—G.W.W.]

Report of
1826.

Guiseley.

Rawdon.

The Free-
School—
cont.

parties to the new conveyance, the deed of 1783 having by some accident been then lost or missing. With respect to the expenditure on the school at Rawden, as the clear yearly sum of 10*l.* a year only is payable by the original purchase deed, without reference to the amount of the rents of the estate to the master of the school at Rawden, and no other provision is made by the deed for the support or benefit of the school there, except in the event of the schoolmaster being molested or displaced by the owners of the present school-house, it may be doubted whether that expenditure is not objectionable; it is proper however to state, that the trustees were advised by counsel, that they might properly apply the profits arising from the sale of some stone which was dug out of the charity land, (the amount of which appears from the account* in the Appendix), to the repairs of the schools, both at Laneslaw bridge and Rawden, and that the produce arising from that source was much more than sufficient for those purposes.

The present master of the school at Rawden, is the Rev. A. Ibbotson, curate of Rawden chapel; he was elected by the persons in whom the power of appointment is vested by the deed of May 1746, and with an understanding that he should employ an assistant to teach the scholars, and should himself superintend only the management of the school. The object of this arrangement was, to provide greater facility for removing the teacher, in case the duties of the school should be neglected. The salary is received by the assistant, and he instructs 16 children, nominated by the trustees as free scholars, in reading, writing and arithmetic, with other children whose education is paid for by their parents. The master superintends the management of the school, and it is conducted to the satisfaction of the inhabitants.

III.
Digests,
1873-75,
and 1891.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-1875, and in the Supplementary Digest, 1891:—

* [It has not been thought necessary to reprint the Account here referred to which is a purely formal one.
—G.W.W.]

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.					Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.						Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.					Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Church Purposes.	Support of Alms-houses, their inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribution of Money.	
	Houses and Land's. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.									
GUISELEY.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	5l. paid to poor of this parish, and 10s. to poor of Township of Menstone-in-Otley in respect of Dean Hitch's Charity. Stock held by official trustees. Included in free school. Distributed among the poor of certain townships.	
*Free School	Land	47 13 0	8 0 0	C.	743 6 7	22 5 4	72 8 4	—	—	—	—	—		
Dean Hitch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0		
CHAPELRY OF HORSFORTH.							72 8 4	—	—	—	—	5 0 0		
Stanhope	—	—	1 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 4		
Unknown	—	—	0 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 8 0		
CHAPELRY OF RAWDEN.							—	—	—	—	—	2 1 4		
Layton	—	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	Ap. 12 16 0	M. 20 0 0	Cl. 2 0 0	5 4 0	—	Amount under apprenticeship includes 17. to trustees. There is a sum of about 100l. in hand, arising from accumulations. See chapelry of Colne, in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire. Founded by deed, 1860.	
Free school	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—		
*National school	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

NOTE.—* The asterisk denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income, so far as yet known to the Commissioners. Ap. = Apprenticing; M. = Minister; Cl. = Clerk; C = Consols.

Guiseley.
General
Digest,
1873-75.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Guiseley.

Supple-
mentary
Digest,
1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Objects of Founda- tion, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.		Observations.	
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personalty and its Income.			Purposes of Non-con- formist Bodies.	Distribu- tion to the Poor in Money.		
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.					
GUISELEY.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Shireburn, Sir N.	—	6 0 0	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	6 0 0	Indenture, 1706. Issuing out of lands belonging to Stoneyhurst College. For poor of Guiseley and Esholt, in Otley.
*Wesleyan Chapel	Chapel and appurtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1814 and 1834. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1868.
*Wesleyan Sunday and Day School.	School and appurtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1825 and 1850.
HORSFORTH :									
*Old Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property.	Chapel, hereditaments, and appurtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1797.
RAWDON :									
Baptist Chapel Estate.	—	—	C. 2,237 2 6	O.T. 61 10 4	61 10 4	61 10 4	—	—	Stock arises from sales of real estate under Orders of Charity Com- missioners, 1868 and 1869.
YEADON :									
*Site granted for School and transaction of Township Business.	140 square yards.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1837.
*Wesleyan Chapel, Minister's House, Burial Ground, and Trust Property.	Chapel, house, burial ground, trust property, and appurtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1809, 1825, and 1834. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 1884.

NOTE.—* The asterisk denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.
C. = New Consols; the letters "O.T." signify that the stock is held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Register of
Unreported
Charities.

The entries in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities relating to this Parish are incorporated in this Report under the titles of the Shireburn Dole, Layton's Charity, and the Rawdon Baptist Chapel.

IV.

Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioners.

IV. The Inquiry was held at the Guiseley National School.

There were present the Rev. E. Thomas, Rector of Guiseley; the Rev. T. D. Wheeler, Curate of Guiseley; the Rev. S. H. Mills, Vicar of Rawdon; the Rev. J. F. Raw, Wesleyan Minister, of Yeadon; the Rev. R. Amys, Wesleyan Minister, Horsforth; Mr. Isaac Moon, churchwarden, Messrs. William Shackleton and William Stephenson, overseers, and Mr. S. Shepherd, assistant overseer, of Guiseley; Mr. Joseph Salter, County Councillor, Horsforth; Messrs. H. Waterworth and H. Jackson, overseers of Horsforth; Messrs. C. Waterhouse and H. Waterworth, overseers, and Mr. T. H. Clapham, assistant overseer, of Yeadon; Mr. John Thompson and Mr. J. H. Pratt, of Rawdon; Mr. J. W. Mills, Menston; Dr. Cheetham, M.D., and a number of parishioners.

The population of the Parish according to the Census Returns of 1891 was as follows:—

Township of—

Guiseley -	4,079
Horsforth -	7,102
Rawdon -	3,077
Yeadon -	7,396
Carleton -	104

Ecclesiastical Parish of—

Guiseley -	4,183
Horsforth -	3,810
Woodside (part of, the rest being in Adel and Leeds) -	3,507
Rawdon -	3,077
Yeadon -	7,396

21,758

21,973

TOWNSHIP OF GUISELEY.

The Free School, now known as the National School (see page 1).

Guiseley.

The Free
School, or
National
School.

Horsforth
Estate.

Of the lands belonging to this Charity, set out in the Report of 1826, there remain the two Longlands Closes and the Allotment in Yeadon.

On the 23rd June 1865, the Horsforth Water Company gave the Trustees of the Guiseley School Charity notice to treat for parts of their Horsforth Estate, containing 2A. Or. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ P., under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, 1845, &c., and their own Act, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd June 1865; and they offered to purchase at a valuation certain other portions of the same estate, containing respectively 1R. 20P. and 1R. 10P., with the messuage and buildings thereon, such valuation of the latter portions not to be binding on the trustees, and the trustees were not to be compelled to sell such latter portions. The valuer, by his award dated 20th October 1865, awarded the sum of 364*l.* 4*s.* as the purchase-money for the portions compulsorily taken, and valued the other portions at 330*l.*

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 5th June 1866, authority was given for the sale of the parcels containing 1R. 20P., and 1R. 10P., and by a further Order dated 16th June 1866, the sum of 729*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Three per cent. Consols, was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, having been purchased with the said sums of 364*l.* 4*s.* and 330*l.*

The quantity of land sold proved, upon re-calculation, to be some perches larger, and the Horsforth Water Company accordingly paid a further sum of 12*l.*, which was invested in the sum of 12*l.* 11*s.* Three per cent. Consols, and by an Order dated 23rd June 1868, that amount of Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 13th January 1874, authority was given for the sale to Mr. Nathaniel Eckersley, of Carlton, of a parcel of meadow land containing 2A. 1R. 32P., called Low Close, in Yeadon, then let by the Trustees of the Charity to John Denison on the yearly rent of 8*l.*, for the sum of 590*l.* This sum was invested in 633*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Three per cent. Consols, which, by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 21st April 1874, were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 5th September 1882, upon the application of the Trustees of the Charity, in which Order the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, in whom, by the Scheme of 17th September 1875, the legal estate in the lands belonging to the Charity had been vested, concurred, the remainder of the Horsforth estate, consisting of four closes of grass land, containing together 10A. 3R. 33P., then in the occupation of John Stephenson, at the yearly rent of 20*l.*, was sold to the said John Stephenson, for 1,240*l.* This sum was invested in 1,212*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* Three per cent. Consols, which, by an Order dated 20th March 1883, were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The total amount of New Consols standing now in the name of the Official Trustees, to the credit of the Charity, is 2,588*l.* 12*s.*, upon which the yearly dividend is 71*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, which is paid through Messrs. Lloyds to the account of the School Trustees with the Otley branch of the Bradford old Bank.

In the year 1872, Mr. John Exley, of Menstone, was desirous of redeeming the rentcharge of 7*l.* charged upon *Whitelands* and *Stone Stiles*. Though the Trustees were barred by the Statute of Limitations from suing Mr. Exley for the legal estate in these closes, it was considered by the Charity Commissioners that Mr. Exley was liable for the full annual rent of the closes, and accordingly they refused to sanction the redemption, except on the basis of a rent of 10*l.* 10*s.*, which was then estimated to be the fair rent. The negotiations then fell through. In 1876 the Trustees took the opinion of two eminent counsel as to the possibility of recovering the legal estate, and the opinion was unfavourable. A further effort was made in the same year by Mr. John Exley, to redeem the charge on the basis of a 7*l.* rent, but the Trustees resolved not to consent to the redemption, and the negotiations fell through. The sum of 7*l.* is paid annually by Mr. Exley into the banking account of the Trustees.

Whitelands
and Stone
Stiles Rent-
charge.

The estate now belonging to the Charity consists of the two Longlands Closes and the Allotment, in Yeadon, together containing 6 acres, 5 perches, partly grass and partly arable. They are let to William Flesher as yearly tenant at the annual rent of 15*l.*, which is the full improved annual value. Until about four years ago the rent was 24*l.*, which was admittedly too high. There are no buildings upon the land, with the exception of wooden sheds. The tithe is still unredeemed. As the closes are separated from the High Street of Yeadon by two narrow fields only, they may become valuable at some time for building purposes.

Longlands
Closes.
Yeadon
Allotment.

Guisseley. The *Hardwick* rent of 20s., charged upon Green Shot Close, which is separated by a road from the present school buildings, is paid annually by Mrs. Padgett, formerly Mrs. Dawson, the present owner.

The Free School—continued.

The gross income is 94*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

Hardwick. The rents and dividends are received by the Rector on behalf of the Trustees, and he, after deducting 5*l.* 10*s.* for the *Hitch* Dole, devotes the balance to school purposes.

The School.

Until the year 1874 the whole income of the Charity, less the amount of the *Hitch* Dole, was appropriated by the schoolmaster under the trusts of the wills of the founders. In that year the old school building was pulled down, and the site thrown into the churchyard. A new school was, in the course of the same year, built, upon a new site, provided out of the glebe by the rector in exchange for the old site, by means of subscriptions and a voluntary rate, but while the necessary money was being raised, a petition signed by numerous inhabitants, was addressed to the Charity Commissioners, praying for the appointment of new Trustees, and for a Scheme. As the income of the Charity was over 50*l.* a year, it was pointed out by the Charity Commissioners that the application should be made by the Trustees. The only surviving Trustees were the Rev. Thomas Boys Ferris, Rector of Guisseley, and the Rev. Samuel Ruthven Anderson, Vicar of Otley, and they concurred in making the application on being assured that the Church of England teaching would not be interfered with. A Scheme was accordingly established by the Charity Commissioners, under an Order of the 17th September 1875, whereby the real estate belonging to the Charity, including the School and the site thereof, was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands in trust for the Charity, and provision was made in the Second Schedule thereto for the future regulation of the Charity.

Scheme of 1875.

By this Scheme the school was to be conducted in accordance with the rules of the National Society, subject to the addition of the conscience clause, for the benefit of children and adults, or children only, of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the Township of Guisseley, or any neighbouring townships. The management was vested in a committee, consisting of the vicar of Otley, the principal officiating minister and the churchwardens for the time being of the Parish of Guisseley, and of three other persons, being members of the Church of England, subscribers of 20*s.* annually to the funds of the school, and either having a beneficial interest to the extent of a life estate at least in real property in the parish or resident therein, or in some parish or ecclesiastical district adjoining thereto, vacancies in the number of the non-official managers, by death or otherwise, to be filled by the vote of annual subscribers of 10*s.* (being members of the Church of England). The Scheme provided that no election should empower a layman to serve upon the committee until he had signed, in a book kept for the purpose, a declaration that he was a member of the Church of England, and that no person should be a master or mistress of the school who was not a member of the Church of England.

The Scheme further directed that the principal officiating minister for the time being of the parish should have the superintendence of the religious and moral instruction of all the scholars attending school, and might also use or direct the premises to be used for the purposes of a Sunday school under his exclusive control, and that he should be chairman at all meetings of the committee at which he should be present.

Power was given to the minority in matters in dispute, to request the Lord President of the Council to refer the matter to an arbitrator, and power was given to the Lord President to nominate one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools to inquire into the matter and make his award, which should be final.

Power was given to the committee, in January of each year, to appoint a committee of not more than five ladies, being members of the Church of England, to assist in the visiting and management of the Girls and Infants' Schools, such committee to remain in office till the 1st January following.

The Scheme reserved out of the rents for the purpose of *Hitch's* Dole the sum of 5*l.* 10*s.* yearly.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 15th December 1882, upon the application of the trustees, the Scheme was varied by raising the number of the non-official managers from three to five, and two additional managers were appointed.

Of the managers appointed under the Scheme of 1875 and the last-mentioned Order, two are dead. One vacancy, namely, that caused by the death of Nathaniel Eckersley, has been filled by the election, in accordance with the Scheme, of his son, Mr. James Carlton Eckersley. The vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Abraham Moon has not yet been filled. The other non-official managers are Mr. James William Mills, of Chevin Grange, merchant; Reginald Thompson, of Hollings Hall, Esholt, Esquire; and Mr. James Thompson, of Guisseley, coal merchant.

The new school is situated about two hundred yards from the site of the old school. It consists of a small central room, with two wings. The centre forms one large room with one of the wings, in which several classes can be held at once, and in that wing is the entrance. The other wing is used for the infants. It is considerably larger than the first, having been enlarged in 1890, the money being raised by a bazaar and public subscriptions. About 70*l.* remains unexpended on deposit in the bank, and is intended to form the nucleus of a fund for extending the first wing in a similar manner. At the back is a small playground.

There are on the books 125 boys and 136 girls, from 7 to 14 years of age, and 227 in the infant school, to which children are admitted at the age of three. None of the parents of the school children take advantage of the conscience clause.

The fee-grant of 10*s.* per head on the average attendance is not equal to the fees charged before the Free Education Act, and the managers, having power under the Scheme to charge capitation fees, are permitted to make good the difference, which they effect by a charge of 1*d.* per week per head during the first six months of the scholastic year. The grant from the Education Department last year was about 300*l.* and there was a grant for drawing from the Department of Science and Art.

The late master, Mr. Frizell, retired in November 1892, and a certificated mistress was in charge until the appointment of the present master, Mr. W. R. Hollingworth, on the 10th April 1893. Mr. Hollingworth receives a fixed salary of 80*l.*, and one-fourth of the grant. He has one assistant master, receiving 60*l.* salary, an assistant mistress receiving 45*l.* salary, and two pupil teachers and a monitress. The infant school is under Miss Carter, who has been mistress for 18 years, and receives a salary of 65*l.* and one-third of the general grant.

The Dole Charities.

Hitch's Dole (see page 2).

There seems to have been a considerable amount of misconception at various times as to the proper administration of this Dole. The late rector, Mr. Ferris, seems to have been in the habit of paying the money to the overseers only when they applied for it, which led to a ratepayers' meeting in 1865, when it was resolved to consult the Charity Commissioners on the subject. Mr. Ferris, upon being asked to explain, stated that for the two previous years he had divided the money in conjunction with the churchwardens, and that, previous to that time, the schoolmaster used to take it for his own use. At the same time it was stated that the vicar of Otley refused to have anything to do with the Dole, and there were no heirs of the founders surviving, so that the parson of Guiseley had the whole administration in his own hands. A similar complaint was made in 1886 by Mr. William Shackleton, an overseer, and the same answer was made by Mr. Thomas, who had just been appointed treasurer, an office he has since held; and Mr. Thomas explains that as the overseers are elected annually it is difficult for him to know to whom to pay the money, unless the overseers make application to him for it.

There is no difficulty now as far as Guiseley is concerned. The rector chooses in consultation with the overseers 12 poor persons, among whom the sum of 20*s.* is equally divided.

Shireburn Dole.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 19th and 20th July 1706, and made between Sir Nicholas Scireburne, of Stoneyhurst, Bart., of the one part, and Sir Charles Ingleby, Knight, and 25 others (trustees of the Charities below mentioned) of the other part, reciting that in 1686 Richard Scireburn, the father of the said Sir Nicholas Scireburn, did intend to settle part of his lands for the purpose of establishing certain doles and charities (which are set out at length), and among them the sum of 6*l.* a year to the poor of Guiseley and Esholt, in the county of York, and reciting that the said Richard Scireburn died before effecting his intention, and that the lands conveyed for the foundation and perpetual support of the said Charities descended to Sir Nicholas Scireburne as his son and heir, and that the said pious intent of the said Richard Scireburne not being by any act executed in the said Richard Scireburn's lifetime perfected, the said Sir Nicholas Scireburne to further so good, pious and charitable and laudable design, had ever since the death of the said Richard Scireburne, which was on the 16th August 1689, duly applied the rents, issues, and profits of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in performance of the said Charity, and that for completing the said charitable work, he, the said Sir Nicholas Scireburne, had agreed to make the conveyance following, it was witnessed that for the above purposes, and in consideration of 10*s.* to him paid by the said trustees, and 12*d.* annual rent reserved

Guiseley.

The Free
School—con-
tinued.

Dole
Charities.

Hitch's
Dole.

Shireburn
Dole.

Guiseley.
—
The Shire-
burn Dole
Charities—
continued.

to him and his heirs out of the premises conveyed, Sir Nicholas Scireburne conveyed Lentworth Hall, in Over Wyersdale, Lancaster, with buildings, appurtenances, and demesnes, &c., unto and to the use of Sir Nicholas Ingleby and the said 25 others upon special trust (*inter alia*) by and out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said premises, to raise and pay 6*l.* a year to the poor of Guiseley and Esholt from time to time for ever thereafter. And further, that the respective Charities and Doles thereafter mentioned should be distributed and paid by the respective churchwardens in each respective parish, wherein the same were payable on every 16th day of August yearly for ever thereafter, in certain proportions which were set out, and among them the following:—6*l.* yearly to the poor of Guiseley and Esholt, to be distributed yearly on the 16th day of August over and above the common town Doles. And that the said Sir Nicholas Scireburne and his heirs male, and the owners of the mansion house of Stonyhurst, should from time to time respectively for ever thereafter be governors of all the Charities and Doles thereinbefore mentioned, and that the said respective foundation Charities and Doles should not be subject to any other visitorial power, or to any other Government orders or regulations whatsoever or otherwise howsoever. And the said Richard Scireburne and Isabella, his wife, both deceased, father and mother of the said Sir Nicholas Scireburne, were thereby declared sole and absolute founders of the said Charities.

In the year 1841 the Trustees of the will of Cardinal Weld, the representative of the ancient family of Shireburn, and as such possessed of the Shireburn estate, sold to the Rev. Francis Daniel James Brownhill, the Rev. Joseph Newsham, the the Rev. John Etheridge, and the Rev. John Baron, all of Stonyhurst, clerks, the manor of Aighton, with its appurtenances, containing 73*a.* 0*r.* 4*p.*, and the almshouses, with appurtenances, containing 8*a.* 2*r.* 30*p.* (being the premises conveyed by the Indentures above set out), subject to rentcharges amounting to 108*l.*, of which 6*l.* was payable annually to the poor of Guiseley and Esholt.

Until the year 1888 this rentcharge was by a misconception paid to the overseers of Guiseley by the Stonyhurst Trustees. The overseers of Esholt used to make demand at Guiseley for the 2*l.* due to them (a proportion fixed at some date unknown). The list of recipients kept by the overseers dates back to 1852, and was of very much the same character as that now kept by the rector. The distribution used to be made at Christmas. Since Christmas 1887, the cheque has been made out to the Churchwardens, who distribute the money in the manner set out below.

Blesard Dole.

Blesard Dole. By her will, dated 22nd March 1855, and proved at York 28th April 1855, and at London 18th May 1855, by Thomas Parkinson, of Halifax, York, sharebroker (now dead), and the Rev. Samuel Kettlewell, Incumbent of St. Mark's, Woodhouse, Leeds (now of Eastbourne), *Susannah Blesard*, late of Woodhouse, Leeds, Yorkshire, widow, gave and bequeathed the sum of 300*l.* unto the said Thomas Parkinson and Samuel Kettlewell, their executors, administrators or assigns, upon trust that they or the survivor of them, or the executors or administrators of the survivor or survivor of them or their or his assigns, should invest and continue for ever thereafter the same last-mentioned sum in the 3*l.* per centum per annum Consolidated Bank Annuities, and should at or upon every Christmas Day next after the receipt of the annual dividends of the said sum of 300*l.*, pay and distribute the same annual dividends in sums not exceeding 4*s.* to any one person or family, to and amongst such poor persons for the time being resident within the township of Guiseley, in the said county of York, as the rector of Guiseley for the time being, or his curate for the time being, should certify to be proper objects, or in default of his certifying, then at the discretion of her Trustees or Trustee for the time being. This bequest was made free of legacy duty.

The sum of 300*l.* was invested, in the name of the said executors, together with a sum of 300*l.* for the benefit of St. Mark's, Woodhouse, and the accumulated interest on both sums, in the sum of 677*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* Consols. The January and October dividends, amounting together to 9*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, are remitted by the Bank to the rector through Messrs. Beckett & Co.'s Bank, Leeds. It has been suggested by the Charity Commissioners that the stock should be transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, but no action has been taken as yet on the suggestion.

The Blesard Dole, the Shireburn Dole and half of the Hitch Dole are administered together by the rector and churchwardens. A meeting is held in the vestry two or three days before Christmas (after notice has been twice given from the pulpit on the previous Sunday), at which the rector and churchwardens attend, with any parishioners who

may choose to be present. The vicar submits a list of recipients for the Blesard Dole, which is the longest list, as the Blesard Dole is the largest, and the list is settled at this special meeting. The list consists of widows and widowers who are poor and past work. Last year there were 47 persons on the list, and the *Blesard Dole*, amounting to 9*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* was divided among 46 persons in sums of 4*s.* each, and one person, who received 2*s.* 4*d.* The *Shireburn Dole*, of 4*l.*, being by the terms of the deed founding it payable over and above the common town doles, is distributed in sums of from 1*s.* to 5*s.* among about 40 of the persons on the Blesard Dole list at Christmas, together with the others, although properly payable on 16th August. The *Hitch Dole*, of 10*s.*, so far as administered by the rector, is paid generally to 10 persons on the same list, with a preference first to widows, and next, to persons who are past work, in sums of 1*s.* This money, which, according to the will, was to be expended on May Day, is now divided at Christmas. The qualification of "religious," which appears in the will, is also ignored. No question is asked nor stipulation made about going to church, nor as to the particular creed of the recipient. The rector was of opinion that the majority never attended church, but all were assumed to be of good character till the contrary was proved. As the Blesard list is used as the foundation for all the Dole lists, and as the number of the recipients of the Shireburn and Hitch Doles are together greater than the number on the Blesard list, it follows that some must receive doles from each of these sources. But the majority receive from two of the Doles only, and some from only one. The distribution takes place in the vestry, formerly on Christmas Day, but now a day or two previously. The money is sent to those who are bed-ridden.

Many of the persons on the rector's list are in receipt of poor-law relief, and the same may be said of the time when the overseers used to distribute. The small sum of 10*s.* from Hitch's Charity still dispensed by the overseers is given to persons of the same character as those on the rector's list.

CHAPELRY OF HORSFORTH.

Stanhope's Charity (see page 2).

The vicar of Horsforth receives 10*l.* yearly from Walter T. W. Spencer Stanhope, Esq., C.B., of Cannon Hall, Barnsley. The tradition is that this sum is a rent-charge issuing out of Eastfield, part of Hill Top Farm, now in the tenancy of Joseph Rathmell, and that it was meant for the oldest and poorest inhabitants in Horsforth. Mr. Spencer Stanhope, however, maintains that there is no evidence to connect the payment with any land. There are no documents in his possession bearing on the matter, but the payment runs through his estate accounts since 1823, at which date Mr. Spencer Stanhope's father came into possession. The amount has all that time been 10*l.* annually, so that it is difficult to understand whence the Commissioners of 1826 derived the sum of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, mentioned by them in their Report.

About 1830 the distribution of the money was entrusted to Mr. Thomas Hardy, a grocer in the village of Horsforth, who was conversant with the poor people, and he used to distribute it in sums of 1*s.* until his death. Mr. Stocker, who was vicar in 1871, in a letter addressed in that year to the Charity Commissioners, said that he did not know by whom the Stanhope Charity was then distributed or had been distributed for many years. It seems that Mr. Pearson, who in 1872 succeeded Mr. Stocker as incumbent, regularly received 10*l.* from Mr. Spencer Stanhope, who has no doubt that it was distributed by Mr. Pearson, if privately. The present incumbent, the Rev. T. F. Buckton, was instituted in March 1893, and has received one payment of 10*l.* from Mr. Spencer Stanhope, as the amount of the "Stanhope Charity for poor widows of Horsforth," that payment having been due in January, and withheld until the appointment of the vicar should have been made. The vicar alone distributes this money.

The parish of Horsforth includes the greater portion of the ecclesiastical parish of Woodside, constituted 11th August 1846. The vicar of this parish of Woodside, the Rev. Mr. Goodall, at an interview subsequent to the Inquiry, complained that his parish had never received a penny from Stanhope's Charity, but he also said that the vicar of Horsforth had promised to include Woodside in his next distribution.

Barley Garth Dole (see page 2).

The Close in Horsforth is now in the occupation of Messrs. W. and S. Hudson, who are also owners of the property. The overseers do not collect the rent of 8*s.* every year, but wait until such an amount has accumulated as will make a substantial dole. The earliest account of the distribution remaining in the hands of the overseers is dated 1882, and includes the rents of the five previous years. In 1887 five years' rent was divided among 28 poor persons, for the most part old women and

Guiseley.

The Dole
Charities—
continued.

Chapelry of
Horsforth.

Stanhope's
Charity.

Barley
Garth Dole.

Guiseley. widows, in sums of 1s. and 1s. 6d. Three years' rent was distributed in 1890 among
 Horsforth. 30 persons. The recipients are as a rule in receipt of poor-law relief. Horsforth is
 a residential and agricultural township with a population of 7,000, and there are a good
 many poor.

Barley Garth
 Dole—con-
 tinued.

Rhodes's Charity.

Rhodes's
 Charity.

The sum of 200*l.* was given in two sums of 100*l.* each by the Rev. J. A. Rhodes and his wife in the year 1842-43, as donations to the Leeds Infirmary, in virtue whereof the vicar of Horsforth was considered a subscriber to that institution of six guineas annually, and entitled to recommend patients. The general manager of the Leeds Infirmary, Mr. Thomas Blair, has stated in correspondence that the recommendation system ceased more than 20 years ago, that all patients are taken free and without recommendation, and that, therefore, the vicar of Horsforth has now no privileges in respect of this donation.

Old Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property.

Old
 Wesleyan
 Chapel and
 Trust
 Property.

The indentures of lease and release creating this Charity, dated the 9th and 10th June 1797, and made between William Farrer of the first part, John Pollard of the second part, and Samuel Popplewell and 10 others of the third part, were not enrolled in Chancery, and have been lost for many years. The defect of non-enrolment is understood to have been cured by the Act 9 George IV. c. 85.

The foundation deed, however, is recited in indentures of lease and release dated 30th and 31st March, 1815, creating new Trustees. From them it appears that the site of the chapel, being a portion of Bank Close, abutting on New Street in Horsforth, was conveyed upon trust to erect a meeting-house or place of public worship for having God's Holy Word preached therein, and such other buildings as the Trustees might think necessary for the use of itinerant Wesleyan preachers, and preachers appointed by the Methodist yearly Conference, such preachers to preach the doctrine of original sin, universal redemption, justification by faith alone, and Christian perfection, as set forth in the said John Wesley's Notes on the New Testament and his four volumes of Sermons, provided the Society of Methodists in Horsforth should not decrease to less than five in number. Power was given to mortgage for a term of years in order to raise funds for the purchase of ground, erection of the meeting-house and other purposes of the trust, to let pews so long as the building should be used as a meeting-house, to let all other buildings and apply the rents and profits in payment of taxes and repairs, interest of money borrowed and reduction of the debt. When four Trustees deceased, the survivors were within three months to elect four others to act with themselves. Trustees becoming insolvent, ceasing to be members of the Methodist Society, or failing to attend worship at the meeting-house, were upon request to convey the premises to the other Trustees, receiving an indemnity. If the laws of the realm should forbid the use of the said meeting-house for the purposes specified, or if the conference should fail to supply the same, or the Society be decreased to less than five, the premises might be sold, the proceeds of the sale to be applied in payment of all debts due upon the building for the support of the preachers, or for execution of the trusts, and the surplus for some other religious or pious use, or for distribution amongst the poor of the society of people called Methodists at Horsforth, as the Trustees might think best.

The chapel was erected, registered, and used as a place of religious meeting until 1868, when a more commodious Wesleyan Methodist chapel was erected at Horsforth. Since then the old building has been used for public religious purposes on week day evenings only, and for day and Sunday school purposes in connection with the new chapel. The committee of the day school pay 25*l.* rent, and the committee of the Sunday school 8*l.* rent yearly, for the use of the chapel building. The rest of the premises consists of a keeper's house, for which a rent of 7*l.* is paid. The whole of the income is applied for the purposes of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

New Trustees have been from time to time appointed. The last occasion was in 1881, when by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 30th August, Joseph Rathmell and six others were appointed Trustees, and the real estate of the Charity was vested in them.

By the same application, in consequence of which the Order last-mentioned was made, the existing Trustees prayed that the Charity might be administered upon the trusts of the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed." It was pointed out, however, by the Commissioners that the contingent trust for the benefit of the poor of the Methodist Society rendered the provisions of that deed inapplicable. The Charity accordingly remains subject to the trusts declared in the original deed of foundation.

CHAPELRY OF RAWDON.

Layton's Charity (see page 2).

Guiseley.

Rawdon.

*Layton's
Charity.*

The income of this Charity now consists of the dividends, amounting to 12*l.* 13*s.*, on 460*l.* New Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, accumulated as hereinafter set out, a rentcharge of 20*l.*, annually paid by Montague Rawdon, Esquire, Lord of the Manor of Rawdon, a rentcharge of 10*l.*, annually paid by Walter T. W. Spencer Stanhope, Esquire, C.B., Lord of the Manor of Horsforth, and a rentcharge of 10*l.*, annually paid by Edwin Craven, Esquire, of Horsforth.

By an indenture bearing date the 15th November 1843, reciting the indenture of 21st October 1652, set out in the Report of 1826, and the will of Francis Layton, and that John Spencer Stanhope, Esquire, was the right heir of John Stanhope, the younger, the last surviving original Trustee, and that the legal estate of the Charity was in him, and that he and the Rev. William Clarke, D.D., were the Trustees, Eleanor Susanna Oswald Emmott, the Lady of the Manor of Rawdon, appointed the said John Spencer Stanhope, and H. W. Wickham, L. W. Wickham, John Marshall, and John White as Trustees, and the said John Spencer Stanhope and the Rev. William Clarke, D.D., rector of Guiseley, conveyed the rentcharge or annuity unto and to the use of the said appointed Trustees and the said Rev. William Clarke and his successors, parsons of Guiseley, for ever, upon the trusts of the indenture of 1652 and the will of Francis Layton.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 17th March 1874, upon application made by the Rev. T. B. Ferris, rector of Guiseley, and L. W. Wickham, the surviving Trustees under the indenture of 1843, L. W. Wickham was discharged from the trust, and the rector of Guiseley and the vicar of Rawdon, *ex-officio*, and their successors, together with Jeremiah Stansfeld Rawson, of Rawdon Grange, Jonathan Knowles, Esquire, Robert Gichard Geach, and Charles Compton Seton were appointed as new Trustees. By the same order the administration of the Charity was vested in them, and the real estate of the Charity was vested, except as to copyholds, in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

The Trustees at the date of the Scheme of 1888 (hereinafter mentioned) were the Rev. Edmund Thomas, rector of Guiseley, the Rev. Septimus Henry Mills, vicar of Rawdon, and the four lay Trustees last mentioned.

Of these Mr. Rawson is dead. The only acting Trustees are the rector of Guiseley, the vicar of Rawdon, and Mr. Knowles. One of the Trustees, generally the vicar of Rawdon, has acted as secretary to the Trustees and kept the accounts. The present account book contains the minutes and accounts of the Charity from 1820, and there is an older book containing the minutes and accounts from 1750 to 1818.

On the 10th March 1860, a petition was addressed to the Charity Commissioners by the Rev. J. D. Knowles, curate of Rawdon, and secretary to the Trustees, showing that, in consequence of the inducements offered by employers of labour in factories, the Trustees were unable to get parents to apprentice their children, and a sum of 200*l.* had accumulated which could not be expended on apprenticing. Mr. Knowles quoted, from Layton's petition for the consecration of the chapel built by him, these words, viz. :—
“ More particularly that he the said curate shall every Lord's Day after the second lesson
“ at evening prayer openly in the said chapel instruct and examine the youth of
“ Rawdon aforesaid in the catechism set forth in the Book of Common Prayer,” and he stated that there was no week day school in immediate connection with the church, or place where the catechism was taught. He prayed, therefore, that the sum accumulated might be employed in endowing a school, on a site offered by the owners of the Manor of Rawdon to the incumbent and churchwardens of Rawdon, in connection with the National Society.

180*l.* of the 200*l.* had already been invested in Three per cent. Consols, and on the 3rd May the Trustees resolved to press the above Scheme, and to endow the Rawdon National School, which was then building, with this sum of 180*l.* and a further accumulated sum of 30*l.*, which was afterwards invested in the same security.

A site for the school, containing 1*r.* 12*p.*, with two cottages and outbuildings, was conveyed to the use of the minister and churchwardens of the Chapelry of Rawdon, under the School Sites Acts, 5 Vict. c. 38 and 8 Vict. c. 37, by a Deed Poll, bearing date the 12th November 1860, executed by the Hon. Wellington Henry Stapleton Cotton and Richard Westmacott, at the direction of, and together with, Richard Greville

Guiseley.
 ———
 Rawdon.
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 Layton's
 Charity—
continued.

and Eleanor Susanna Emmott, his wife, Lady of the Manor of Rawdon, upon trust to permit the buildings to be used as a residence for a teacher or teachers, and a school for poor children and adults or children only, in union with the National Society, and open to the inspectors of schools appointed in conformity with the Order in Council of the 10th August 1840, to be managed by the minister of the Chapelry of Rawdon, to whom power was given to dismiss the master, and mistress, and assistants at his discretion, and to use the school as a Sunday school, assisted, if the Bishop should so direct, by a committee of management, who should have the management of the school, except as regarded the religious instruction, which was to remain under the control of the vicar, such committee to consist of three communicants of the Church of England, contributors of 20s. annually to the National Society, and landowners or resident in the chapelry, to be elected by contributors of 10s. annually, being landowners or resident in the chapelry and communicants, who should also have power to elect to vacancies on the committee, the committee to have power to appoint three ladies satisfying the same conditions to assist them.

The school was opened on the 3rd February 1862, and was assigned to girls and infants.

In accordance with an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 29th August 1863, powers of attorney dated the 31st August and the 17th September were given by the existing Trustees for transferring to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, the stock, representing the accumulations of income, and the stock amounting to 210*l.* was accordingly so transferred.

Scheme of
1860.

After some discussion, the Charity Commissioners gave their consent on the 15th January 1864, to the Scheme proposed by the Trustees in 1860, on condition that no child, whose parents objected, should be made to learn the catechism, or to go to the Sunday school. The Trustees consented to this condition, and the school was endowed with the sum of 210*l.*, and received the benefit of the interest thereof, until the Scheme of 1888 came into existence.

The apprenticing money continuing to accumulate, a fresh application was made by Mr. Howard, who was then incumbent of Rawdon, on the 2nd April 1872, for a Scheme for the better endowment of the minister of Rawdon out of the funds so accumulated. This application was refused by the Charity Commissioners.

On the 17th July 1875, the vicar made a further application to invest the accumulations, then amounting to 150*l.*, in Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and to apply the interest to the maintenance of the school. The Charity Commissioners pointed out that the Elementary Education Act of 1870 had altered the circumstances, and suggested that the accumulations should be applied to founding scholarships.

In 1886 the accumulations had reached the sum of 257*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, of which 250*l.* had been invested by the Trustees in Consols, and on the 6th of July, in accordance with an Order of the Charity Commissioners and powers of attorney given by the Trustees, the sum of 250*l.* Consols was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Scheme of
1888.

On the application of the Trustees, dated the 3rd September 1887, an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made on the 7th February 1888, establishing a new Scheme for the regulation of the Charity.

The Scheme ordered as follows:—

The apprenticing money, including the dividends on the sum of 460*l.* Consols already accumulated, and invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, was to be applied, failing applications for apprenticing, to—

- (a.) Making contributions towards outfit upon entering trade or service of poor persons under the age of 21 years, who or whose parents were *bonâ fide* resident in the township of Rawdon.
- (b.) The advancement of the education of poor children, *bonâ fide* resident in the township of Rawdon, and attending a public elementary school as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, by making payments not exceeding 6*l.* each in order to encourage the continuance of their attendance at school to those not less than 11 years old, who should have attended a public elementary school for five years, and received from the managers of such school a certificate of good conduct and proficiency, such as to satisfy the Trustees, and had passed the last examination held under the code of the

Education Department in the elementary subjects prescribed for any standard which might entitle them to exemption from attendance at school.

Such sums were to be applied by the Trustees primarily to tuition, and, subject thereto, deposited in a savings bank or otherwise accumulated for the maintenance or benefit of the child as the Trustees should think fit.

This Scheme is now in force.

The income of the Charity is expended as follows :—

The vicar, who is appointed by the Lord of the Manor of Rawdon, receives 20*l.* yearly; there being no clerk of the chapel now, 2*l.* is paid to the choir fund; the 1*l.*, destined for the annual dinner of the feoffees, is added to the rest of the income, and distributed with it. The almsmen receive 5*l.* 4*s.* as described below.

The Trustees meet twice a year to consider the applications which are made by the parents. The Scheme provides that the parents shall be resident in the township, and the Trustees have not yet considered the advisability of imposing the necessity of any term of residence. The children of widows are generally chosen, and they must be older than 11 and younger than 21 years of age. All the money so far has been spent on the (a.) clause of the Scheme, but the Trustees intend henceforward to spend it on the (b.) clause.

The amount hitherto given to each boy or girl for outfit has been 2*l.* 10*s.*, and the money has been divided half-yearly among 7 to 14 boys and girls, mainly boys. A second year's assistance of the same amount has sometimes been given. No vouchers have been demanded for the expenditure of the money, but the Trustees are convinced that it has in each case been properly expended.

As the overseers used to choose the apprentices before the apprenticing ceased, the Local Board are of opinion that the vicar and the Trustees should consult them as to the appropriation of the money.

The Pensions.—By the 17th of the Ordinances, Rules, and Statutes made by Robert Oglethorpe, of Rawden, for the government of the Hospital of Tadcaster [Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III. c. 91 and 59 Geo. III. c. 81, to inquire concerning Charities in England for the Education of the Poor, Vol. 10, p. 782], Robert Oglethorpe ordered that he and his cousin, William Oglethorpe, of Roundhay, “and our heirs and assigns for ever, or the heirs or assigns of my manor house of Easthall, in the township of Rawden, shall only nominate and appoint the successors of Peter Langg and Andrew Gibson, already placed by me, from one successor to another, to be chosen out of the township of Rawden, or elsewhere, at our wills and pleasures.” The Ordinances are dated 18th May, 28 Eliz. The Pensions.

“In a paper headed ‘Mem. at Tadcaster School, July 19th, 1762,’ it is stated that at that time there were but two “beadsmen” in the hospital, a third living at Bramham, and another at Rawden; . . . That Lord Cardigan, as lord of the manor of Kirkstall, paid for two, and the lord of the manor of Rawden paid the other two.

“Ordered October 29th, 1766.

“The schoolmaster, under the order of the guardians, should set down in a book the admission of the almsmen, should receive the money, and pay the poor people as quickly and as conveniently for them as he can.

“Four poor people should inhabit in the almshouses at the west end of the churchyard, on one side of the school, and are paid out of the estate at Rawden, &c., the rents of which are paid to the schoolmaster.”—[*Ibid.*, p. 785.]

At the date of the above-mentioned Report (1823) the Commissioners say [p. 727]:—

“Three of the almshouses are occupied, each of them by one of the beadsmen, and the other almshouse for a beadsman from Rawden, who is not required to reside, is occupied rent-free by a poor woman placed therein by the schoolmaster. The three almspeople who reside are nominated and chosen by the guardians, and in practice from inhabitants of Tadcaster, Newton or Bramham; . . . The other beadsman, according to the prevailing usage, is an inhabitant of Rawden, nominated by the lord of that manor, and is permitted to reside there; which usage appears to have originated in or before 1703, under an arrangement then come to between the guardians and the

Guiseley.
 —
 Rawdon.

Layton's
 Charity—
continued.

lord of the manor of Rawden, in consequence of a dispute respecting the right of nomination and payment of the rentcharge."

The above statement is an inaccurate description of the contents of an undated memorandum found among the papers belonging to the Hospital, and printed in the Appendix to the Commissioners' Report in Vol. 10. It is there stated that Henry Layton and his heirs (lords of the manor of Rawdon) nominated two poor men as inmates of the Hospital from time to time, but that from 1618 to 1668 no annuity was paid owing to a dispute about the right of nomination. The memorandum then proceeds thus:—
 "As to this we have only tradition, that it was agreed by Mr. Layton and the
 "governors, that Mr. Layton should name one to be admitted into the hospital, and
 "after that to live in Rawdon; the governors to name the other to live in the hospital;
 "and that the vicar and churchwardens [of Tadcaster] should sign each man's
 "admission living after at Rawdon. This practice has been used ever since 1703."

At the same time the rentcharge was divided, one half being retained by the lord of the manor of Rawdon for the use of the bedesman living at Rawdon, the other half being paid to the governors and afterwards to the schoolmaster for the use of the inmate of the Rawdon almshouse at Tadcaster. The vicar and churchwardens of Tadcaster appear to have discontinued the practice of signing the admission above-mentioned in 1763, and never to have resumed it.

The payment of 2*l.* 12*s.* to the hospital was continued until 1847, when the bedesman, who till then had been supported by this money, died, whereupon, for some reason that does not appear, the payment was refused, and has not since been made. The Charity Commissioners were appealed to in 1858 by the schoolmaster of Tadcaster to enforce the payment, but they declined to give any assistance. The whole of the 5*l.* 4*s.* has since then been expended in Rawdon, the annuity of 2*l.* 12*s.* having been treated as lost when the Scheme of 1878, regulating the Tadcaster School and Hospital, came into operation.

Scheme of
 1878.

By section 2 of this Scheme it is provided that "each of the Almspeople of the
 "Foundation appointed before the date of this Scheme shall continue to be entitled
 "to the same weekly payment, and, subject as herein-after provided, to the same
 "right of residence in the Almshouses of the Foundation as if this Scheme had
 "not been made. But the Governors, with the sanction of the Charity Commis-
 "sioners, may provide for housing or lodging any of such Almspeople elsewhere,
 "instead of in such Almshouses, or provide, in lieu of residence therein, such compen-
 "sation by means of weekly payments or otherwise as such Commissioners may
 "think just."

The present holders of the pensions are two aged and needy men belonging to and resident in Rawdon, chosen by the agent of the lord of the manor and approved by the Trustees. The vicar pays them 13*s.* each every quarter.

The Free School (see page 4).

The Free
 School.

The estate belonging to the Charity was let for a term of 21 years by a lease dated the 1st May 1848, at the rent of 60*l.* The tenant, however, having advanced 360*l.* for the re-building of the public-house at that date, was permitted to retain as interest and part repayment of principal on that loan 33*l.* yearly, so that the rent actually received was 27*l.* At that rate of repayment the full rent was not received by the Trustees until 1864.

When this lease expired the premises were re-let for a term of 14 years at a rent of 110*l.*

By a lease dated the 23rd January 1883, the estate was let to Hartley Potter for the term of seven years at a yearly rent of 67*l.* 10*s.*

After the sale of the parts of the estate set out below, the remainder, consisting of the public-house and shops and 4½*a.* of land was let to Sarah Ann Potter, the widow of Hartley Potter, on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 54*l.* 10*s.*

In 1891 and 1892, by arrangement, the tenant completely renovated part of the premises, consisting of a butcher's shop, at her own expense, and in consideration

thereof the Trustees refunded the money advanced in half-yearly allowances of 10*l.* deducted from the rent. On the 2nd August 1893, a new lease was granted to Mrs. Potter and John Potter, her son, for the term of 14 years at the annual rent of 72*l.* There is a covenant by the tenants to repair the public-house and butcher's shop, but not as to the buildings on the farm land, which are old and out of repair, and will require some expenditure before long. Mrs. Potter, in consideration of a reduced rent at the time of making this lease, consented to waive her claim for compensation for the improvements effected by her.

Guiseley.
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Rawdon.
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The Free
School—
continued.

Some time previous to July 1887, portions of the estate were taken under the powers of their Acts by the Great Northern Railway Company, and the Bradford Corporation Waterworks Company, the latter portion containing 10½*p.* The purchase money for the two portions, amounting to 148*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, was deposited in the Bradford Banking Company, in the names of Henry Harrison Milligan and Samuel Williamson, gentlemen, as Trustees appointed by the vendors and purchasers for the purpose. At the request of these Trustees this sum was invested in the sum of 145*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* Three per cent. Consols, which pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 23rd August 1887, was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By four Orders of the Charity Commissioners dated 30th September 1887, authority was given for the sale of—

Tonglands, containing 1*r.* 35*p.* for 100*l.*

Great Bower Ing and Little Bower Ing, containing 2*A.* 0*r.* 38*p.* for 515*l.*

The allotment on Idle Moor, containing 1*A.* 1*r.* 10*p.*, for 129*l.*

Summerley Close and High Field, containing 4*A.* 0*r.* 1*p.* for 320*l.*

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 22nd November 1887, the above sums of money were invested in the purchase of 1,029*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* Three per cent. Consols, which were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By the operation of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the Trustees of the Charity became entitled to a bonus of 2*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, which was invested in the purchase of 2*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* New Consols, and pursuant to an Order of the Board dated 13th November 1888, this sum was transferred to the Official Trustees.

There is now standing to the credit of the Charity, in the name of the Official Trustees, the sum of 1,178*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Consols, the dividends on which are paid through the London and Westminster Bank to the account of the Trustees of the Charity with the Bradford Banking Company.

The Trustees of the Charity made an application to the Commissioners on the 11th February 1893, for permission to sell the residue of the Charity estate, on which application no action has as yet been taken.

The residue of the estate consists of—

The public-house, occupied by Mrs. Potter and one of her sons. The apportioned rent is 40*l.*

The butcher's shop, occupied by Mrs. Potter's other son, the apportioned rent being 17*l.*

Farm land and buildings, containing 4*A.* 17*p.*, in the occupation of the same son, the apportioned rent being 15*l.*

The farm land is let at what is considered very full value, as it is on the top of Idle Hill, and the buildings are old and not in good repair. It is about half-a-mile from the public-house. The butcher's shop is the only part of the estate that is really in good condition, the repairs of the rest swallowing up about 25 per cent. of the rent. The buildings are insured for 1,000*l.* in the Guardian Assurance Company, and the premium is 1*l.* 5*s.*

No Trustees have been appointed since 1858. On the 24th April 1858, by an indenture of that date indorsed on the release of 31st December 1814 (*see* p. 5), the estates were conveyed to W. G. Thompson, S. Bingley, junior, and 11 others, of whom there are now surviving Surr William Duncan, Esq., J.P., of Horsforth Hall; John Greenwood, coal merchant, Bingley; John Yeadon, accountant, and John Thompson, flannel manufacturer, both of Rawdon. One of the Trustees acts as treasurer. The present holder of the office is Mr. Duncan.

The greatest dissatisfaction has at all times been felt with regard to the excessive proportion payable to the Laneshaw Bridge School, in the parish of Colne, Lancashire, out of the income of the Charity.

It is argued, that as the rent of the estate in 1746 was only 14*l.*, and 10*l.* of that was made payable to the schoolmaster of Rawdon, John Emmott intended that five-sevenths

Guisley.
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 Rawdon.
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 The Free
 School—
continued.

of the rent should go to Rawdon and two-sevenths to Laneshaw. On the other hand, as the 350*l.* contributed by John Emmott towards the purchase of the estate in 1783 was given "not only to promote the same undertaking, but to the intent that the residue of the said lands in Idle might be settled for the benefit of a school built by him at "Laneshaw Bridge," it would be very difficult to decide what Emmott's intention was in the matter. It certainly might as reasonably be concluded that he intended Laneshaw Bridge School to benefit in the proportion that 350*l.* bears to 200*l.*, that is to say, that it should receive seven-elevenths of the rents, and Rawdon School only four-elevenths. This is in fact very much the proportion in which the income is now divided, with this drawback, that the Trustees only appropriate the four-elevenths to Rawdon, subject to all expenses being paid out of that share.

The income of the Charity up to August 1893, when the lease at an enhanced rent was granted, was 86*l.* 18*s.*, arising from the rent of 54*l.* 10*s.*, and 32*l.* 8*s.*, the interest on 1,178*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Consols. The balance left after deducting expenses has been from 60*l.* to 65*l.*, and the Trustees have accordingly paid 50*l.* or 55*l.* to Laneshaw School, the former sum being a fixed quantity, to which is added whatever balance there may be left after deducting the 10*l.* due to Rawdon. After this date the Laneshaw Bridge School will benefit by the enhanced rent to its full extent.

The amount accumulated and due to the credit of Rawdon School was, on the 7th June 1893, 207*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, of which 131*l.* 19*s.* was on deposit at the head office of the Bradford Banking Company.

The school seems to have been conducted as in 1826 until 1866, with this exception, that a small proportion only of the children were free scholars. The conditions in the deed of 1746, relative to the appointment of the master, led to a considerable amount of friction from time to time, but there is nothing on record until 1858 to illustrate the fact, except the letters addressed to the Charity Commissioners by Mr. W. G. Thompson, one of the Trustees appointed at that date. In January 1859 it became necessary, immediately on the appointment of the new Trustees to appoint a new master, and a meeting of the inhabitants, as prescribed by the deed, was summoned. At that meeting Mr. Knowles, who was then vicar, claimed the right to be appointed master, with liberty to employ an assistant. The meeting, acting upon counsel's opinion, declined to admit this claim, and the vicar withdrew it. A committee was formed, which appointed a master, and some years later the same committee appointed another master, Henry Fearnley, who continued in office until 1870.

In 1866 the Rev. Robert Howard, then vicar of Rawdon, obtained permission from the Committee of Council on Education to place the school under inspection. In 1870, complaints began to be made by the Trustees that Mr. Howard had intruded himself into the school and with the connivance of the master had conducted it as a church school, and the Trustees stated that they had only desisted from taking legal proceedings against him in view of the more satisfactory process that was likely to result from the Endowed Schools Act, which was passed in 1869.

In consequence of the Elementary Education Act of 1870, steps were taken for the formation of a school board for the district, but before that could be done, Mr. Fearnley resigned. A meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants was called as in 1859, and the mastership was offered, by the committee appointed at the meeting, to Mr. Howard, who accepted the post, but shortly after advertised for an assistant, contrary to the provisions of the foundation deed, the requisite permission not having been given by the lord of the manor and the inhabitants. The assistant so appointed entered and taught in the school, but the Trustees refused to pay either him or Mr. Howard the salary, and after languishing for a short time the school was closed in July 1872. Shortly before this, an order for the formation of a school board for the district had been made on the application of Mr. Newstead, Clerk of the Wharfedale Union, but, rather than that this should be carried out, General E. A. Emmott Rawdon, lord of the manor of Rawdon, in whom was the legal estate in the school and site, offered to convey the buildings, then empty, under the School Sites Act to some corporate body, to be used as a Public Elementary School, under a committee consisting of the Incumbent of Rawdon and a certain number of laymen. The order for the election of a school board was thereupon cancelled by the Education Department, on condition that immediate steps should be taken to supply the deficiency. General Rawdon seems to have objected to Mr. Howard's appointment as master, and nothing was done by him to carry out his Scheme. Meanwhile, the school had resumed

work again, but still without any payment by the Trustees, and without any free scholars being elected. In December 1874, a school board for the district was finally formed. In 1876, when a public elementary school was being opened at Rawdon, which was likely to render the free school unnecessary, the trustees asked the Charity Commissioners for directions as to paying the arrears of the schoolmaster's salary. Mr. Howard had then instituted legal proceedings against them, and as it appeared that the expense of defending the action, even if successful, would be greater than the income of the Charity would justify, it was decided to pay the arrears up to the 7th December 1876. The school was finally closed some months before that date, and has not since been opened. The building is now used partly as a dwelling-house, the lord of the manor receiving the rent to his own use, and as to the ground-floor, occasionally for evening classes, and Church Institute and club meetings. The people of the township have a right to use and have always used the school building for vestry or other meetings. The only evidence of the origin of this right that can be found is in Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, published in 1714, where he says, "This noble benefactor [Layton] hath also built and endowed two Hospitals and a School at Rawdon, and over this latter a large Chamber for the Inhabitants to convene in for the Town's Affairs and conveniency for a Master's Lodging annexed thereto."

The Trustees await the directions of the Charity Commissioners as to the future application of the income.

Guiseley.
—
Rawdon.
—
The Free
School—
continued.

Rawdon Baptist Chapel.

By indentures of lease and release, bearing date the 30th and 31st May 1835, enrolled in Chancery 24th October 1835, the release being made between William Exley and David Mann of the first part, the Rev. Samuel Hughes, officiating minister of the chapel hereinafter mentioned, of the second part, James Richardson of the third part, and the said William Exley and 20 others of the fourth part. After reciting the actual possession by the said S. Hughes as officiating minister of part of the lands, and that the said William Exley and D. Mann as surviving Trustees of the chapel lands and hereditaments thereafter mentioned were in receipt of the rents and profits of the residue, and that the said D. Mann was desirous of resigning the trust. And that the said parties of the fourth part had been duly appointed Trustees of the said chapel and hereditaments together with the said William Exley. And that the said W. Exley, D. Mann, and S. Hughes had been requested to convey the said chapel and hereditaments to the said parties of the fourth part, upon the trusts thereafter declared. It was witnessed, that in consideration of 10s. to each of them paid, they, the said William Exley, D. Mann, and S. Hughes, conveyed unto the said J. Richardson and his heirs, all those four freehold messuages situate in Rawden, in the parish of Guiseley, with the gardens and outbuildings thereto belonging and usually occupied therewith then or late in the respective occupations of James Mann, Thomas Smith, Abraham Marshall, and Mrs. Fawcett. And also those two freehold closes of land also situate in Rawden, called the West End Piece and Shoulder of Mutton, containing by estimation two acres or thereabouts, then in the occupation of the said S. Hughes. And also a right of way to and from the said premises at all times through and over West End Lane in Rawden. And also a freehold dwelling-house with the garden land and outbuildings thereto belonging, situate in Yeadon in Guiseley, then in the occupation of the said Samuel Hughes. And also a freehold close of land situate partly in Yeadon and partly in Rawden called Moor Royds or Moor Roads, containing by estimation $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, then in the occupation of the said S. Hughes. And also a piece of freehold ground situate in Rawden, containing 51 yards in length and 31 yards in breadth, theretofore taken and enclosed off and from the North corner of a close of land called the Buxtones, formerly in the occupation of Wolfit Oddy or his assigns, and which piece of land adjoins upon the highway leading from Apperley Bridge to Poole. And also the chapel or meeting-house situate in Rawden, and erected upon the parcel of ground lastly described, with the vestry, outbuildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, used and enjoyed by the Protestant Dissenters, commonly called Baptists, of the Congregational persuasion. And all other hereditaments vested in them as surviving Trustees and minister as aforesaid. And also certain rights of taking stones from Buxtones Close for building or repairing the said chapel. And of taking water from a well or spring on the said close. And rights of way over the same as therein mentioned. To hold the same to the said J. Richardson, his heirs and assigns. To the use of the said William Exley and others, the parties of the fourth part, their heirs and assigns for ever, subject to the right of the said S. Hughes as such officiating minister therein and without prejudice to the same, upon the trusts thereafter

Rawdon
Baptist
Chapel.

Guiseley.
 ———
 Rawdon.
 ———
 Baptist
 Chapel—
continued.

declared. And by the same indenture the said William Exley, D. Mann, and S. Hughes, assigned unto the said parties of the fourth part, their executors and administrators, a leasehold piece of ground situate in Rawdon, on the north-west corner of the yard of the said chapel, containing 16 yards in length and six yards in breadth, and demised to the Trustees of the said chapel for the time being by an indenture of lease dated 18th January 1781, from the day next before, for the term of 999 years thence next ensuing at the yearly rent of a peppercorn if demanded To hold the same unto the said parties of the fourth part, their executors, administrators, and assigns for the unexpired residue of the said term, subject to the right and interest of the said officiating minister as aforesaid, and to the said peppercorn rent upon the trusts hereinafter declared. And it was thereby declared that the said freehold and leasehold lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, should be held by the Trustees upon trust, to permit and suffer the yard and ground unbuilt upon and adjoining the said chapel to be used as a ground for the burial of the dead, under the direction and management of the Trustees for the time being or a majority of them, and to permit the said chapel, vestry, and buildings thereto adjoining, from time to time thereafter to be used for the worship and service of Almighty God by the church and congregation of Protestant Dissenters called or commonly known by the name of Calvinistic Baptists, then or thereafter assembling for Divine worship there, and all others lawfully resorting thereto And to cause and permit the said chapel, vestry, and buildings, from time to time thereafter, to be used for all such other services, uses, and purposes as the male and female members of the said church, being communicants, present at a meeting to be called for that purpose by notice to be given publicly in the said chapel, at the least on the Sunday prior to the meeting, and three days at least before the same shall be held, should from time to time approve, order, and direct, as being calculated to promote and extend the interests of the said church and congregation, and the advancement of pure and undefiled religion And to pay and apply the pew rents unto the ministers or minister for the time being of the said church and congregation And to pay and apply all other rents and profits of the said hereditaments and premises (after repairing, upholding, and improving the same) in such manner and for such intents and purposes as the majority of the male and female members of the said church, being communicants, present at any meeting to be called for that purpose in manner aforesaid, should from time to time order and direct. And power was reserved to the majority of the male and female members of the said church, being communicants, present at a meeting to be called by notice in the said chapel as aforesaid, to appoint so many persons, being members of a Calvinistic Baptist church, to be Trustees in the place of those becoming bankrupt or insolvent, making an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, being absent from Great Britain, dying, or declining, or becoming incapable to act, as with the surviving and acting Trustees would make up the full original number of 21 Trustees, the trust estate to be conveyed accordingly.

Between the date of these indentures and 1868, the cottage occupied by Abraham Marshall was pulled down, the two cottages occupied by James Mann, and Thomas Smith were converted into one, and the fourth cottage was taken as a scullery for the new house built by Thomas Brown as next mentioned.

In 1853 the cottages and West End Piece were let to Mr. Brown for a term of seven years, on his undertaking to improve the property. He, accordingly, with the consent of the Trustees, pulled down Marshall's cottage, and built a house at a cost exceeding 800*l*.

In consideration of that expenditure the Trustees agreed to extend Mr. Brown's lease for a further period of seven years at the same rent.

A further lease was made to him in November 1867 for the term of seven years at a rent of 50*l*.

The property let by that lease consisted of a house called Daisy Hill, with the garden and lawn in front thereof, formerly a field called West End Piece, containing with the sites of the buildings 1*l*. 28*p*. The lawn was crossed by a public footpath, and the principal entrance to the house and garden was enjoyed only by sufferance of the neighbouring proprietor.

The remaining two cottages (converted into one), were in 1868 in the occupation of Elizabeth Mann.

The remainder of the estate was a triangular piece of ground, called "Leg of Mutton Close," containing 1*l*. 8*p*. in 1868, in the occupation of Mr. Nathaniel Briggs, at the rent of 2*l*. This close was subject to a right of carriage-way enjoyed by Mr. Brown.

By an Order of the Board of Charity Commissioners dated 26th June 1868, authority was given for the sale, to Mr. Nathaniel Briggs, of Daisy Hill House, garden and lawn, the cottages, and the Leg of Mutton Close, at Rawdon, subject to existing tenancies, for 1,800*l.* This sum was invested in the purchase of 1,909*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* Three per cent. Consols, which, pursuant to an Order of the previous day, were, on the 18th September 1868, transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Guiseley.
—
Rawdon.
—
Baptist
Chapel—
continued.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 23rd March 1869, authority was given for the sale to Mr. Thomas Pratt of a piece of agricultural land, situate partly in Yeadon and partly in Rawdon townships, containing 2*a.* 2*r.* 16*p.*, for 300*l.* This sum was invested in the purchase of 321*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Consols, which, pursuant to an Order of the 20th April 1869, were transferred on the following day to the account of the Official Trustees.

Under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the Trustees accepted the bonus of 5*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, on the stock invested, and this sum was invested in 5*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* New Consols, in the name of the Official Trustees.

There is now standing to the credit of the Chapel Trustees in the hands of the Official Trustees the sum of 2,237*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Consols, the dividends on which, amounting to 61*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* yearly, are paid through the London and Westminster Bank to the account of the Chapel Trustees with the Bradford Banking Company. This sum is added to the general income of the chapel and expended upon the general purposes thereof.

The last appointment of new Trustees was on the 26th January 1871, when Robert Thomas, and 16 others, were appointed in conjunction with Thomas Croft, George Lupton, Joseph Wadsworth, and John Yeadon, the continuing Trustees.

The real estate now consists of the site of the chapel and school, and the graveyard. A new chapel was built in 1892, and the Trustees desire to pull down the old chapel.

TOWNSHIP OF YEADON.

Hitch Dole.

The overseers of Yeadon receive 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly from the rector and churchwardens of Guiseley, and distribute it among the poor and aged of both sexes in sums of about 1*s.* each. In ordinary times it is difficult to find poor persons to whom to give the money, and Mr. Henry Waterworth, the overseer, and Mr. Thomas Clapham, the assistant overseer, stated that if they did not give it to those in receipt of poor-law relief they might not be able to give it at all. The population is about 7,000, mainly employed in factories.

Township of
Yeadon.
—
Hitch Dole.

TOWNSHIP OF CARLETON.

Hitch Dole.

Mr. Newby, the overseer, receives 16*s.* 8*d.* from the rector and churchwardens of Guiseley, and distributes it among the poor. It was stated at the Inquiry that there were only two really poor persons in the township, the population of which is about 100. Mr. Newby is sometimes assisted by the rector of Guiseley, there being no church at Carleton nor minister of the township.

Township of
Carleton.
—
Hitch Dole.

The following Charities, mentioned in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, have no endowments such as to call for notice in this Report:—

Guiseley Wesleyan Chapel.

Wesleyan Sunday and Day School.

Yeadon. Site granted for School, and Transaction of Township Business.

Yeadon Wesleyan Chapel, Minister's House, Burial Ground, and Trust Property.

G. W. WALLACE,

Assistant Commissioner.

4th November 1893.

SUMMARY.

expenses of management. The Table shows as nearly as possible the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full.
 Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. C. = New Consols.

Guiseley.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
88 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 17th September 1875. * For the application of remainder of income, <i>id.</i> 10s., <i>see</i> Yeadon and Carleton below and parishes of Otley and Adel.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	9 6 4	—	—	
88 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	14 6 4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 8 0	—	—	
—	—	—	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	40 0 0	—	—	10 8 0	—	—	
25 9 0	—	22 0 0	—	5 4 0	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners of 7th February 1888. The sum entered in "Education" column has hitherto been expended in outfits on entering trade.
10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	61 10 4	—	—	—	—	—	
35 9 0	—	22 0 0	61 10 4	5 4 0	—	—	—	—	The School has been closed for some years, and the income here shown is accumulating. The balance is applicable to Laneshaw Bridge School, Lancashire.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 16 8	—	—	
124 2 8	—	22 0 0	101 10 4	5 4 0	—	26 4 4	—	—	See Township of Guiseley above.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(West Riding of York).

PARISH OF GUISSELEY.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson*);

Ordered, by The House of Commons to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 3 os. Five 3d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “ comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ”; and

“ (2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of HANDSWORTH.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of HANDSWORTH.

Handsworth.

I. The Inquiry in this parish was held on the 6th March 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 26th January 1828, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 58 Geo. III., c. 91, as amended by the Act 59 Geo. III., c. 81, and continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 19, p. 573). This Report is herein-after referred to as the Report of 1828.

II.
Report of
1828.

PARISH OF HANDSWORTH.

THE SCHOOL [See page 1.]

This school is endowed with the sums of 421*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* three per cent consols, and 246*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* three per cent consols, both standing in the names of trustees, the annual dividends of the stock amounting together to 20*l.* 1*s.* per annum.

Handsworth.

The School.

The first-mentioned stock was produced by the investment of a legacy of 200*l.* given by the Will of the Rev. *Francis Lockier*, D.D., formerly rector of Handsworth, dated 12th May 1734, to be settled on the schoolmaster of Handsworth school, and of 100*l.* which had accrued as interest of the legacy before it was paid; and the sum of 246*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* three per cent stock was the produce of a legacy of 200*l.* bequeathed by Mrs. *Howard*, widow of the late rector, to augment the salary of the schoolmaster.

By a declaration of trust relating to the first-mentioned stock, executed by the Rev. Philip Howard, then rector of Handsworth, Hugh Parker, esquire, the Rev. Thomas Stacey, and Peter Birks, it was declared, that after payment of necessary expenses attending the trust, the dividends should be paid to the schoolmaster for instructing in the same manner as the other children in the school so many children of such poor inhabitants of Handsworth, not exceeding 10 at one time, as the trustees should appoint, and that the rector for the time being should be a trustee; and when the number of trustees should be reduced to three the survivors should appoint other persons, inhabitants of the parish of Handsworth, to be trustees.

A school and a dwelling-house for the master were built by subscription in or about the year 1778. The master is elected by the principal inhabitants of the parish, and he receives as a salary the dividends of the stocks, and teaches 10 children appointed by the trustees as free-scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic, with other scholars brought up in the school at the charge of their parents or friends.

The present trustees are the Rev. Wilfred Huddleston, rector of Handsworth, Hugh Parker, esquire, and the Rev. Thomas Stacey, vicar of Worksope.

GIFTS OF FENTON, AND ANOTHER.

It is mentioned in the Returns made to Parliament in 1786 under Gilbert's Act that *William Fenton* gave, by Will, for five poor widows, a rentcharge of 5*s.* a year; and that some unknown benefactor gave 60*l.* for the poor of Handsworth, which was laid out in land, producing 2*l.* 2*s.* a year, then vested in the Rev. John Stacey and John Parker.

Gifts of
Fenton, and
another.

We have made inquiry about these donations, but can obtain no information whatever respecting them.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest (1873-5) and the Supplementary Digest (1891):—

III.
Digests,
1873-5 and
1891.

Handsworth.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-75.

General
Digest,
1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.						Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.				Educa- tion.	Church Pur- poses.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distri- bution of Money.			
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.									
HANDSWORTH.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
School - -	—	—	C.	688 9 0	20 1 0	20 1 0	20 1 0	20 1 0	—	—	—	—	Stock held by official trustees.
H. Griffiths, for Education.	2 3 38	12 0 0	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	By will, 1815.
H. Griffiths, for Poor.	—	—	C.	210 14 10	6 6 5	6 6 5	—	—	—	—	—	6 6 5	Stock held by official trustees.
Wallis - -	—	—	C.	478 2 11	14 6 10	14 6 10	—	—	—	Bl.	14 6 10	—	Founded by will about 1854. Stock held by official trustees.
Weldon - -	—	—	C.	469 17 11	14 1 10	14 1 10	—	14 1 10	—	—	—	—	Founded by will, 1845. Stock held by official trustees.
Church Charities	—	—	C.	23 14 10	0 14 2	0 14 2	—	—	0 14 2	—	—	—	Particulars of foundation unknown.
Hibbard - -	2 1 35	5 0 0	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	Founded by will, 1844. For school at Gleadless.
W. Nicholson -	—	—	C.	48 13 0	1 9 2	1 9 2	—	1 9 2	—	—	—	—	Founded by will, 1837. Held by official trustees.
						73 19 5	20 1 0	52 12 0	0 14 2		14 6 10	6 6 5	

NOTE.—C. = Consols; Bl. = Blankets.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Supple-
mentary
Digest,
1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.	Personalty and its Income.				
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.			
HANDSWORTH.						
Alderson, Rev. G. -	—	C.	£ s. d. 138 19 11	O.T. 3 16 4	£ s. d. 3 16 4	By will. For benefit of poor of Handsworth and Woodhouse.
Gleadless.						
Alderson, Rev. G. -	—	C.	£ s. d. 138 19 11	O.T. 3 16 4	£ s. d. 3 16 4	By will. For benefit of poor.
*School -	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1867.
Woodhouse.						
Alderson, Rev. G. -	—	—	—	—	—	See above.

NOTE.—The asterisk before the name of a charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners. C. = New Consols. O. T. = Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Register of
Unreported
Charities.

There are references in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities to the Church Charity and the Charities of Henrietta Griffiths, John Wallis, Thomas Weldon, the Rev. George Alderson, John Leadbeater, Mary Kirkham, and the Gleadless School, of which the substance is embodied in the following Report.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the National School at Handsworth.

Handsworth.

There was only a small attendance, among those present being the Rev. James Mowat, the Rector; the Rev. Cyril Thomas Crossland, Vicar of Gleadless; the Rev. William Henry Booth, Vicar of Woodhouse; Bernard J. Young, Esq., J.P.; Mr. Joseph Buxton, churchwarden of Handsworth; Mr. John Pinder, churchwarden of Gleadless; Messrs. Thomas Haigh and William Greenwood, overseers, and Charles Mirfin, assistant overseer of Handsworth; John Hardcastle, surveyor to the Handsworth Local Board; George Herring, George Goddard, Wm. Dawson, Wm. Pye, Albert Williams, and Thomas Ball, parishioners.

IV.
Assistant
Commissioner's
Report.

The population of the parish, according to the Census Returns of 1891, is as follows:—

Census
Returns
1891.

Ancient Parish of Handsworth	-	-	-	-	10,295
Ecclesiastical District of					
Handsworth, St. Mary	-	-	-	-	1,776
Woodhouse, St. James	-	-	-	-	5,824
Gleadless, Christ Church	-	-	-	-	2,695
				—	10,295

The Church Charity.

The Church Terrier of 1684 contains the following item:

“One House and Croft scituate in Handsworth Woodhouse given to the Church for washing the Surplice and Communion Cloth in the occupation of William Jones. Rent yearly reserved by the Churchwardens for the aforesaid use.” The Church Charity.

Subsequent church accounts contain many entries to the same effect, the surplice alone, however, being in most cases mentioned. The custom of washing the surplice ceased early in the present century, and the cottage in a dilapidated condition passed into the possession of a family of the name of Letall, who acquired a prescriptive title to it. About the year 1869 the then occupier offered 20*l.* for the cottage so as to settle all disputes as to ownership.

This offer was accepted, and the amount invested by the Rev. John Hand in his name as rector of Handsworth in the sum of 23*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* Consols, which sum, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 26th May 1871, after the death of Mr. Hand, was transferred on the 1st June 1871 to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The dividends, amounting to 13*s.* yearly, are remitted to the account of the rector and churchwardens, who pay it into the churchwarden's general account.

The Clerk's Charity.

The rector and churchwardens are also the owners of a close named Nicholas Acre, situate near Orgreave within the parish of Handsworth, and containing 3 acres 2 roods 26 poles, which they let to Messrs. Fisher, Son, and Sibray, nurserymen, at the yearly rent of 10*l.* 10*s.* They pay the rent to the parish clerk. It was said that in the time of the Rev. Mr. Hand the clerk was tenant of the close and paid 1*s.* yearly to the rector and churchwardens as an acknowledgment of his tenancy. The origin of the charity, which is an ancient one, is unknown. The Clerk's Charity.

The Bullfield Charity.

An old enclosure containing 1 acre 1 rood 10 poles lying just within the boundary of the parish and county at Woodhouse belongs to “the cowkeepers” of the parish, who are about 12 in number. From time immemorial the occupier has held it on the terms of keeping a bull for the free use of the cowkeepers. The nominal occupant is William Lilleker, who is said to have let it to John Howson, but the bull is there. The Bullfield Charity.

There is no evidence, documentary or otherwise, as to the origin of this charity.

The Handsworth National School, including Griffith's and Nicholson's Bequests. (See page 1).

In the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations of 1786, it is stated that neither the principal nor the interest of Dr. Lockier's bequest had been paid in. The supplemental return made in 1787 is as follows:—“S. Forrest” [that is to say, the annuitant mentioned in the will] “has been dead about eight years A^o 1787, and the

Handsworth
National
School.

Handsworth. " principal inhabitants of the parish, at the expense of 200*l.*, erected a schoolhouse in
 ——— " 1778, in expectation of this legacy being paid in, or laid out for a salary to the master,
 Handsworth " agreeable to the will of the testator."
 National
 School—
continued.

A draft indenture of 1781, settling the application of the endowment left by the Rev. Francis Lockier, but which was never executed, appears to show that at that date there was no school at Handsworth, the proposed application in the draft being for the benefit of Handsworth Woodhouse School; and a vague recollection of some such intention has survived to the present day, causing some misunderstanding from time to time. That there was, nevertheless, a school at Handsworth in 1781 will be shown below; and the probable conclusion to be drawn from the draft and the Return of 1787 is that the school therein mentioned as having been erected in 1778 was the Handsworth Woodhouse School, to which Dr. Lockier's executors declined to apply his bequest while there was still in existence a school at Handsworth itself.

Lockier's
 Bequest.

The deed declaring the trusts is dated 2nd May, 34 Geo. III., 1794, and of this there is a copy in the parish chest, where, also, is the draft above-mentioned. By an indenture of this date, made between Richard Pearce, of Westminster, Esq., William Heberden, of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Doctor of Physic; the Rev. Samuel Pickering, of Bishop's Clive, Gloucester; and Charles Ramus, of Park Lane, London, Esq. (the executors of William Pearce, the elder, who was the sole executor named in the last will of the Right Rev. Zachary Pearce, Lord Bishop of Rochester, deceased, who was the surviving trustee and executor named in the last will of Francis Lockier, D.D., formerly Dean of Peterborough, deceased), of the one part, and the Rev. Philip Howard, Rector of Handsworth, Hugh Parker, the Rev. Thomas Stacey, Vicar of Worksop, Peter Birks, and John Littlewood, all of Handsworth, of the other part, it was recited that Francis Lockier, by his will dated 12th May 1734, directed his personal estate to be sold, and out of the proceeds, after reserving enough for an annuity of 10*l.*, then 200*l.* to be settled for ever on the schoolmaster of Handsworth School for the time being in such manner as his executors should think fit, and he constituted and appointed the said Zachary Pearce, then Vicar of St. Mary's, and Mr. Secretary Eckersall, his trustees and executors; and that the executors duly proved the will in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and that Zachary Pearce, having survived the said John Eckersall, by his will dated 24th December 1773, appointed the said William Pearce his sole executor; and that the said William Pearce died in December 1782, having by his will, which was duly proved in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury, appointed the said Richard Pearce, William Heberden, Samuel Pickering, and Charles Ramus his executors; and that the interest which had accrued on the said bequest of 200*l.* since the death of the annuitant, which was in 1780, amounted to the sum of 140*l.*, 40*s.* whereof had been paid to the parties of the second part (thereafter called the trustees), for the charitable purposes thereafter mentioned, and the purposes of the Indenture, as also for the poor by the said executors, for the purpose as well of defraying the expenses of the said trustees as for answering the immediate occasions of the said Charities; and that the said executors were desirous of executing the trust and settling the said bequest of 200*l.*, and the sum of 100*l.* the residue of the interest on the schoolmaster of Handsworth School for the time being pursuant to the directions of the testator's will, and in such manner as appeared most expedient and effectual for answering the end of the Charity so extended by the testator, and having consulted the said trustees, all principal inhabitants and gentlemen of character and property in the parish, and with their approbation, had agreed to settle the said two sums of 200*l.* and 100*l.* thereafter expressed, and had accordingly, on the 2nd May instant, invested the sum of 300*l.* in the purchase of 421*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, and transferred them into the names of the said trustees. And it was witnessed and declared that the said trustees stood seized of the said Consols upon trust, after paying the expenses of the trust, from time to time to pay the surplus of the dividends on the said consols unto the schoolmaster for the time being of the said school at Handsworth in consideration of, and as an allowance or stipend for the instructing such and so many poor children, and in such manner as was thereafter expressed, namely, in the said school at such and the same hours and times, and in the same sort and course of learning, and in such manner as the rest of the children taught or educated at the school were or should be taught or educated, such and so many children of such poor inhabitants of the parish of Handsworth aforesaid not exceeding at any one time the number of 10 as the said trustees should nominate and appoint, and such schoolmaster was properly to instruct and teach such children accordingly in order to entitle himself to receive such allowance or stipend. It was provided that when the Rev. Philip Howard should die or cease to be rector,

his successor should be appointed a trustee in his place, and so on in the case of each succeeding rector; and that when by death or otherwise the number of the trustees should be reduced to three, the survivors or survivor should nominate and appoint other fit persons inhabitants of the said parish of Handsworth, of whom the rector, if not yet a trustee, should be one, and convey the stock to such new trustees, so always that it be properly vested in four trustees.

Handsworth.
—
Handsworth
National
School—
continued.

Since the Inquiry a public-house at the side of the churchyard, which tradition pointed to as originally a school, has changed hands and been mortgaged to the Actuary of the Sheffield Savings Bank, who, in examining the title, found an indenture, dated 29th November 1799, made between Hugh Parker, of Woodthorpe, in the parish of Handsworth, Esquire, the Rev. Philip Howard, the Rev. Thomas Stacey, John Littlewood, and Peter Birks ("trustees for the time being of a certain public school " for poor children within the said parish of Handsworth"), of the one part, and Joseph Smith, parish clerk of Handsworth, of the other part, and forwarded a copy of it to the Rev. Mr. Mowat, whereof the following is an extract:—

"Whereas the messuage tenement dwellinghouse or building hereinafter particularly described and hereby intended to be enfeoffed as after mentioned was heretofore for time immemorial used as a public school for the education and instruction of poor children within the said parish of Handsworth and is now vested in the said Hugh Parker, Philip Howard, Thomas Stacey, John Littlewood, and Peter Birks, and their heirs as trustees thereof for the purpose aforesaid and in consequence of the same having of late years been found too small and very inconvenient for the purpose of being used as a public school they the said trustees are minded and desirous to sell and dispose of the same and to apply the money arising from the sale thereof towards the erection or purchase of a more suitable and convenient building to be used as a public school for the education and instruction of poor children within the said parish of Handsworth." The indenture then witnesses the conveyance to Joseph Smith and his heirs in consideration of 43*l.* of "All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement dwellinghouse or building thereon erected consisting of a lower and upper room heretofore used as a public school" &c. "abutting . . . northwardly on Handsworth Church yard."

No further evidence as to the origin and history of the old School seems to be forthcoming.

The School, which was in existence at the date of the Inquiry preceding the Report of 1828, and is mentioned in that Report, is still in existence. A contemporary tablet on the wall declares that the Hon. and Rev. Philip Howard laid the foundation-stone in 1800, under the provisions of the will of Francis Lockier.

The Rev. Philip Howard died in 1803, so that Mrs. Howard, whose tombstone bears the date 1801, could not have been his widow, as she is described in the Report of 1828. There is apparently no copy of her will in existence, nor has the place of probate been discovered.

Mrs.
Howard's
Bequest.

By an indenture dated 22nd November 1803, the Duke of Norfolk, the owner of the site of the school, demised the site to the Rev. Wilfred Huddleston, rector of Handsworth, and Hugh Parker, their heirs and executors, as joint tenants for the term of 99 years from the 29th September preceding.

By her will dated 5th December 1815, *Henrietta Griffith* bequeathed to the trustees of the school at Handsworth the sum of 100*l.* in trust for the use and benefit of the school. The will is set out more fully below, under the title of "Henrietta Griffith's Bequests."

Henrietta
Griffith's
Bequest.

Nicholson's Bequest.—By his will dated 28th September 1837, and proved in the Exchequer Court of York in 1838, by Joseph Nicholson, the sole executor, *William Nicholson*, of Sheffield Park, farmer, bequeathed 50*l.* to the rector and churchwardens of Handsworth for the use of the school at Handsworth. The bequest, less 5*l.* for legacy duty, was invested on the 5th February 1839, in the names of the Rev. John Hand and William Jeffcock, in the purchase of 48*l.* 13*s.* Consols, and for many years the dividends were paid direct to the schoolmaster.

Nicholson's
Bequest.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 26th June 1878, the said sum of Consols was, on the 6th July 1871, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

On the 15th November 1867, Hugh Parker died, having survived the Rev. Wilfred Huddleston, who died on the 5th April 1829. By his will, dated 27th December 1848, he bequeathed all his real and personal estate, including his leasehold interest in the

Handsworth. site of the school, to his son, the Right Hon. John Parker, who thereupon proposed to transfer his interest to the trustees of the school. This was effected in 1873, as is set out below.

Handsworth
National
School—
continued.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 26th June 1871, the sum of 668*l.* 9*s.* Consols, being the amount of the bequests of Francis Lockier and Mrs. Howard was, on the 6th July following, transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

After the passing of the Elementary Education Act 1870, it became necessary to enlarge the school, and it was discovered that the fee-simple in the school site had become vested in Peter Cadman, Esq., of Ballifield Hall, Handsworth.

By an indenture, dated 29th August 1873, which is registered but not enrolled, Mr. Cadman conveyed the freehold in the school, under the School Sites Acts, to the Rev. J. Mowat, Edward Dodson, and William Dunn Gainsford, the rector and churchwardens, as trustees for the school.

On the 9th May preceding, an Order of the Charity Commissioners had been made establishing a Scheme for the administration of the Charity.

Scheme of
1873.

The principal provisions of the Scheme are as follows:—

The land belonging to the Charity to the north of the Worksop Turnpike Road, containing 3,065 square yards, together with the schoolhouse, messuage, and out-buildings thereon, held under the above-mentioned lease at a ground-rent of 2*l.* per annum, is vested in the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Handsworth for the residue of the term of 99 years, upon trust, to permit the premises and all future buildings thereon to be used as a school for the instruction of children and adults, or children only, of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the parish, subject to the provisions of the Scheme. (Clause 1.)

Such school is to be conducted in accordance with the provisions applied by the 7th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to Public Elementary Schools, and so far as consistent therewith the principal officiating minister of the parish is to superintend the religious instruction of the scholars, and may use the school for a Sunday School. (Cl. 2. 3.)

The management of the school in all other respects is vested in a committee consisting of the said principal officiating minister and his licensed curate or curates if appointed by him to the committee, and six others, subscribers of 20*s.* annually to the school, and either beneficially interested in at least a life estate in real property in the parish, or resident therein. Five managers *forma quorum*.

The first non-official managers were Peter Cadman, Thomas Watson Cadman, John Hibbard, Edward Dodson, Francis Newton, and Spencer Marsh Smith. (Cl. 4.)

Vacancies in the number of the non-official managers are to be filled by the majority of votes of contributors of at least 10*s.* to the school during the current year and qualified as the person to be elected by estate or residence. (Cl. 5.)

The committee may in July of each year appoint a committee of 12 ladies to assist in the visitation and management of the girls and infants schools, during the following year. (Cl. 14.)

All matters in dispute regarding the school are to be decided by an arbitrator (being one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools), to be appointed by the Lord President of the Council on the written application of not less than one-third of the committee; and the award of such arbitrator is to be final.

To the Order embodying this scheme is appended a deed poll executed at the request of the Education Department by the committee, and dated 30th August 1873, whereby it is provided that upon the repayment of the building grant the school shall cease to be a public elementary school, so far as regards the Committee of Council on Education or the Education Department. It does not appear that this addition to the Scheme was brought to the notice of the Charity Commissioners.

Of the non-official managers then appointed there survive Thomas Watson Cadman, John Hibbard, and Francis Newton. Charles Forbery Butcher and Peter Cadman, junior, have been elected to fill the places of Edward Dodson and Spencer Marsh Smith, deceased. The vacancy occasioned by the death of Peter Cadman, senior, has not yet been filled.

The endowment consists of the two sums of 421*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and 246*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Consols, respectively, representing the bequests of Francis Lockier, and Mrs. Howard; an undivided moiety of the garden ground representing Miss Griffith's bequest, and a

moiety of 250*l.* Consols in the name of the Official Trustees, produced by the sale of Handsworth coal under the said ground ;

The income is as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
From Lockier and Howard's bequests - -	18	7	8
„ Griffith's bequest, and moiety of the rents -	5	14	0
„ Consols representing sale of Griffith's Coals -	3	8	8
„ Nicholson's bequest - - -	1	6	8
Total - - - -	28	17	0

Handsworth
National
School—
continued.

The dividends on the Consols are remitted quarterly to the account of the rector and churchwardens of Handsworth with the Sheffield Banking Company, Sheffield, except those on the 250*l.*, which are remitted to the account of the Handsworth and Handsworth Woodhouse Schools. The garden rents are collected by the schoolmaster, as is afterwards more fully shown.

The whole income is paid into the general school account.

The school, so far as memory and documentary evidence extend, has always been conducted as a Church school, the Collects, Church Catechism and Bible being taught on weekdays, and the building used on Sundays for the Sunday school.

According to the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners (Vol. XVIII., p. 390), there were in 1867 43 boys and 50 girls under instruction; the schoolmaster had a house provided for him; he was appointed by the five trustees, and was neither a graduate nor certificated; there was one assistant teacher. The school was not under inspection. The income from endowment was 25*l.*, and the scholars paid weekly fees of 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, and 6*d.*

The present school was opened in 1874, and the old school, which is adjacent, was converted into a residence for the master, who occupies it rent free. The present master is George William Rook; Mrs. Rook and their daughter, who are both certificated, respectively teach the infants and assist in the general work. The attendance in 1892 was 178, and in 1893, 171; and the amount of the grant was, in 1892, 145*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; and in 1893, 144*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The Church Sunday School is held in the school on Sundays, and confirmation classes and choir practices on weekday evenings.

Henrietta Griffith's Bequests for Handsworth and Handsworth Woodhouse Schools.

By her will, dated 5th December 1815, proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 2nd July 1840, and in the Prerogative Court of York, 8th September 1840, Miss *Henrietta Griffith*, of Barnborough Hall, in the County of York, (whose father was formerly Rector of Handsworth), bequeathed unto the trustees or trustee for the time being of the school at Handsworth the sum of 100*l.* sterling, in trust for and for the use and benefit of the said school, and also bequeathed unto the trustees or trustee for the time being of the school at Handsworth Woodhouse the sum of 100*l.* sterling in trust for and for the use and benefit of the last above-mentioned school.

Henrietta
Griffith's
Bequests for
Handsworth
and Hands-
worth Wood-
house
Schools.

By Indenture dated 14th January 1851 and enrolled in Chancery 5th June 1862, pursuant to the Act 25 Vict., c. 17, and made between the Rev. John Hand, Rector of Handsworth of the first part, George Sibray of the second part, William Kay of the third part, the said John Hand, Hugh Parker, William Jeffcock, and William Birks, the trustees of the Handsworth School of the fourth part, and the said John Hand, John Bower Brown, Peter Cadman, Thomas Dunn, the said William Jeffcock, Henry Hawksworth, Robert Hawksworth, William Atkin, John Rhodes, John Hibberd and Matthew Habershon, the trustees of Handsworth Woodhouse School of the fifth part, in consideration of two sums of 95*l.* each (being the above bequests after payment of legacy duty) paid to the said John Hand by the said trustees, John Hand appointed

Handsworth.
 —
 Henrietta
 Griffith's
 Charity—
continued.

and conveyed, and George Sibray by his direction bargained, sold, and released unto the said William Kay and his heirs, a piece of land containing 2a. 3r. 38p. part of a close formerly called or known by the name of the Ten Acres situate at or near the village of Handsworth, and bounded as therein mentioned, with the appurtenances, to hold the same to the uses thereafter contained, that is to say, as to one undivided moiety or half part thereof to the use of the parties of the fourth part as trustees of Handsworth School their heirs and assigns for ever for the use and benefit of the said school; and as to the other undivided moiety to the use of the parties of the fifth part as trustees of Handsworth Woodhouse School their heirs and assigns for ever for the use and benefit of the said school.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 12th February 1889, the two sets of trustees above-mentioned were authorized within 36 calendar months to sell to the Nunnery Colliery Company for 240*l.* the Silkstone and Parkgate seams of coal under the piece of land above-mentioned, described in the Order as containing two acres, and as being described in the Tithe Apportionment of the parish of Handsworth as part of 10 acres numbered 340a. upon plan No. 7 attached to the Handsworth Inclosure Award; and it was directed by the Order that the purchase-money should be remitted for investment to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The sum of 250*l.* New Consols purchased with 240*l.* above-mentioned, was on the 15th February 1892, transferred to the account of the Official Trustees,

The dividends on the stock, amounting to 6*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* yearly, are remitted to the account of the trustees of Henrietta Griffith's Charity with the Sheffield Banking Company, Sheffield.

The surface land is let as garden allotments to 12 persons on yearly tenancies at the aggregate rent of 12*l.* The rents are collected by the schoolmaster of Handsworth, who receives 12*s.* as the cost of collection, leaving the net rent of 11*l.* 8*s.* of which one-half is paid to each of the schools of Handsworth and Handsworth Woodhouse.

Henrietta Griffith's Charity for Poor Widows.

Henrietta
 Griffith's
 Charity for
 Poor
 Widows.

The said Miss Henrietta Griffith, by her said will, bequeathed 200*l.* unto the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Handsworth in trust to invest at interest on good or real security, and to apply the income therefrom on Easter Eve in every year for the benefit and relief of poor widows residing in and belonging to Handsworth, who for the time being should not receive any pay or relief from the overseers of the poor of the same parish in such manner and proportions as the minister and churchwardens should think proper.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 26th July 1870, the sum of 200*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. annuities (representing the above bequest) standing in the names of the Rev. John Hand and Peter Cadman, survivors in a joint account with William Hooson, deceased, was transferred on the 18th April 1871 to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds; and, pursuant to another Order of the same date, the sum of 10*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* Consols, being investments of unexpended income, standing in the names of the same persons, survivors in a joint account with Matthew Habershon, deceased, was transferred on the same day to the same account.

The dividends on these sums of stock, amounting yearly to 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* are remitted to the account of the rector and churchwardens with the Sheffield Banking Company, Sheffield.

The money is distributed on Easter Eve at the schoolroom in Handsworth by the rector, and the churchwardens if they attend, among widows not in receipt of poor law relief, without denominational distinction. No notice is given, but the Charity is so well known that there are too many applicants as it is. The widows usually attend in person, but if any are unable to do so, the money is paid to any accredited messenger sent by them. In 1892 the money was divided among 60 widows equally, and last year (1893) 56 widows received 2*s.* 1*d.* each. The rector keeps a list of their names. The Vicars of Woodhouse and Gleadless, who were present, identified such a number of names of their parishioners on the list, as to show that the benefit was fairly apportioned over the whole of the ancient parish. The Vicar of Woodhouse said he was once present at the distribution and saw a number of his parishioners receive a share.

The rector accepts the word of the applicants as to their non-receipt of parochial relief; the assistant-overseer has been sometimes consulted afterwards, and he has invariably confirmed the statements of the applicants. Handsworth. —

John Wallis's Charity.

By his will, proved in the Prerogative Court at York, 23rd October 1854, John Wallis, of Woodland Cottage, Handsworth, who died on the 18th September 1854, directed that all the residue of his personal estate applicable by law to charitable purposes should be sold and converted into money by his executors and the net produce thereof paid to the rector and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Handsworth to be by them invested in the purchase of Government Stock or Funds of Great Britain, and the annual proceeds, interest, and dividends thereof to be by them applied in the purchase of such a number of blankets as they the said rector and churchwardens or the majority of them should think fit, such blankets to be distributed by them the said rector and churchwardens on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle among such deserving poor persons resident within the district known as the parish of Handsworth as they the said rector and churchwardens or the majority of them should select and choose for that purpose. John Wallis's Charity.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 26th July 1870, the sum of 478*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* Consols, purchased with the said residue, and standing in the names of the Rev. John Hand, William Cadman, and Charles Fisher, was transferred on the 18th April 1871 to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The dividends on the Consols, amounting to 13*l.* 3*s.* yearly, are remitted to the account of the rector and churchwardens of Handsworth with the Sheffield Banking Company, Sheffield.

The following form is issued to applicants at the rectory. The Charity is sufficiently known in the parish, and generally 25 to 50 per cent. of the applications have to be refused.

WALLIS'S CHARITY.

Form of application for one of the blankets to be distributed by the rector and churchwardens of Handsworth, on the 21st day of December in each year.

N.B.—This form is to be filled up, and left at the rectory, on or before the 18th day of December.

Name of applicant.

[If married, the husband's name must be given.]

Place of residence.

Age last birthday.

Occupation or means of subsistence.

Number of children dependent on applicant.

Amount of parish relief (if any) received weekly.

To be signed by person recommending the applicant.

I have personal knowledge of the applicant, and believe the case to be deserving of relief from the charity.

Signed this day of December, 18 .

The forms are filled up and returned to the incumbents of the three divisions of Handsworth, namely, Handsworth, Handsworth Woodhouse, and Gleadless.

The income of the Charity is invested in the purchase at Cockayne's shop in Sheffield of 36 white blankets, and these are equally divided among the three divisions.

The method adopted by the rector of Handsworth is typical of the administration in all three divisions. He and his churchwardens meet at the school and select the 12 most deserving cases, generally widows, but frequently the recipients are men. No regard is paid to religious denomination, nor to any qualification but poverty and respectability.

Handsworth.
 ———
 Wallis's
 Charity—
continued.

All the incumbents were of opinion that the charity did a great deal of good. The rector had heard of six or seven blankets being found upon a woman's bed after her death, but there was no other such case known, nor any of pawning. It is now the rule that no recipient shall receive more than one blanket in three years.

Alderson's Charity.

Alderson's
 Charity.

The Rev. George Alderson, a descendant of former rectors of Handsworth, by his will, dated 11th October 1877, and proved at York 6th October 1879, made the following bequests:—

"I give the following legacies to be invested by the respective incumbents and churchwardens hereinafter mentioned in their names in the Public Funds of England, and the income thereof to be applied by them at Christmas for the benefit of necessitous and deserving poor persons resident in their respective parishes or districts as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, out of respect to the memory of my late dearest aunt, Mrs. Woodhead, the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds for the rector and churchwardens of the parish of Handsworth, near Sheffield, aforesaid, to invest and apply the income for the benefit of the poor of Handsworth and Woodhouse, and one hundred and fifty pounds for the vicar and churchwardens of Gleadless to invest and apply the income for the benefit of the poor of their district."

After the payment of legacy duty there were left two sums of 135*l.* each, which, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 2nd December 1879, were paid to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds; and pursuant to another Order of the 16th December 1879, two sums each of 138*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Consols, purchased therewith, were on the following day transferred to the account of the Official Trustees.

Woodhouse was formed into a separate ecclesiastical district on the 2nd July 1875.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 6th April 1880, the vicar and churchwardens of Woodhouse were appointed trustees to administer the charity jointly with the rector and churchwardens of Handsworth, so far as the share of Handsworth and Woodhouse was concerned.

The rector and churchwardens of Handsworth receive the dividends on the Consols, amounting to 7*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* annually, and remit 3*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* to the vicar of Gleadless and 1*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* to the vicar of Woodhouse. There is, in fact, no joint administration of the charity so far as Handsworth and Woodhouse are concerned.

The method of administration adopted by the vicars of Woodhouse and Gleadless is set out under the respective heads of these hamlets below.

The rector of Handsworth has been in the habit of adding the offertory money to his share, and distributing it in sums of 2*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* three times a year, at Easter, the "August Feast" (the Assumption), and Christmas. He keeps one list for the three distributions in each year. The number on the list in 1887 was 16, but fewer since then, and in 1892 and 1893 it was 11.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICT OF HANDSWORTH.

Leadbeater's Charity.

Ecclesiastical District
 of
 Handsworth.
 ———
 Leadbeater's
 Charity.

John Leadbeater, of Handsworth, by his will dated 29th May 1890, and proved at Wakefield 2nd July 1891 by the Rev. James Mowat and Thomas Ball, the executors, bequeathed the residue of his personal estate, after the payment of certain legacies, to his said executors upon trust to cause the said residue to be settled by such means and in such manner as his executors or other his trustees or trustee for the time being might in their discretion think fit, so that the same might be vested in trustees consisting in part or exclusively of the rector and churchwardens for the time being of Handsworth aforesaid, and that the income arising therefrom might be devoted and applied to the three following purposes in equal proportions by and at the discretion of the trustees for the time being of the fund, namely:—

1. Objects connected with the Parish Church of Handsworth aforesaid.
2. Objects connected with the Handsworth Church Sunday School.
3. The poor inhabitants of the village (as distinguished from the entire parish) of Handsworth not receiving alms or parochial relief.

The residue amounted to 942*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, from which 94*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* legacy duty and 34*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* accrued income, together with 2*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* for legal charges, was deducted, leaving a net residue of 812*l.*

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 20th January 1893, the above sum of 812*l.* was paid over by the rector and churchwardens and the executors of the will to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and pursuant to another Order of

the 30th January following the sum of 823*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* New Consols purchased therewith was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

At the date of the Inquiry only three quarters' dividends had accrued, amounting to 16*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and these had been remitted to the rector and churchwardens. One-third has been paid into the general account of the churchwardens, who have expended it chiefly upon the churchyard; one-third has been paid into the general account of the Handsworth School, to be applied only for Sunday school purposes; and one-third has been divided among 20 poor persons of the village, being poor widows and old men not in receipt of poor law relief. There are three distribution days, namely, Easter, the Feast of the Assumption, Old Style (being the anniversary of the Dedication of the Church), and Christmas; and on each of these occasions 2*s.* 6*d.* is given to each recipient. The list is settled at Easter, and remains in force till the following Easter.

Handsworth.
—
Leadbeater's
Charity—
continued.

DISTRICT CHAPELRY OF WOODHOUSE.

Handsworth Woodhouse School, including Griffith's and Weldon's Bequests.

This School is supposed to have been built by subscription in or about 1756, but it is more probable that it is the School referred to on page 4 as having been erected by the principal inhabitants in 1778. Nothing is on record concerning it until the year 1820, when the following ambiguous entry, recently inserted, appears in the parish book, being part of a memorandum of agreement between the committee of Woodhouse School and the master, John Letall, dated 26th June 1820:—

"It is further agreed that the said John Letall, jun., shall open the School every Sunday, and give his attendance and religious instruction, on the plan already adopted, to those children who may attend, and that he shall accompany them to church when the weather is favourable. As a remuneration for which the said Jno. Letall, Junr., shall be paid by the Treasurer of the Handsworth Sunday Schools half-yearly on the first day of January and the first day of July, in the same proportion as the Masters of the Handsworth and Gleadless Schools for similar services."

The meaning of the extract is explained by the Parish Books, which contain the accounts of the three Sunday Schools from 1805 to 1872, and show that they were originally under one management, subscriptions made to the Sunday Schools being divided by the Treasurer equally between the Masters of the three Schools. It is not known whence the extract was obtained, nor where the memorandum of agreement now is. A minute in the Handsworth Vestry Minute-Book of a meeting of ratepayers held on the 9th February 1849, shows that it was alleged that the right of appointing the Schoolmaster lay with the ratepayers in Vestry assembled, in conjunction with the Rector and Churchwardens of Handsworth. It is not at all clear what the object of the meeting was, but it appears to have been to object to the constitution of the committee afterwards mentioned, and to propose an alternative one.

Upon a proposal signed by the rector and churchwardens the school was certified as a National School by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 9th March 1849.

By a deed poll, dated 26th March, and enrolled in Chancery 25th April 1849, the Rev. John Hand, Peter Cadman, Esq., and William Hooson, the rector and churchwardens of Handsworth, under the School Sites Acts of 5 and 8 Vict., freely conveyed unto the Venerable Stephen Creyke, Archdeacon of York, and his successors, the messuage, &c., at Handsworth known by the name of "The Parish School of Handsworth Woodhouse," with its appurtenances, upon trust to permit the said premises to be used for a day and Sunday School for the education of Children and Adults of the Labouring, Manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the Parish of Handsworth, and as a Residence for the Teacher and Teachers of the said School and for the use of Friendly Sick Societies or Divine Service by permission of the Committee and License from the Archbishop, and for no other purpose whatsoever, which School should always be in union with and conducted on the principles of the National Society, and be called the Parish School of Handsworth Woodhouse, and be open to Inspection. And it was declared that the Rector or his Curate should have the superintendence of the moral and religious instruction of the scholars, the Archbishop of the diocese to decide all matters connected therewith in dispute between the Rector or his Curate and the Committee of Management; the Archbishop should also have power to dismiss any teacher for unfitness, but in all other cases the management of the School and its endowments should be in a Committee consisting of the Rector and Churchwardens and licensed Curates or Curate (if the Rector should appoint them or him) for the time being, and ten other persons, namely, Peter Cadman, William Jeffcock, Esq., Thomas Dunn, Esq., John Bower Brown, Esq., John Hibbard, Matthew Habershon, Henry Hawkesworth, Robert

District
Chapelry of
Woodhouse.
—
Handsworth
Woodhouse
School.

Wallis's Charity.

The vicar receives 12 blankets and gives them to 12 poor persons in the manner shown above (p. 9) as to Handsworth.

Handsworth.

Woodhouse.

Wallis's
Charity.*Alderson's Charity.*

See above (p. 10). The Vicar of Woodhouse receives 1*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* from the Rector of Handsworth, and holds a meeting with his Churchwardens shortly before Christmas to consider and settle the list of applicants. The money is then distributed by them personally at the houses of the recipients in sums of 2*s.*, the Vicar making up the requisite balance out of his own pocket. It is generally given to such of the applicants for blankets as do not receive them.

Alderson's
Charity.*The Children's Playground.*

Some time about the close of the last century a certain Miss Baker left, or directed to be settled, a field called the Long Rein, near the Bullfield above mentioned, for the use of children of the village of Woodhouse as a playground.

Lost Charity.

No details are procurable as to the exact provisions of the gift, whether it was by deed or will. It seems, however, that William Birks in 1817 sold the field in question on the understanding that he was to give other land in exchange, which he never did.

The Chil-
dren's Play-
ground.

It seems probable, from the silence of the Report of 1828, that there was some legal flaw in the gift or bequest, and that it could not be enforced in view of the provisions of the Mortmain Act.

DISTRICT CHAPELRY OF GLEADLESS.

*Gleadless Church of England School with the Bequests of Hibbard and Weldon.*District
Chapelry of
Gleadless.

This school was founded early in the present century by Hugh Parker, of Woodthorpe, who gave the site, but without any assurance in writing. Nothing accurate is known with regard to the early history of the School.

Gleadless
Church of
England
School.

Rowland Hibbard of Saint Hill, in the parish of Handsworth, by his will dated 7th January 1844, made the following bequest free of legacy duty:—

Hibbard's
Bequest.

"I give and bequeath unto the trustees of the school of Gleadless in the parish of Handsworth in connexion with the Established Church there the sum of one hundred and five pounds to be applied towards the purposes of the said Institution."

To this bequest the Rev. John Hand, then rector of Handsworth, stated at the time that he added 25*l.* in addition to the legal expenses; and the total sum of 130*l.* was laid out in land as follows:—

By indenture dated 29th September 1847, enrolled in Chancery 10th January 1848, and made between William Smith, Thomas Dunn, and John Towleron Leather of the first part, George William Freeman of the second part, Hugh Parker of the third part, George Sibray of the fourth part, and the Rev. John Hand, William Hooson, John Hibbard, William Cadman, John Bower Brown, the said Thomas Dunn, John Rhodes, George Swinnerton, and William Newbould, Trustees of Gleadless School, of the fifth part, in consideration of 130*l.* to the said G. W. Freeman paid by the parties of the fifth part out of moneys belonging to them as such trustees aforesaid, and of a nominal consideration to the other releasing parties, the said parties of the first three parts conveyed and released unto the said George Sibray, his heirs and assigns, a piece of land situate at Gleadless, containing 2*a.* 1*r.* 23*p.*, or thereabouts, formerly part of Gleadless Common, and bounded as therein mentioned; and also another piece of land at Gleadless whereon Gleadless School then stood, containing by estimation 1,280 square yards and also forming part of Gleadless Common, with the appurtenances, except the mines and minerals under the said land, to hold the said land and hereditaments unto the use of the said parties of the fifth part as trustees of the school at Gleadless, their heirs and assigns for ever:

Thomas Weldon, by his will, dated 30th August, 1845, gave half the dividends on the sum of 400*l.* Consols for the instruction of poor children belonging to Gleadless, in Reading, his great object being that every child should be taught to read the Holy Scriptures. Half the dividends, amounting to 6*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* yearly, have been appropriated to the Gleadless School, and this sum is remitted by the Rector and Churchwardens of Handsworth, the trustees of Weldon's Charity, to the Vicar of Gleadless as Chairman of the Managers of the School.

Weldon's
Bequest.

The old School was pulled down and the present building erected on the same site in 1867.

Handsworth.

Gleadless
Church of
England
School—
continued.
Scheme of
1867.

On the 12th July 1867 a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners was established, of which the following are the main provisions:—

The piece of land at Gleadless, containing 1,303 square yards, adjoining the highway from Gleadless to Hollins End, with the old Schoolhouse or Schoolmaster's House and portion of new School and other buildings to be erected thereon, was vested in the Rector and Churchwardens of Handsworth and their successors upon trust to permit the premises and all present and future buildings thereon to be appropriated and used as a School for the instruction of Children and Adults or Children only of the labouring, manufacturing, and other poorer classes in the Parish of Handsworth aforesaid, and also as a dwelling-house for the Master of such School, and for no other purpose. (Clause 1.)

The School is to be open to inspection, and managed as to religious and moral instruction under the superintendence of the principal officiating Minister of the Parish, who may also use the premises for a Sunday School; in all other respects the management is in a Committee consisting of the said Principal Officiating Minister of the Parish, his licensed Curate or Curates, if appointed by him to the Committee, and eight persons, annual contributors of at least 20s. to the School, communicants of the Church, and beneficially interested to at least the extent of a life estate in real property in the Parish, or resident therein or in some adjoining Parish or district; the first such non-official managers to be Thomas Dunn, William Cadman, John Bower Brown, John Hibbard, John Rhodes, William John Rhodes, Joseph Cardwell, and Richard Cardwell; vacancies in their number to be filled by the majority of the votes of members of the Church of England, qualified as to estate or residence as above, and contributors of 10s. annually to the School, each contributor being entitled to a vote (but not exceeding six in all) for every 10s. contributed by him. (Clauses 2 and 3.)

Every Master and Mistress must be a member of the Church of England (Clause 6), and the minister is to be the chairman of all Committee meetings if present. (Clause 10.)

Provision is made for the admission of children of all denominations to the benefit of the School, and for their exemption from religious instruction at the desire of the parents; but no religious instruction is to be given other than in accord with the doctrine of the Church of England. (Clause 7.)

And it was declared that upon the formation of Gleadless into a separate ecclesiastical district the functions assigned to the Minister of Handsworth Parish should be transferred to and vested in the Incumbent of Gleadless district. (Clause 8.)

By a deed poll dated 18th September 1867, and enrolled in Chancery 26th November 1867, Joseph Staniforth, of the Paddocks, in the Parish of Sheffield, freely granted and conveyed under the Schools Sites Acts unto the Rector and Churchwardens of Handsworth a piece of land at Gleadless, containing 1,083 square yards (adjoining the Schoolclose above-mentioned, containing 1,303 square yards), with the portion of new School and other buildings erected thereon, upon trust to permit the premises and buildings thereon erected or to be erected to be for ever appropriated and used in aid of the Gleadless School, and for no other purpose, subject to the trusts of the Scheme of the Charity Commissioners dated 12th July 1867.

There is no reservation of the minerals in this conveyance.

The endowment belonging or appropriated to the School consists of—

- (1.) The School, Schoolmaster's house and garden, and site containing 2,386 square yards, vested in the Rector and Churchwardens, as to 1,083 square yards with, and as to 1,303 square yards without, the minerals.
- (2.) 2A. 1R. 23P. of grass land, excepting the minerals, vested in the heirs or assigns of George Sibray.
- (3.) A moiety of Weldon's Bequest.

The income arising from endowment is as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
(1.) Rent of 2A. 1R. 23P. of grass land let on a yearly tenancy to Hugh Jackson at the yearly rent of	-	-	-
(2.) From Weldon's Bequest yearly	-	6	9
Total	-	11	9

The whole is paid into the general school account and not devoted to any particular purpose.

The school became a public elementary school in 1870. It is attended by children of all denominations and has received favourable reports. The Master is William Roberts,

who with his wife occupies the Master's house rent free. He teaches the upper School with an assistant, Miss Lily Richardson; the Infants are taught by Mrs. Elizabeth Cotton. The attendance in the year ending 31st May 1893 was—Mixed School: Boys 62, Girls 86; Infants: Boys 27, Girls 22; total 197; and the amount of the grant was 172*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Mixed School is not yet a free school. There are, in fact, 72 children taught free; 85, however, pay a weekly fee of 1*d.* The Infants' School is a free school.

On the 2nd May 1881 Gleadless was formed into a District Chapelry, whereupon the duties previously performed by the Rector of Handsworth were transferred to and remain vested in the Vicar of Gleadless.

The present non-official managers are Thomas Cadman, of Handsworth; Charles Jeffcock, of Sharrow; James Bagshaw, of Normanton Hill; John Keeton, of Intake; and the Rev. James Mowat, Rector of Handsworth. Those appointed in 1867 either are dead or have retired from the management.

Henrietta Griffith's Charity for Poor Widows.

An account is given above of the benefit accruing to Gleadless from this Charity (p. 8).

Wallis's Charity.

Twelve blankets are sent to the Vicar of Gleadless, who distributes them in the same manner as the Rector of Handsworth (see p. 9).

Alderson's Charity.

The Vicar of Gleadless receives 3*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* yearly from the Rector and Churchwardens of Handsworth (see p. 10.) Applications are made to him and his Churchwardens, who settle the list of recipients. The money is laid out in the purchase from the Sheffield Coal Company of so much coal as the money will purchase, or a little more, the Company remitting the excess of price over and above the amount of the income of the Charity. At Christmas last 5½ tons only were obtained for the money, owing to the high price of coal, and as, according to their custom, the Vicar and Churchwardens distributed it in half ton doles, there were only 11 recipients. Two of these were old men, and nine widows, all in very poor circumstances, but none of them in receipt of parochial relief.

Mary Kirkham's Charity.

By her will dated 10th May 1891, and proved at Wakefield on the 21st of that month by Thomas Raynes and John Keeton, the executors, Miss Mary Kirkham, who died on the 27th April 1892, directed her trustees to invest 200*l.* in legal securities in trust to pay the annual interest thereof to the churchwardens for the time being of Gleadless Church, in trust to pay one half of the same to such poor widows of men who should have died in Gleadless aforesaid, and in such proportions as they should think well, and to expend the other half of the same in aid of the expense connected with the carrying on of the service or in the maintenance of the fabric of the Church at Gleadless aforesaid or in incidental expenses in connection therewith.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 22nd November 1892, the sum of 180*l.* (being the amount of the above bequest, less legacy duty) was paid by the said executors to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds for investment. Two sums of 90*l.* each were invested, the stock purchased in each case being 92*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, and these sums were on the 5th December 1892 transferred to the account of Official Trustees.

The dividends on these sums amounting to 2*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* and 2*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* yearly, are remitted to the account of the Gleadless Churchwardens with the Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank, Sheffield.

At the date of the Inquiry only three quarters dividends on the above sums of Consols had been received, the churchwardens had paid 1*l.* 18*s.* into the Churchwardens' general fund for the use of the Church, and had at Christmas divided 1*l.* 18*s.* among eight poor widows in seven sums of 5*s.* each and one of 3*s.* The distribution will be at Christmas in future.

April 19, 1894.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Handsworth.
—
Gleadless
Church of
England
School—
continued.

Henrietta
Griffith's
Charity for
Poor
Widows.
Wallis's
Charity.

Alderson's
Charity.

Kirkham's
Charity.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.							Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.				
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Handsworth.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church Charity	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	23 14 10	O.T.	- - -	0 13 0
The Clerk's Charity	- - -	3 2 26	10 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 0
Bullfield Charity	- - -	1 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
National School	- - -	Buildings and 3,065 yards of land.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lockier	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	421 15 10	O.T.	} - -	18 7 8
Howard	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	246 13 2	O.T.		18 7 8
Griffith	- - -	An undivided moiety of 2a. 3r. 38p., and a moiety of the dividends on 250l. Consols held by the Official Trustees.						9 8 8
Nicholson	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	48 13 0	O.T.	- - -	1 6 8
Griffith	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	210 14 10	O.T.	- - -	5 15 8
Wallis	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	478 2 11	O.T.	- - -	13 3 0
Alderson	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	277 19 10	O.T.	- - -	7 12 8
								66 17 4
Ecclesiastical District of Handsworth.								
Leadbeater	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	823 6 5	O.T.	- - -	2 12 8
District Chapelry of Woodhouse.								
National School	- - -	Site and Building	12 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0
Griffith	- - -	An undivided moiety of 2a. 3r. 38p., and a moiety of the dividends on 250l. Consols held by the Official Trustees.						9 8 8
Weldon	- - -	A moiety of the dividends on 469l. 17s. 11d. Consols, held by the Official Trustees.						6 9 2
								27 17 10
District Chapelry of Gleadless.								
Church of England School	- - -	Buildings, and 2,386 yards of land.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hibbard	- - -	2 1 23	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0
Weldon	- - -	A moiety of the dividends on 469l. 17s. 11d. Consols, held by the Official Trustees.						6 9 2
Kirkham	- - -	- - -	- - -	C.	185 6 6	O.T.	- - -	5 1 4
								16 10 6
							Total for Parish	133 18 4

SUMMARY.

management. The Table shows as nearly as possible the mode in which the Income would be applicable if received in full. Trustees of Charitable Funds." C. = New Consols.

Handsworth,

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	0 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No rent. Tenant must keep a bull for the use of the "cowkeepers" of the parish.
29 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The School is regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 9th May 1873.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 15 8	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 3 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 12 8 poor generally.	One moiety of the dividends belongs to Gleadless; the other is divided equally between Handsworth and Handsworth Woodhouse.
29 3 0	—	11 3 0	—	—	—	5 15 8	13 3 0	7 12 8	
—	—	15 1 10	—	—	—	7 10 10	—	—	
27 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The School is now discontinued except as a Sunday School, and the endowment is appropriated to this purpose.
27 17 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11 9 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The School is regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 12th July 1867.
—	—	2 10 8	—	—	—	2 10 8	—	—	
11 9 2	—	2 10 8	—	—	—	2 10 8	—	—	
68 10 0	—	28 15 6	—	—	—	15 17 2	13 3 0	7 12 8	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF HANDSWORTH.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 3 c2. Price 2½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of HAREWOOD.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894.-f

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of HAREWOOD.

I. The Inquiry in this parish was held on the 4th of August 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this parish, dated 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 91, to inquire concerning Charities in England for the education of the poor, and the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 81, amending and extending the first-mentioned Act, and the Act 5 Geo. IV., c. 58, continuing the said Acts (Vol. 15, p. 658). This Report is herein-after referred to as the Report of 1826.

Harewood.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1826.

PARISH OF HAREWOOD.

BENEFACTION FUND, AND OTHER CHARITIES [see page 3].

BENEFACTION FUND.—The sum of 80*l.*, being the amount of five several benefactions for the poor of the parish, and of a benefaction of 10*l.* for the poor of Harewood township, is in the hands of the Earl of Harewood, at interest of 3*l.* 4*s.* a year.

Harewood.

Benefaction
Fund, and
other
Charities.

MALLORIE'S GIFT.—The sum of 5*l.* left by *Bridgett Mallorie*, in 1622, for the poor of the parish, is in the hands of Mrs. Mallorie, of Dunkeswick, at interest of 5*s.* a year.

FLESHER'S CHARITY.—*James Flesher* devised in 1625 three acres of meadow ground in East Keswick Flats, for the use of the poor of the parish.

The land was exchanged many years ago, for a piece of land in East Keswick, called Barnesley's Land, containing 6*A.* & 3*R.* which is let to William Teal as yearly tenant, at 6*l.* 6*s.* per annum, the fair annual value.

HARRISON'S.—*Thomas Harrison* devised a house and garth, containing 30 perches, at Huby, for the poor of the parish.

This property is let with Sawdrie's charity land, after mentioned, the proportion of rent reserved for it being now 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year, and for the land-tax redeemed, 7*s.* 9*d.* a year.

The vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Harewood act as trustees for the above-mentioned charities, and the annual produce thereof is divided in certain determined proportions, for the poor of the four several quarters into which the parish is divided, each quarter having a separate churchwarden, and the several portions are distributed by the overseers, among poor persons of the respective townships.

SAWDRIE'S CHARITY [see page 3].

Anthony Sawdrie, in 1631, devised two closes, called Foxglove Close and Straikefoot Ing, in the township of Weeton, to the poor of the parish, the yearly rent to be used for putting out apprentice a boy or girl born in wedlock, of persons inhabiting or having been inhabitants of the parish of Harewood, within the space of 10 years; the rent to be applied the first year for the township of Harewood; the second year, for Wike, Wigton, Alwoodley or Weardley; and the third year, for East Keswick, Dunkeswick or Weeton; and in default of a boy or girl in any of the said places, the rent to be laid out in grey cloth, to be given to the poorest persons there.

The property belonging to this charity consists of Foxglove close, 1*A.* 2*R.* 19*P.*, and the Straikefoot ing, 1*A.* 3*R.* 7*P.*, at Weeton, and of an allotment of 2*A.* 1*R.* 14*P.* at Huby.

The land, together with the cottage and garth devised by Thomas Harrison, is let to John Thackwray, as yearly tenant, at 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year, the tenant also paying 7*s.* 9*d.* a year in respect of the redeemed land-tax. The rent is the fair annual value.

The sum of 8*l.* a year is appropriated as the portion of rent belonging to Sawdrie's charity, and is paid by the churchwardens to the overseers of the poor of the respective townships or places above-mentioned, in rotation, according to the rule prescribed by the donor. The money is applied for apprenticing, and when there is no child to be apprenticed, it is given in grey cloth among poor persons.

TOWNSHIP OF WEETON.

WADE'S CHARITY [see page 8].

William Wade, in 1722, devised to the poor of this township a close, called Weschohill.

Weeton.

This close, which contains 5*A.* & 32*P.* is let by the overseers of the poor to Bryan Abbott, as yearly tenant, at 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum, the fair annual value, and the rent is distributed half-yearly by the overseers, among poor persons of the township, not receiving regular parochial relief.

Wade's
Charity.

TOWNSHIPS OF WEETON AND DUNKESWICK.

MIDGLEY'S DOLE [see page 9].

This is a rent-charge of 1*l.* a year, payable out of land in Weeton, late belonging to one *Robert Midgley*, and now the property of the Earl of Harewood. The origin of the payment is unknown, but the object of the charity is understood to be the apprenticing of children in the townships of

Weeton and
Dunkeswick
Midgley's
Dole.

Report of
1826.
Harewood.
Midgley's
Dole—cont.
East
Keswick.

Weeton and Duneswick, and the rent-charge is paid alternate years to the overseers of the poor of those respective townships, and applied towards putting out apprentices. When there is no child to be apprenticed, it seems to be the usage to apply the money with the poor's rate.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST KESWICK.

DAWSON'S CHARITY [see page 10].

A separate report is given of this charity, under the head of General Charities for the West Riding of the County of York.

III.
Digests,
1873-75,
1891.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-75, and in the Supplementary Digest, 1891:—

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.		Observations.	
	Real Estate.			Personalty.					Apprenticing and Advancement.	Distribution of Money.		
	Houses and Lands.— Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Securities and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.							
HAREWOOD.												
Mallorie and others -	A. R. P.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
							85 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 9 0	—	4 5 0
Flesher - - -	6 3 0	10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 10 0	6 8 0	—	—	10 10 0
Harrison - - -	5 3 30	13 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	13 0 0	11 0 3	Ap.	8 0 0	5 0 0
Sawdrie - - -								27 15 0	20 15 3	—	8 0 0	19 15 0
Township of Weeton:												
Wade - - -	5 0 32	7 10 0	—	P.	20 0 0	0 10 0	8 0 0	5 5 0	—	—	8 0 0	
Township of Weeton and Dunkswick:												
Midgley - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0
Trusts for apprenticing.												
Township of East Keswick:												
Dawson - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0 2	See Collingham.
Township of Wyke:												
Lady E. Hastings -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See General Charities.

P. = Personal Security. Ap. = Apprenticing.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.	Observations.
HAREWOOD: EAST KESWICK: *Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property.	Chapel and hereditaments -	Indentures, 1791 and 1844. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1872.

* The asterisk denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income.

Register of
Unreported
Charities.
Census
Returns,
1891.

There is no reference to this parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

The population of the parish, according to the Census Returns, 1891, is as follows:—

Township of—				Ecclesiastical parish of—			
Harewood	-	-	704	Harewood with East Keswick	-	-	1,341
Weardley	-	-	144	Weeton	-	-	440
East Keswick	-	-	454	Moor Allerton (partly in	-	-	-
Duneswick	-	-	136	parishes of Leeds and	-	-	-
Wike (part in Bardsey parish)	-	-	108	Thorner)	-	-	1,854
Weeton	-	-	304				
Alwoodley	-	-	175				
Wigton	-	-	193				

2,218

IV. The inquiry was held in the parish schoolroom at Harewood. There were present the Rev. Arthur Welsh, Rector of Harewood, the Rev. C. A. Lambert, Vicar of Weeton, the Rev. Mr. Snowden, Vicar of Ledsham, late Vicar of Wyke, Mr. Moorsom-Mitchirson-Maude, late estate agent to the Earl of Harewood and churchwarden, Mr. Claude Pilkington, the present estate agent, Mr. Coates, solicitor, of Wetherby, clerk, and Mr. Allan, receiver to Dawson's Charity, Mr. John Vicars, overseer of Dunkeswick, Mr. William Rathmall, overseer of Huby, Mr. Charles E. Collett, overseer and schoolmaster of Wyke, Messrs. Charles West, James Unwin, S. Brayshaw, F. Walker, Collingworth, Wood, and others, parishioners.

Harewood.
IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

PARISH OF HAREWOOD.

Benefaction Fund (see page 1).

The parish church of Harewood was restored in 1863, at which time the old Benefaction Boards were removed, and copies of them were frescoed on the pillars at the west end. From the Boards it appears that the sum of 80*l.* is made up as follows:—

Benefaction
Fund.

"The interest of 20*l.* left by Michael Hawke, of Harewood, single man, in the year of our Lord, 1615.

"The interest of 20*l.* left by Robert Frank, Esq., of Alwoodley, in the year of our Lord, 1619.

"The interest of 20*l.* left by Stephen Harrison, of Stubhouse, in the year of our Lord, 1620.

"The interest of 5*l.* left by James Burnley, of Burdenhead, in the year of our Lord, 1636.

"The interest of 5*l.*, donor's name not known."

The sum of 10*l.* for the poor of Harewood township is said by the Benefaction Board to have been "left by Charles Bateman, of Harewood, in the year of our Lord, 1719." This is confirmed by the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations, 1786.

Mallorie's Gift (see page 1).

In the year 1878 William Mallorie, into whose hands the sum of 5*l.* had come by descent, died. Upon his death his executors paid over the 5*l.* to Mr. John Parker, who was then churchwarden, and he paid it over to the overseers. At the next distribution of the doles the overseers treated this sum as revenue, and divided it, together with the other doles, among the different townships. This dole is accordingly lost.

Lost Charity.
Mallorie's
Gift.

Flesher's Charity (see page 1).

The Benefaction Board states the rent of this land as 5*l.* per year. The William Teal mentioned in the Report of 1826 is said to have been succeeded as tenant by his son, who appears in the accounts of this Charity of 1849 as Young Teal. The rent at that time was still six guineas. At Christmas 1851 there was a new tenant, John Midgeley, and the rent was raised to ten guineas. At a time of great agricultural depression, in 1885, the then churchwardens, Mr. Moorsom (now Mr. Moorsom-Maude) and Mr. John Parker, agreed to reduce the rent to 9*l.*, at which amount it remains. 9*l.* is the full annual value.

Flesher's
Charity.

The estate of the Charity is situated on the high road from Harewood to Wetherby, and consists of plough land, part of a larger field, well-drained and producing good crops. Mr. Midgley is still the tenant from year to year.

Harrison's Charity (see page 1).

The house and garth are still let together with the Sawdrie Charity estate, but there is no apportionment of the rent. The sum of 8*l.* appropriated at the time of the Report of 1826 as the portion of rent belonging to Sawdrie's Charity has become a fixed apportionment, and does not vary with the rent, so that the rent of Harrison's land may be said to be the difference between 8*l.* and the entire rent, which now is 11*l.* The Benefaction Board states the total rent as 9*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Harrison's
Charity.

The cottage is a poor one, and is said to require thatching every year. It and the garth are sub-let by Thomas Read, the chief tenant, to Thomas Knapton at the annual rent of 3*l.*

Sawdrie's Charity (see page 1).

This estate is pasture land, let with the Harrison's Charity Land to Thomas Read, as yearly tenant. One field, the allotment mentioned in the Report of 1826, is sub-let by him to a person of the name of Fox. The award by which this allotment was made is in the custody of the Earl of Harewood's estate agent. It was sealed on the 19th February 1793, by the Commissioners appointed under an Act of 30

Sawdrie's
Charity.

Harewood.

Sawdrie's
Charity—
cont.

George III. for Inclosing the Commons of Dunkeswick, Huby, Wescoehill, and Weeton Green, within the manor and parish of Harewood. The allotments, of which there are two, but contiguous, are made "to the overseers of the Poor of Weeton" "aforesaid, in trust for the said poor, and their successors in severalty for ever," subject to a covenant to repair the fences and ditches on the west and south sides thereof. Both these sides abut on highroads.

The overseers of Weeton do not, in fact, receive the rent, nor do they act as owners of the legal estate or do the repairs, the vicar and churchwardens of Harewood being considered the landlords and the tenant doing such repairs as may be necessary. There is no trace of any deed by which the overseers of Weeton divested themselves of the legal estate in this allotment, nor of the manner in which it became attached to the Charity Estate.

The vicar and churchwardens seem to be the owners of the two closes in virtue of being the successors of the vicar and churchwardens named in the indenture mentioned below, who, or their successors, would in the absence of vigilance by the other trustees and their heirs, be naturally left in possession of the estates by survivorship. By this indenture, which presumably conveyed the two closes to the uses to be declared by his will, the conveyance is expressed to be made between "Anthony Sawdrie, parish clerk, of Harwood, in the county of York, of the one part, "and William Wentworth, son and heir apparent of the Right Honourable Thomas, "Lord Viscount Wentworth, Lord President of York, and one of his Majesty's most "honourable Privy Council; and Matthias Garfurth, clerk, Vicar of Harewood "aforesaid; Robert Franke, natural son and heir apparent of Robert Franke, of "Alwoodley, in the said County of York, Esquire; Robert Maude, son and heir "apparent of Robert Maude, of Helthwate Hill, in the said county of York, Esquire; "Robert Littlewood, son and heir apparent of James Littlewood, of Brandon, in the "said county, gentleman; Cuthbert Pulleine, son and heir apparent of William "Pulleine, of East Keswick, in the said county of York, yeoman; and Mathew "Rotherie, son and heir of William Rotherie, of Huby; and William Pickard, son "and heir of Richard Pickard, of Weeton, in the said county, yeoman; and Richard "Hopwood, John Newsome, William Massie, and Anthony Waide, churchwardens of "the parish of Harwood in the said county of York, of the other part." This indenture is stated in Jones' History of Harewood (published 1859) to have been then in the possession of G. Sumner, Esq., of Woodmandsey, near Beverley. The name of Sumner has now disappeared from that place.

Administra-
tion.

The rents of all these estates are paid to the churchwardens of Harewood. There are two churchwardens for the lesser parish of Harewood, including East Keswick, the other townships, which with Harewood and East Keswick form the ancient parish of Harewood, being unrepresented by churchwardens of the mother church. The vicar and churchwardens distribute 15*l.* 10*s.*, made up of 3*l.* 10*s.* interest on 70*l.* in the hands of the Earl of Harewood, 9*l.* rent from Flesher's Charity lands, and 3*l.* being the balance of the Harrison and Sawdrie rents, after deducting 8*l.* for apprenticing, among the different townships mentioned in Sawdrie's will, in a rough proportion, which has been uniform since 1850, founded on the recurrence of the benefit derived from the apprenticing money under that will by the several townships.

The following account of the distribution at Christmas 1892, shows the proportions:—

	£	s.	d.
Harewood's share of the General Charities	-	6	2 7
Dunkeswick's	-	1	19 7
Weeton's	-	2	1 11
Weardley's	-	1	3 0
Alwoodley's	-	1	2 7
Wigton's	-	1	6 4
Wike's	-	0	5 1
East Keswick's	-	1	8 11
Total	-	£15	10 0

The money, which is generally known by the name of the "Church" Dole, is paid at Christmas to the overseers of the different townships, who have been in the habit of coming to Mr. Moorsom-Mitchinson-Maude's office to receive it. Mr. Moorsom-M. Maude has acted so long as churchwarden that the payments have come to be associated with him in his capacity as Lord Harewood's estate agent, and it is probable that Mr. Pilkington, his successor, will continue to act as treasurer.

The Sawdrie *Apprentice Money* is paid by the same persons to the same persons in a cycle as follows:—In the first year to Harewood, in the second year to Wike, in the third year to East Keswick, in the fourth year to Harewood, in the fifth year to Wigton, in the sixth year to Dunkeswick, in the seventh year to Harewood, in the eighth year to Alwoodley, in the ninth year to Weeton, in the tenth year to Harewood, in the eleventh year to Weardley, in the twelfth year to East Keswick, in the thirteenth year to Harewood, in the fourteenth year to Wike, and so forth, an arrangement whereby Harewood has its turn every third year, while Weardley only has its turn at intervals of twelve years.

Some difficulty is experienced in applying this money. On the last occasion that Harewood received it, in 1891, the money was not expended at all, and is still in hand. In 1888 the vicar chose the son of a joiner in good circumstances and apprenticed him to a grocer. It seems to have been the custom for the master to present the 8*l.* to the boy at the end of his apprenticeship, to assist him in his outfit.

Wike's last turn recurred in 1892, but the overseer did not apply for the money, and it was still in hand at the date of the Inquiry. It has since been expended on grey cloth, which has been distributed.

In 1890 the overseer of Dunkeswick expended the money in the purchase of grey cloth of different materials, which was divided among six working men with large families, and three old women. The recipients are known to have worn the clothes.

In 1889 the Vicar of Harewood chose the son of a farm labourer at Weardley, after application made to him by the parents, and apprenticed him to a butcher.

In 1884 the last occasion on which Weeton had its turn, the Vicar of Weeton purchased grey cloth in Leeds and divided it among some poor people.

There is no demand for apprenticing money in the parish, but the grant is found useful for outfit. Those apprentices whose after careers have been traced have been steady and successful, except in the case of Dunkeswick, where the apprentice elected in 1837 was so disastrous a failure that the money has not been expended in apprenticing since.

In the case of all the Dole Charities in the parish, it appeared that there was so little real poverty that it was found necessary to give to such as were in receipt of Poor Law relief. It was stated that the doles had no pauperizing effect, that no one had been attracted to the parish because of them, and that no denominational distinction was ever made by any of those concerned in the distribution.

Cutler Boulter Charity.

The following extracts from and summaries of the Report on the Charities of the City of Oxford, dated 30th June 1837, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 5 & 6 William IV. c. 71., to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 32, Part 2, p. 657), shows the origin of this Charity:

"Edmund Boulter, by his will, bearing date 21st March 1736, devised to the mayor and aldermen of the City of Oxford, and their successors, a yearly annuity, payable to him and his heirs out of the farm then in his possession in Newton, in the County of York, and the farms, lands, and premises following, in his manor of Hazeley-court, in the County of Oxford, viz." . . . "in trust, and on condition, that the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, with the yearly rents, as they have received them, should buy a piece of ground, of about two acres or more, without the City of Oxford, near the London road, and within or near the parish of St. Clement's, that is, not far from Magdalen Bridge, and inclose the same with a good stone wall; and afterwards erect and build thereon, handsomely, with stone, six good strong almshouses, of one room each, with a small garden plot to each almshouse, with an inscription in the middle of the said almshouses to this effect:—Cutler Boulter's Almshouses, built and endowed by Edmund Boulter, Esq.,* of Hazeley-court, County Oxford, and Harwood, County York, heir of Sir John Cutler, bart., for poor, neat, honest men, out of each of the following parishes:—Wimple, Cambridgeshire; Harwood, York; Wherwell, Hants; Hazeley, Oxford; Barlings, Lincoln; Deptford and Brockley, Kent."

"And he ordered that each of the aforesaid parishes should elect and recommend one clean, sober, poor man to the said mayor and aldermen, who were to place him in the respective almshouse of his parish, where he might continue during his life, unless the said mayor and aldermen should at first reject him, or at any time afterwards disapprove of him for his behaviour there; that they should pay 7*l.* yearly by monthly or quarterly payments to each poor man there, and give each of them, once in two years, a good, warm, strong gown, with a silver badge, inscribed "J. C. Bart." and "E. B. jun. Arm."; and that the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, should make

* [He was a native of Harewood, and owner of the Harewood Estate.]

Harewood.
—
Cutler
Boulter's
Charity—
cont.

such orders as would best and faithfully discharge that trust; and he further declared his will to be, that the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, should pay the said 7*l.* yearly, by half-yearly payments, for ever." And he appointed Lord Arran and his heirs, the University of Oxford, and John Crew and his heirs, the overseers of his said Charity.

By a report of the Master in Chancery, made 25th June 1805, in an Information by the Attorney-General at the relation of the mayor and aldermen at Oxford against Charles Earl of Arran, and others, the master found among other things that "on account of the inadequacy of the allowance to the almspeople five of the houses were then unoccupied; it was, therefore, proposed to increase this allowance to 8*s.* a week.

"By an order, dated 4th July 1805, it was ordered, that the increased stipends should be paid.

"The property belonging to this Charity consists of, 1*st.* 3*d.* A yearly rent-charge of 6*l.* charged on property of Lord Harewood, and paid, subject to a deduction of 3*s.* in the pound for land-tax, to the solicitor for the trustees in the cause of the Attorney-General *v.* Arran.

"The Charity is under the management of the mayor and aldermen

"The almsmen are nominated by the minister and churchwardens of the respective parishes above mentioned, as stated in the inscription on the building, a certificate of their nomination and character being sent to the mayor and aldermen, by whom they are admitted. On a vacancy occurring, the town clerk gives notice to the parish interested.

"Each of the almsmen receives 8*s.* a week, amounting to 20*l.* 16*s.* a year, and is provided with a coat every alternate year. A silver badge is worn and handed down from each person to his successor. They have also each their separate garden."

* * * * *

"It appears that the income is more than sufficient for the payment of the present stipends of the almspeople, and it would, therefore, be expedient to apply to the Court of Chancery for liberty to increase them, though some expense would be incurred in presenting a petition for that purpose."

* * * * *

The Charity was re-organized by a Scheme under orders of the Court of Chancery, dated the 14th March, 1845, and the 20th January, 1852, made in the suit of the Attorney-General *v.* the Earl of Arran and others, which made no alteration as regards the almsmen, and the Charity was administered under that Scheme until the 1st October, 1884, on which date a new Scheme was established by the Charity Commissioners.

Scheme of
1884.

By this Scheme it was ordered that the almshouse buildings of the Charity, situated in the parish of St. Clement's, in the City of Oxford, should, subject to the rights, if any, of the existing almspeople of the Charity, cease to be used for the purposes of an almshouse, and the trustees should be at liberty, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, either to sell or to lease the said almshouses, upon such terms and subject to such conditions as should be approved by the said Board.

The following provisions were ordered as regards the almspeople:—

Subject to the interests of the existing almspeople of the Charity, the net annual income of the Charity was to be applied in the payment of annual pensions to the pensioners to be appointed in manner therein-after mentioned.

The full number of pensioners was to be six, including one from the parish of Harewood.

The pensioners were to be poor men of good character, who should have resided for not less than three years next preceding the time of their appointment in the parish whence they should be chosen, who should not during that period have received poor law relief, and who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity, should be unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions; with a preference for those persons who, being otherwise qualified as aforesaid, should have become reduced by misfortune from better circumstances. Provided that for the period of five years from the date of the Scheme no person should be disqualified as a candidate for admission as a pensioner on the ground of the previous receipt of poor-law relief, but this exemption should not extend to authorise the continuance of the receipt of relief by a pensioner.

The then recipients of the benefits of the Charity, chosen from the parishes benefited, were to be the first pensioners under the provisions of this Scheme.

Vacancies occurring from time to time in the number of pensioners were to be filled by the appointment of a pensioner from the parish in respect of which the vacancy should have occurred. Harewood.

Each pensioner was to be paid out of the income of the Charity by weekly or other periodical payments as the trustees might think fit, such a stipend, being not less than 8s. and not more than 10s., as should be fixed from time to time by the trustees, having regard to the needs and circumstances of the respective pensioners, and to the income and resources of the Charity, and the other circumstances thereof, and the trustees, in lieu of paying the whole amount of the said stipend to any pensioner in money, might from time to time expend the whole or any portion thereof for his benefit as they should think fit. Cutler
Boulter's
Charity—
cont.

Applications for appointment as pensioners were to be made to the trustees or to their clerk, in writing, in such form as the trustees should prescribe.

No appointment of a pensioner was to be made by the trustees until a sufficient notice of the vacancy to be filled up specifying the qualifications required from candidates (a form of which is appended to the Scheme) should have been published in the parish in respect of which such vacancy should have occurred, by advertisement or otherwise, so as to give due publicity to the intended appointment; and every applicant was to be prepared with sufficient testimonials and other evidence of his qualification for the appointment.

All appointments of pensioners were to be made by the trustees at a special meeting, and at an interval of not less than one month and not more than three months from the occurrence of the vacancy to be filled up.

The trustees were to keep a register of pensioners, containing all particulars concerning them, and also a register of all applications for appointment.

Power was given to the trustees to remove any pensioner, proved to their satisfaction to be guilty of insobriety, insubordination, breach of regulations, or immoral or unbecoming conduct, or to be in receipt of poor-law relief, or to have become disqualified in the opinion of the trustees from retaining his appointment, or to have been appointed without the proper qualifications, and to appoint another in his place; or to suspend payment of his stipend, either wholly or in part, during such time as they should think fit. And power was given them to make such regulations as should not be at variance or inconsistent with any of the provisions of the Scheme.

Under this Scheme the Charity is now administered.

Under the heading of "Fixed Annual Payments" in the account books of the Harewood Estate is the following entry:—"To the Trustees of Boulter's Charity on "lands in Weeton, 5*l.* 17*s.* yearly," and the money is paid to them through Messrs. Parsons, Thomson, & Co., the Old Bank, Oxford. In the accounts of the Charity the rentcharge is entered as 6*l.*, less 3*s.* deducted for property tax.

On the occurrence of a vacancy, the Clerk to the Trustees of the Oxford Municipal Charities writes to the Vicar of Harewood, asking him for applications, and enclosing forms of application, which require these particulars to be filled in:—"1. Date and place of birth. 2. Residence and parish for three years past. 3. Trade or occupation, past or present. 4. Present source of income, and amount. 5. Names and addresses of persons who can speak to character. 6. Single, married, widow, or widower, number of children, if any. 7. If blind, or otherwise afflicted. 8. State any other circumstances which particularly affect your case. 9. Have you received poor-law relief during the last three years? The annuitants will be elected, subject to the liability to a rateable abatement from the weekly sums in case at any time (though such a contingency is considered not likely to occur) the income derived from the funds of this Charity shall be insufficient to pay the full amount."

Notices are posted by the vicar all over the ecclesiastical parish of Harewood, though it is understood that the Charity is for the benefit of the whole of the ancient parish, and application forms are sent to the parish generally, as well as to the vicar. The Vicar of Weeton stated that he had never received any notice, nor had the opportunity of making a recommendation, the last pensioner who had been sent from Weeton having been elected in 1860. He was named Thomas Nicholson, and was said to have been the last Harewood pensioner to reside in the almshouses at Oxford.

The present Vicar of Harewood, who has been vicar since 1887, has been asked on three occasions to obtain applications. After the applications have been sent in, the vicar forwards them to the trustees with a recommendation in favour of the case which

Harewood.

Cutler
Boulter's
Charity—
cont.

to him and the churchwardens seems the most deserving, but the trustees do not necessarily act upon that recommendation, and in one case made an appointment that in the opinion of the vicar and churchwardens was unsatisfactory.

Aged men are generally chosen, the last appointed from Wike having been 83 years of age, but preference is given in accordance with the Scheme to those in reduced circumstances. This preference is founded on the words of the inscription, directed by Edmund Boulter's will to be placed on the almshouses, which are omitted in the summarized version given in the Report of 1837, "To do good to the poor and to wise posterity these almshouses were built and endowed in the year [] for a poor, decayed, neat, honest man out of each of these Parishes following," &c.

Only men are appointed to the pensions, although the sixth requisition in the application form, drafted perhaps under a misapprehension, would seem to imply that women are eligible. It is certain that women were not in contemplation either at the date of the will or at the date of the Scheme of 1884.

The pension paid at present is 26*l.*, in four quarterly instalments of 6*l.* 10*s.*

TOWNSHIP OF HAREWOOD.

Township of
Harewood.

Bateman's Dole and the share of the Dole Charities allotted to the township of Harewood are not administered separately, but are added to a yearly donation of the Earl of Harewood and to the Church Dole, and the entire fund, amounting at the last distribution to 17*l.* 7*s.*, is distributed by the vicar on New Year's Day at the schoolroom to the old, the sick, the disabled, and widows, in sums varying from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 10*s.* The vicar keeps a list of recipients which is revised annually by him and the churchwardens. The vicar takes the money to such as are unable to attend at the schoolroom.

TOWNSHIP OF WEARDLEY.

Township of
Weardley.

The dole for this township is also administered by the vicar and churchwardens of Harewood. The share of the general charities is added to a yearly donation of 1*l.* 10*s.* made by the Earl of Harewood and distributed in a similar manner to the Harewood doles.

TOWNSHIP OF WEETON.

Wade's Charity (see page 1).

Township of
Weeton.Wade's
Charity.

The Poor's Close has now been reduced to something over four acres in extent, by reason of a portion of the close having been taken, about 50 years ago, to form the main road to Otley, which road now divides the estate into two closes. These have not been surveyed lately, and the exact area is not known. The land is laid down as pasture, which is not of very good quality. The fences, which are stone, except on one side, where there is a hedge, are in what was described as a "middling" condition. The land is let to Thomas Clapham, the tenant of the adjoining farm, from year to year, at an annual rent of 5*l.* 10*s.*, to which sum it was reduced from 7*l.* 10*s.* in 1889, when Mr. Walker and Mr. John Clapham were overseers. Mr. Rathmell, the present overseer, is not satisfied that a better rent could not be obtained, but it was explained by Mr. Moorsom-M.-Maude that Thomas Clapham was a good tenant, had always paid his rent regularly, and had spent a considerable sum of money on the land.

The Otley Road Trustees paid 20*l.* as the purchase-money for the land taken by them, and this sum was deposited in the name of the occupier of the land, Mr. Clapham, in the Otley branch of the Yorkshire Banking Company. On the 14th April 1893, the capital was transferred to the account of the churchwardens of Weeton.

The rent of the Poor's Close and the interest (10*s.*) on the 20*l.* are received by the churchwardens, and distributed by them in April and November in accordance with a list settled by them in conjunction with the vicar. The present list consists of three widows and two old men belonging to Weeton, and two widows belong to Huby, which is a hamlet of Weeton, and these receive sums varying from 5*s.* to 12*s.* each.

Clerk's Dole.

Clerk's Dole.

This is the name given to the share of the General Charities accruing to Weeton, the *Sawdrie* land at Weeton being there called "Clerk land," owing to the fact of Anthony Sawdrie having been parish clerk.

The Lady's Dole.

The origin of this dole is uncertain. An ancient inhabitant remembers it as *Lady Harewood's Dole*, and it is very probable that it originated in an annual donation made by some former Countess of Harewood, which has been paid regularly ever since. The amount of the dole is 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and this sum appears in the Harewood Estate Accounts since 1860 at least. It is paid in a lump sum together with the Clerk's and Midgley's Dole by the estate agent of Harewood.

Harewood.

The Lady's
Dole.*Midgley's Dole (see page 1).*

This is better known in Weeton as the *Rent-charge*, and is described in the Harewood Estate Office accounts under the head of "Fixed annual payments," as "1*l.* rent charged on Mr. Knapton's farm in Weeton." There is no longer any apprenticing, and the 1*l.* which is paid to Weeton every alternate year, is added to the other Poor's moneys.

Midgley's
Dole, or
the Rent-
charge.

These three sums of money are paid to the churchwardens and distributed by them and the vicar in January, in accordance with a list which they prepare, and which at present contains the names of six residents in Weeton, and three in Huby. There is a fixed rule that the money shall not be given to anyone under the age of 60, unless in case of distress caused by sickness, or unmerited misfortune. The sums given vary from 13*s.* 4*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*

Brand's Dole.

The following is an extract from the will of *Lester Brand*, late of 34, Coleshill Street, Eaton Square, London, formerly house steward of Harewood, dated the 23rd October 1851, proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on 27th April 1852, by Richard Walker and Charles Long, his executors:—

Brand's
Dole.

"To the clergyman and churchwardens of the Church of St. Barnabas, in the parish of Harewood, in the county of York, I give the sum of two hundred pounds, for the benefit of the poor of the township of Weeton in the said parish, and I direct that the said clergyman and churchwardens shall invest the said sum of two hundred pounds in the public funds in the names of three trustees at the least, who shall be inhabitant householders of the said parish and township, and the number of such trustees shall be kept up at all times by the appointment of a new trustee or new trustees from time to time on the removal from the parish or township, or on the death of any one or more of the trustees for the time being. And I direct that the annual interest, dividends and proceeds of the said legacy of two hundred pounds, or of the stocks, funds and securities in or upon which the same shall be invested, shall be annually paid over by the said trustees to the clergyman and churchwardens of the said church of Saint Barnabas, and shall be paid and distributed by them on the 9th day of November in every year, being my birthday, amongst such poor persons of the said township as the said clergyman and churchwardens shall in their discretion think fit." The bequest after deduction of legacy duty was invested in the purchase of 176*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* Consols. The first trustees were William Vickers, John Norfolk, and Richard Elsworth, of whom the two former are dead, and the stock now stands in the name of Richard Elsworth and John Mallorie. Negotiations are in progress for the transfer of the stock to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The vicar receives the dividends amounting yearly to 4*l.* 17*s.* from Messrs. Beckett's Bank at Leeds, and distributes that sum on the 9th of November, or as near that date as possible, to the same persons as are on the last mentioned list, in sums varying from 15*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*

TOWNSHIP OF DUNKESWICK.

Lord Harewood's Charity.

A yearly sum of 3*l.* is paid by the Earl of Harewood to this township. It is not known whether it is a rentcharge or a merely voluntary payment, but it has been paid so long that it is entered in the estate office accounts under the "Fixed annual payments." Mr. Vicars, the present overseer of Dunkeswick, has drawn this 3*l.* for the past 36 years.

Township of
Dunkeswick.Lord
Harewood's
Charity.*Rentcharge or Midgley's Dole (see page 1).*

This is paid to the overseer in alternate years with Weeton.

Midgley's
Dole, or
the Rent-
charge.
Church
Dole.

These are added to the share accruing to Dunkeswick of the general Charities, called in the Dunkeswick accounts the "Church Dole," and distributed in January by the overseer. Mr. Vicars keeps a list of recipients, and used to call a meeting of the township, just before the time of distribution, in order to consider and revise it, but as no one used to attend, he now settles the list himself, and submits it to the first township

Harewood. meeting that is held afterwards. There are eight persons now on the list, all of them being old and poor and unable to work, and they are paid sums varying from 15s. to 6s. 6d. in the years when Dunkeswick does not receive the Midgley Dole, and from 18s. to 10s. 8d. when it does. Recipients' names remain on the list until they die, or no longer require assistance.

Sawdrie. The grey cloth arising from the *Sawdrie* bequest was this year given to the same persons as are on the Dole list.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST KESWICK.

Dawson's Charity (see page 2).

Township of
East
Keswick.
Dawson's
Charity.

A full report of this Charity will be found in the Report on the Charities of the Parish of Collingham. So far as it concerns this township the following portions of the Report, dated 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 5 & 6 William IV. c. 71., to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 15, p. 717) will suffice:

"Richard Dawson having, by deed, dated in August, in the sixth year of James I., conveyed to trustees a messuage, with the appurtenances, in Clifford, a tenement or cottage, in Clifford, and another messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, in Keswick, to such uses as he should by will appoint, by his will declared that the trustees should yearly, at or within ten days after the feast of St. Martin and Pentecost, pay unto the needful poor, within the towns of Collingham, Clifford, and Keswick, the yearly sum of 46s. 8d. (that is to say); unto the poor people of Collingham, 20s.; to the poor people of Clifford, 13s. 4d.; and to the poor people of Keswick, 13s. 4d., which sums were then the yearly rents of the said premises.

"The rents of the property being in after time considerably advanced, it was ordered, by a decree of Commissioners of charitable uses, that the increased rent should be applied in the proportions mentioned in the will to the needy poor of the several townships.

"The trust deeds provide that when the trustees should be reduced, by death or otherwise, to the number of three or less, they, or the heirs of the survivor of them, should convey the premises to the use of themselves, and such other trustees, landowners in the said townships, as should be nominated by the majority of votes of all the landowners within the said respective townships, as should be in receipt of rents or lands and tenements therein of the yearly value of 50l. or more, or the majority of such voters, who upon notice in the church porch of Harewood, three days before such appointment, should think fit to meet for that purpose."

The rent of the whole estate was 64l. 14s. 0d.

"The rents of the Charity estates are divided in the following proportions, viz.:—three-sevenths to Collingham, and two-sevenths to each of the townships of Clifford and Keswick. The rents are distributed as soon as they are received, among poor persons of the respective townships, with a preference to widows, and such as endeavour to subsist without parochial relief. . . . In Keswick, the money has usually been paid to and distributed by the parish officers."

The last conveyance on the trusts of the will is dated 7th May 1857, and is expressed to be made between Thomas Waddington and William Wright, the surviving trustees under a bargain and sale, bearing date the 19th June 1827, therein recited, and the Earl of Harewood, and 16 others. This deed is in the custody of Mr. Coates, solicitor, Wetherby, clerk to the trustees. The surviving trustees under the deed are the Hon. and Rev. James Walter Lascelles, George Lane Fox, Esquire, George Sackville Lane Fox, junior, Esquire, the Rev. James Powell Metcalfe, Richard Allan, Esquire, and William Waddington Driffeld, Esquire.

The rents of the entire estate now amount to 44l. 18s. 6d., and the dividends on 833l. 12s. 1d. Consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, arising from the sale in 1892 of part of the East Keswick estate for 800l., to 22l. 18s. 4d., making a total of 67l. 16s. 10d. The share of East Keswick amounted in 1892, after deduction of its share of expenses, to 16l. 3s. 5d.

Lord Harewood's Dole.

Lord Harewood's Dole. The sum of 2l. 15s. is paid by Lord Harewood annually, and is entered in the estate accounts among the "Fixed Annual Payments."

"Church" Doles. These moneys are received by the vicar and churchwardens of Harewood, and distributed, after adding the share due to East Keswick accruing from the general Charities, at Christmas, to persons chosen by the Vicar of Harewood, in sums varying

from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* A list of recipients is kept by the vicar, compiled and revised by him in the same manner as the Harewood list.

Harewood.

East
Keswick
Doles—
cont.

Township of
Alwoodley.

“Church”
Dole.

TOWNSHIP OF ALWOODLEY.

The share accruing to this township from the parish Charities is paid to the overseer, who distributes it. The recipients at Alwoodley are chosen at a township meeting, and are old men past work. One of them is in receipt of poor law relief and this year received a dole of 14*s.*, as against two sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* and one of 3*s.* 7*d.* to three other old labourers. In the previous year the same four persons were relieved and one other, in sums of 4*s.* and 5*s.*

Lindley's Charity for Wesleyan Poor.

Richard Lindley by his will dated 12th May 1846, and proved at York 5th November 1846, directed that his trustees should, out of the residue of his estate and effects, place out a sum not exceeding 100*l.* upon Government or other real security, and pay, divide, and distribute the interest thereof either annually or half-yearly for ever thereafter, as they might think proper, unto and for the benefit of the poor persons of Allwoodley Gates attending the Wesleyan Chapel there, in bread, clothing, bedding, or necessaries as his said trustees should deem best, and from and immediately after the death of both of his trustees then he directed that the said last-mentioned sum of 100*l.* should be paid unto the trustees for the time being of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Alwoodley Gates aforesaid, upon the same trusts.

The trustees of the will were John Todd and Thomas Burley Horner, who purchased 100*l.* of Leeds Corporation 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock.

At a meeting of the congregation of the Chapel, held after due notice on the 24th January 1887, John Todd, Thomas Burley Horner and William Myers Kirk (since deceased) were elected trustees of the Chapel, there having previously been none. The survivors, who are also the trustees of the will, administer the Charity.

The interest (3*l.* 10*s.*) is distributed in the first week of the year in clothing or food as to the trustees seems most needful among the poor attending the Chapel.

No representative of the township of Allwoodley having been present at the Inquiry, although due notice was given, the above information has been obtained by correspondence. The existence of the Lindley Charity was not known to the Charity Commissioners until after the Inquiry, and there has been no public inquiry into its administration.

TOWNSHIP OF WIGTON.

The overseer receives the share due to the township of the parish Charities, and distributes it (together with an occasional voluntary dole of 1*l.* paid by Lord Harewood) at his sole discretion, choosing the recipients from among those who from old age, infirmity, or inability to find employment are unable to support themselves. Some of the recipients are also in receipt of poor law relief. A list of six or seven persons, male and female, is handed on by each overseer to his successor, who varies it slightly if necessary. The money received at Christmas 1892 (2*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*) was divided among seven aged persons in sums of from 11*s.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*

The two largest doles in the last two years have been given to a mother and daughter, both widows, living in the same house, 9*s.* 6*d.* each in 1892, and 11*s.* and 10*s.* 10*d.* respectively in 1893.

Township of
Wigton.
“Church”
Dole.

TOWNSHIP OF WIKE.

The share accruing to this township from the general Charities is paid to the overseer, who distributes it. In 1891 the overseer received the sum of 5*s.* 9*d.*, which he divided equally between two widows. The 1892 dole has not yet been distributed, owing to the overseer having neglected to demand payment from the Harewood Churchwardens.

Township of
Wike.
“Church”
Dole.

Lady Elizabeth Hastings' School.

The township of Wike is situated partly in the parish of Harewood and partly in the parish of Bardsey, and the school itself is in the parish of Bardsey, but as the benefit of the Charity extends to the parish of Harewood, it has been considered expedient to report upon it so far as it concerns Harewood.

By Indenture of Bargain and Sale enrolled in Chancery, dated the 14th December 1738, the Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Hastings conveyed to the Honourable John Dawney, Sir John Bland, Bart., Sir William Lowther, Bart., George Crowle, and

Lady
Elizabeth
Hastings'
School.

Harewood.

Wike.

Lady
Elizabeth
Hasting's
School—
cont.

Richard Wilson the younger, Esqrs., their heirs and assigns, *inter alia*, a school-house and a piece of land adjoining, in Wyke, in the county of York, upon trust, *inter alia*, to permit the house and piece of ground in Wyke to be used as a charity-school and dwelling-house for the master there.

By the first schedule annexed to the deed it was directed by Lady Elizabeth Hastings that the following payment, *inter alia*, should be made:

To a schoolmaster of a charity-school at Wyke, the yearly sum of 5*l.*, until the late

Mr. Boulter's appointment for admitting the poor children of Wyke into his school at Harewood should take place, and from that time to be added to the salary of the charity schoolmaster at Collingham.

At the date of the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 71, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 19, p. 612), that is to say, 26th January 1828, the said Commissioners reported that "the several schools and premises directed by the deed to be held for the use of the schools at Ledsham, Thorp Arch, Wyke, and Collingham, are used and occupied according to the intention of the foundress." The estates were then vested in Benjamin Brooksbank, John Loddington Fairfax, and Samuel Wilkes Waud, Esquires, the survivors of the trustees last appointed. They are now vested in Lord Houghton of Fryston Hall, and Charles Wheeler Wheeler of Ledstone Hall, and John Davison Bland of Kippax Park, Yorkshire, Esquires. The management of the Charity is vested in "the three vicars," that is to say, the Rev. Richard Kemplay Snowden, vicar of Ledsham (who attended the Inquiry on behalf of the trustees); the Rev. William Henry Jackson, vicar of Thorpe-arch; and the Rev. George Langton Beckwith, vicar of Collingham. Repairs to the school building and master's house are satisfied out of the general income of the Charity.

The school is said to have been erected by Lady Elizabeth Hastings in 1726. It was rebuilt in 1879, and now consists of one large room 24 feet long, 13½ feet wide, and 15 feet high, with a porch used as a cloak-room, and separate lavatories for boys and girls. There is a small garden and croft in front containing 3*r.* and 14*p.* The master's house adjoins the school, and consists of three rooms on the ground floor and two above. The present schoolmaster is Mr. Charles E. Collett, who is married but has no family.

The school is now conducted as a Public Elementary Church of England School. The master teaches 10 boys and 14 girls, of the ages of 5 to 13, reading, writing, arithmetic, and drawing. His wife teaches the girls sewing. The hours are from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4.15; religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Church of England being given on Mondays and Fridays from 9 to 9.30. The parents of none of the children take advantage of the Conscience Clause, and no inquiry is made as to the religion of the children.

The district is agricultural, and the scholars are the children of agricultural labourers. The attendance is affected by long distances and bad weather. The average in 1892 was 20. The Inspector's Report for the past year was unsatisfactory, but perhaps some allowance should be made for the difficulties with which the master has to contend.

It is not known now what was the meaning of "the late Mr. Boulter's appointment." The 5*l.* has always been paid to the schoolmaster, and is now paid by the Earl of Harewood, lord of the manor in half-yearly instalments.

The master receives in addition 15*l.* from the trustees of the Charity, and all the grant, which in 1891 amounted to 43*l.* 5*s.*, in 1892 to 43*l.* 10*s.*, and in 1893 to 40*l.* 19*s.*, including 7*s.* from the Science and Art Department.

The three vicars visit the school once a year officially, and each of them separately once a quarter.

November 9, 1893.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR SUMMARY.

TABULAR

Harewood.

NOTE.—All payments shown under "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of P. = Personal Security.

Tabular Summary.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.			
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.	
Harewood.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Benefaction Fund - - -	—	—	—	—	P.	70 0 0	3 10 0
Mallorie - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flesher - - - -	6 3 0	9 0 0	—	—	—	—	9 0 0
Harrison - - - -	5 3 30	11 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Sawdrie - - - -							
Cutler Boulter - - -	A payment of 26 <i>l.</i> yearly out of Cutler Boulter's General Charity						26 0 0
							49 10 0
<i>Township of Harewood.</i>							
Bateman - - - -	—	—	—	—	P.	10 0 0	0 10 0
<i>Township of Weeton.</i>							
Wade - - - -	About 4 0 0	5 10 0	—	—	—	20 0 0. On deposit with Yorkshire Bank- ing Company.	0 10 0
The Lady's Dole - - -	—	—	2 10 6	—	—	—	2 10 6
Midgley - - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 0
Brand - - - -	—	—	—	C.	176 15 7	—	4 17 0
							14 7 6
<i>Township of Dunsen.</i>							
Lord Harewood - - -	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	3 0 0
Midgley - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Township of East Keswick.</i>							
Dawson - - - -	Two-sevenths of income of real estate, producing 44 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , and Consols producing 22 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>						19 7 8
Lord Harewood - - -	—	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	2 15 0
							22 2 8
<i>Township of Alwoodley.</i>							
Lindley - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	100 0 0 Leeds Corpora- tion 3½ per cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock.	3 10 0
<i>Township of Wike.</i>							
Lady Eliz. Hasting - -	School, master's house, garden, and croft.	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	5 0 0
Total for whole parish - -							98 0 2

SUMMARY.

management. The Table shows, as nearly as possible, the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full.
C. = New Consols.

Harewood.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 10 0	—	—	Principal sum of 5 <i>l.</i> lost,
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	—	—	
—	8 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners of 1st October 1884. See Oxford Municipal Charities.
—	—	—	—	26 0 0	—	—	—	—	
—	8 0 0	—	—	26 0 0	—	15 10 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	—	Paid to Weeton and Dunkeswick in alternate years. Formerly applied for apprenticing.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 6	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 17 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	14 7 6	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	See Township of Weeton above.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	19 7 8	—	—	See Parish of Collingham.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	22 2 8	—	—	
—	—	—	3 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	For poor of Alwoodley Gates attending the Wesleyan Chapel.
5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A General Charity. The Trustees make an additional payment of 15 <i>l.</i> to the school- master.
5 0 0	8 0 0	—	3 10 0	26 0 0	—	55 10 2	—	—	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF HAREWOOD.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

[*Under 2 oz. Price 2½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of HICKLETON.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(Mr. Francis Stevenson.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of HICKLETON.

Hickleton.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 10th of May 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated the 26th January 1828, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 19, p. 574). This Report is hereinafter referred to as "the Report of 1828."

II.
Report of
1828.

PARISH OF HICKLETON.

CARTWRIGHT'S DOLE.

A pension of 13s. 4d. a year is paid to a poor person of this parish, under the charity of *Cartwright* alias *Vicars*, of which an account is given in the 17th General Report, p. 803.

Hickleton.

Cartwright's
Dole.

HUTTON'S GIFT.

Mention is made in the Returns of Charitable Donations made to Parliament in 1786, of a sum of 10*l.*, as having been formerly given by a Lady *Hutton*, and as supposed, for the poor of Hickleton, and the same is mentioned to be then vested in Godfrey Wentworth, but of this donation we have not been able to obtain any information.

Hutton's
Gift.

III. The following extract contains all the references to this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-75 :—

III.
General
Digest,
1873-75.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.	Observations.
	Distribution of Money.	
HICKLETON. Cartwright - - :	£ s. d. 0 13 4	See General Charities for this County.

There are no references to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the School. There was a fairly large attendance, including the Rev. J. Dalton, vicar of Hickleton, Mr. Stables, churchwarden, and Messrs. Farrington, Hand, William Heptenstall, Henry Heptenstall, and Hellewell.

IV.
Assistant
Commissioner's
Report.

The population of the parish of Hickleton, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 177.

Cartwright's (or Vicars's) Charity; Mann's Augmentation.

A full account of these Charities is given in the Report on the Charities of the parish of Brodsworth.

Cartwright's
(or Vicars's)
Charity;
Mann's
Augmen-
tation.

The pension of 13s. 4d. referred to in the Report of 1828 was increased by Mr. Mann's Augmentation in 1870 to 1*l.*, and is now, owing to the conversion of the sum of 3 per cent. Consols which constituted the endowment of the latter Charity into New Consols, reduced to 19s. 6d., which sum is paid by the vicar of Brodsworth in two half-yearly payments of 9s. 9d. each on the days and in the manner prescribed by the will of the founder.

The vicar stated that the dole is always given to the person who is most in need of it, whether a member of the church or not. The present recipient is Mrs. Kent, a widow with six children. She will, according to the universal custom with regard to this Charity, continue to receive the money during her life, subject to good conduct and to continued residence in the parish.

Hutton's
Gift.

The donor of the sum of 10*l.* mentioned in the Returns of Charitable Donations made to Parliament in 1786, to which reference is made in the Report of 1828, was probably Lady Elizabeth Hutton, who founded a Charity in the adjoining parish of Hooton Pagnell.

Mr. Heptenstall further said that he could remember the time when the Wentworths lived at Hickleton, but had no personal recollection or knowledge of the dole being given away in the village, though he had heard his parents speak of it.

25th May 1894.

Tabular Summary.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.							Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.				
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Hickleton.	A. E. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cartwright and Mann - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 6	
Hutton - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

SUMMARY.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.		
						In Money.	In Kind.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	—	—	0 19 6	—	—	—	—	See General Charities of the West Riding.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gift of 10 <i>l.</i> lost.	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF HICKLETON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 1 oz. Price 1d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(Mr. Francis Stevenson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

Horton-in-
Ribblesdale.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 23rd of June 1893.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 15, p. 698). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1826."

II.
Report of
1826.

PARISH OF HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (*see page 3*).

Horton-in-
Ribblesdale.

The Free
Grammar
School.

By indentures of lease and release, the release dated 25th January 1725, *John Armitstead* conveyed to Christopher Litton, and three others, whom he appointed trustees and governors, for the purposes after mentioned, their heirs and assigns, a messuage called Dubcoats, and another messuage, with divers closes and beast gates in the township of Horton, and the third part of the herbage and turbary upon the south end of Fawcett's moor, in Penneghent, within the said township, for the remainder of a term of 500 years, which he had in the premises, in trust, that after his decease, the said trustees and governors should elect a fit and able schoolmaster to teach and instruct youth and children in the school, situate in Horton in Ribblesdale, called Horton School, such schoolmaster to be a single unmarried man, in priest's or deacon's orders, and that the trustees and governors should annually employ the rents and profits of the premises for the use and benefit of such schoolmaster, to be paid half yearly, and that the school should be free for such children and youth only, as should be resident and inhabiting within the parish of Horton in Ribblesdale, and not elsewhere; and it was thereby declared, that on the death of any of the trustees, the survivors should elect another person from the substantial inhabitants of Horton, to be a trustee of the charity, so that the number of four trustees should be always kept up.

By his will dated 20th March 1725, the said *John Armitstead* bequeathed to the trustees the sum of 200*l.*, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, to be settled to the like uses, as in the deed mentioned.

The legacy of 200*l.* was laid out in 1751, together with the sums of 10*l.* and 9*l.*, given by persons named *Clapham* and *Sedgwick*, respectively, for educating children, and 100*l.* given by *Thomas Hesleden*, 4-5ths thereof for educating children, and 1-5th for buying them books, in the purchase of some land and cattlegates at Settle, and an allotment of land has since been awarded, in lieu of the cattlegates.

The property comprised in the deed of 1725, consists of a farm-house, with several closes of land, and pasture for 53 sheep on Horton moor, and is let to *William Lund*, for seven years from April 1824, at the yearly rent of 90*l.* for the first three years, and 100*l.* for the remainder of the term; and the property at Settle, which comprises about 35 acres of land, is let to *William Hewson*, as yearly tenant, at 60*l.* a year. Both estates are let at the fair annual value.

The school appears to have been uniformly conducted as a Latin and English school, by a master and an usher, the former being always in holy orders, and frequently the minister of the parish. It is free for the children of the inhabitants of the parish of Horton only, but at different times it has been much resorted to by scholars from a distance, and has had considerable celebrity as a classical school. The children of the inhabitants of the parish of Horton, are admitted as free scholars, on application to the master, and taught gratuitously; such of them whose parents desire it, in the dead languages, and all in English, writing and arithmetic. The average number of scholars is represented to be about 50, but five only, at the time of this inquiry, appeared to be receiving instruction in the elements of a classical education, and two only of the scholars were from other places than Horton.

Previous to the appointment of the present master, in 1821, the management of the school property appears to have been left to the discretion of the master, for the time being, and he used to receive the rents himself, and provide an usher for the school, of his own appointment, at his own expense; but the trustees have lately taken the management of the property into their own hands, and have made a regulation for the distribution of the income, by which the rents (the sum of 15*l.* being first deducted) are divided into three parts, of which two are paid to the master, and one third, after deducting 20*s.* a year, laid out in buying books for the scholars, in respect of *Hesleden's* gift, is applied, together with the sum of 15*l.*, above mentioned, in payment of the salary of an usher, appointed by the trustees, (at present 35*l.* per annum), and in repairs and improvements on the estates. The trustees have also made a regulation, restricting the master of the school from taking scholars from other places than the parish of Horton, without their authority, though they have given a general permission to the present master, to receive as many children from other parishes, as he can educate, without prejudice to the free scholars. It is alleged, that the repairs, &c. of the school property were not duly attended to, which seems a sufficient reason for the trustees entering into the

Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

—
The Free Grammar School—
continued.

management of the estates, and the receipt of the rents ; but the authority of appointing the usher by the trustees, seems questionable, and it appears to us, that if the school is to be considered in the nature of a grammar school, which by usage, if not by the terms of the deed of endowment, it seems to a certain extent at least to be, the propriety of limiting the admission of foreigners, or boys from a distance, into the school, may well be doubted, as the tendency of that regulation is to reduce the number of boys receiving an education in the learned languages to a small amount, and in consequence to lower the character, and impair the utility of the institution as a grammar school. As far as the school is to be considered an English school, it appears to be properly conducted at present.

PRESTON POOR'S LAND (*see page 9*).

Preston Poor's Land.

This property, which consists of a farm-house, out-buildings, and 10 acres of land, at Long Preston, was originally purchased in or about the year 1758, with the sum of 165*l.* belonging to the poor of the parish of Horton, and 50*l.* given by *Richard Green*, the interest thereof to be distributed among poor housekeepers, within the lower division of the parish ; and it was conveyed to four persons as trustees, upon trust, to permit the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Horton, for the time being, to let the same, and apply the rents and profits for the benefit of poor housekeepers of the parish, and those of the lower division, in proportion to the sums laid out in the purchase.

The property is under the management of trustees, being owners of land in the parish, chosen from the descendants or representatives of the first trustees, and it is let to Barnabas Battingly, as yearly tenant, at 26*l.* a year, which is the utmost value.

The rents, after providing for repairs on the estate, are distributed by the trustees at Christmas, in the presence of the parish officers, and some of the principal inhabitants, among poor housekeepers of the parish, and of the lower division, in different sums, corresponding to the size and necessities of families, the distribution being confined, as far as practicable, to the poor not receiving parochial relief. There has been a considerable expenditure in repairing the farm-house, which has diminished of late the fund distributed.

THE POOR FOLKS CLOSE (*see page 10*).

The Poor Folks Close.

This close, which contains about an acre of land in the parish of Horton, is under the management also of the trustees of the Long Preston estate, and is let to Richard Clapham, as tenant, from three years to three years, at the annual rent of 4*l.* or thereabouts. The rents are distributed with those of the Long Preston farm.

REDMAYNE'S GIFT (*see page 10*).

Redmayne's Gift.

The sum of 15*l.* given, as supposed, by a Mrs. *Ann Redmayne*, for the poor of this parish, is lodged in the hands of Mr. Thomas Moore, of Long Preston, farmer, at interest of four and a half per cent. The money has been for a long time in Mr. Moore's family, and they have been used to distribute the interest among four poor persons of Horton, on the 1st March, preferring such as are understood to be of kin to the donor.

III.
General Digest,
1873-5.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-5, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891 :—

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.					Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the income is applicable.		Observations.	
	Real Estate.		Personalty.					Educa- tion.	Distribu- tion of Money.		
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.	Divi- dends and Interest.						
HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.	£ s. d.		£ s. s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
*Free Grammar School.	A. R. P. 398 3 21	207 0 0	-	-	-	207 0 0	160 0 0	207 0 0	-	Residence for master given by C. J. Geldard, by deed, 1867.	
Poor's Land -	14 3 17	26 0 0	-	-	-	26 0 0	26 0 0	-	26 0 0		
Poor Folk's Close	1 0 31	7 0 0	-	-	-	7 0 0	4 0 0	-	7 0 0		
Redmayne - -	-	-	-	-	P. 15 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 13 6	-	0 9 0	
Geldard's Gift to Grammar School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See Free Grammar School above.	
N. Foster - -	-	-	C.	178 13 0	-	5 7 2	5 7 2	-	-	5 7 2	Founded by will, 1838. Held by Official Trustees.
						245 16 2	190 13 6	207 0 0	38 16 2		

Note.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as is yet known to the Commissioners ; C. Consols ; P.—Personal Security.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Objects of Founda- tion, or Pur- poses to which the Income is applicable.	Observations.									
	Personalty and its Income.			Distribution to the Poor. In Money.										
	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.												
HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.						
Foster, J. W. - - -	C.	1,293	16	0	35	11	4	35	11	4	35	11	4	Foundation not known.

NOTE.—C. = New Consols.

There are references to this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is given hereafter in dealing with the Charities of Nanny Foster and Thomas Clapham.

IV.—The Inquiry was held in the large schoolroom of the Grammar School. There were present the Rev. F. W. Whaley, vicar; Messrs. John Foster, Thomas Swinbank, and Thomas Redmayne, representative governors of the Grammar School; Messrs. John Chamley, Robert Wilcock, and James Hammond, coöptative governors of the Grammar School; Mr. Bygrave, clerk to Mr. William Hartley, solicitor, of Settle; Mr. William Edward Pitts, schoolmaster, and others.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

The population of the parish, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 666; there are no civil or ecclesiastical sub-divisions, but there is a local distinction between the upper, or northern, and lower, or southern, division of the parish. This distinction is mentioned in the Report of 1826, under the head of the Preston Poor's Land. The boundaries of the two divisions do not seem to be very clearly defined. A churchwarden is appointed for each, but it does not appear that the division is recognised for any other purpose.

Selside is a small hamlet about three miles north of Horton.

The Grammar School (see page 1).

This school is now regulated by a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts approved by Her Majesty on the 23rd October 1877. A summary of the provisions of this Scheme is given below.

The
Grammar
School.

The original deed of the 25th January 1725 was produced by Mr. Bygrave, as was also an earlier title deed of the Dubcote Farm, dated 8th May 25 Charles II. Both were in fair condition. The conveyance of the 14th May 1751, made on the purchase of land in Settle, mentioned in the Report of 1826, was also produced.

The school, which is stated in the Report of 1826 to have enjoyed in the past considerable celebrity as a classical school, but which contained at that time only five scholars receiving any classical instruction, and those only in the elements, has now for a great many years provided, in the main, only an elementary education. In the year 1857 the Rev. W. B. Tomlinson was appointed to the mastership. This gentleman was fully competent to instruct in classical subjects, but when the school was visited by Mr. J. G. Fitch, Assistant Commissioner to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, in 1865 or 1866, he found that no scholars were receiving classical instruction. He also reported (*see vol. xviii, Schools Inquiry Commissioners Report, p. 140*) that while the elementary teaching in the school was very efficient, there was no real demand in the village for instruction higher than elementary; that the school was not, and was never likely to become, a Grammar School; but that the application of the whole endowment and buildings to elementary education, under the then present master, was a waste of power, and that it was much to be desired that if any change were effected some portion of the endowment should be converted into an exhibition, or otherwise made available for the the promotion of higher education. At the date of Mr. Fitch's visit there were 64 scholars, boys and girls, in the school.

Horton-in-
Ribblesdale.
—
The
Grammar
School—
continued.

In February 1870, soon after the establishment of the Endowed Schools Commission, Mr. Tomlinson wrote to the Commissioners giving information as to the school and the district, with a view to the establishment of a new Scheme. In this letter Mr. Tomlinson said that the school might be called a semi-classical one, and that there were then five boys learning Latin. Of these, it afterwards appeared that two were his own sons.

In May of the same year the late Endowed Schools Commissioners instructed Mr. D. R. Fearon, then one of their Assistant Commissioners, to visit the district, in order to confer with the trustees and generally to ascertain the state of feeling among the leading and influential people in the district as to the reorganization of the educational endowments, with a view, if found practicable, of establishing a third-grade boarding and day school.

From Mr. Fearon's report, dated 7th October 1870, it appeared that there were then 48 scholars attending the school, four of whom were sons of the head master. These were all from the parish, and received their education free. The instruction given was almost entirely elementary. Three boys only, exclusive of the master's sons, were learning Latin, and two were learning mathematics.

At that time the gross endowment of the school was about 216*l.* In 1877, owing to the sale of some of the lands and the re-letting of others, it had risen to 302*l.* It is now about 285*l.*

Mr. Fearon recommended that a third-grade secondary school for both sexes should be carried on in one of the existing schoolrooms, with fees from 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* a week, and a public elementary school for boys, with fees from 2*d.* to 6*d.* a week, in the other; that out of the endowment there should be paid 20*l.* a year to the boys' elementary school, 20*l.* a year to a girls' elementary school, if established; with power to apply a sum not exceeding 20*l.* towards the maintenance of elementary education at Selside; 80*l.* a year, with share of fees, to the head master; and the residue to exhibitions. The difficulties, however, which were found to stand in the way of the adoption of these and other subsequent proposals were so great that more than six years elapsed before a Scheme was finally established. These difficulties arose from four different sources:—

1. The requirements of the Education Department. In 1871 a preliminary notice had been sent that elementary school accommodation must be provided for not less than 50 children at Horton and not less than 32 at Selside. The trustees and the head master had declined to furnish the returns which had been asked for under the provisions of sections 67–72 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and the Department was therefore unable to take the existing school into account for public elementary purposes.
2. The vested interest of the master. Mr. Tomlinson, when first appointed, had possessed the requirements prescribed by the original trust, being a clergyman and unmarried. Soon afterwards, however, he had married. About a year after his appointment an agreement in writing was made between him and the trustees, by which it was, among other things, provided that he should be paid a fixed salary of 120*l.*, and that in case of any breach of the stipulations therein contained on his part, or if the trustees should be dissatisfied with the reports of the examiners of the school, he should be removable by them at six months' notice. It was subsequently considered that this agreement was void, and that Mr. Tomlinson held his office as a freehold under the terms of the original trust, and thereafter he received, not the fixed salary, but the rent of Dubcote Farm, which amounted in 1870 to 140*l.* It appears to have been overlooked that he was in fact entitled also to the rents of so much of the land at Settle as had been bought with the 200*l.* bequeathed by John Armitstead, and settled to the same uses as the land conveyed by the deed of 25th January 1875.

Under the above circumstances, the Endowed Schools Commissioners held that Mr. Tomlinson had a freehold interest in his office, and was entitled to full compensation in case he should be removed under the provisions of the contemplated Scheme.

3. The uncertainty of local opinion on the question whether the demand for a secondary school existed in the parish.
4. The unpopularity of establishing fees for education in a place where it had hitherto been free.

In June 1872, there were four Schemes under consideration by the Commissioners, namely, the establishment (a) of a cheap third-grade boarding and day school for boys,

(b) of a similar school for girls, (c) of an elementary school in Horton, with an upper department, or (d) of elementary schools in Horton and Selside, the endowment being applied in exhibitions of two kinds, payments to the teacher for instruction in higher subjects, and payment of a retiring pension to Mr. Tomlinson.

The fourth of these alternative Schemes was considered the most practicable, and negotiations were continued in the district with a view to securing general approval for a Scheme on these or similar lines. Difficulties, however, were again encountered, in connection chiefly with the question of the continuance or retirement of Mr. Tomlinson, and the amount of his retiring pension.

By Order, dated 22nd December 1874, the Charity Commissioners appointed Messrs. J. W. Foster, James Hammond, and John Slinger trustees of the school, and directed that the real estate belonging to or held in trust for it should vest in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the Charity. These three gentlemen had been acting as trustees of the school for some years. The Order was made in view of an impending sale of land.

After the lapse of several years, as the negotiations with regard to the Scheme appeared to be making no progress, and the elementary education of the parish was insufficiently provided for, urgent representations were made to the Endowed Schools Commissioners by the Education Department, which had delayed sending down the final notice in expectation of a Scheme being shortly established for the existing school. Accordingly, on the 27th November 1877, the Commissioners submitted to the trustees two alternative Schemes, the first involving the retention of Mr. Tomlinson, and the second his retirement on a pension of 130*l.* a year, giving them notice that unless one or other of the Schemes were accepted by the trustees and Mr. Tomlinson by the 18th December following, the Commissioners would notify to the Education Department that they declined to proceed further with the case.

The second of these two Schemes was accepted by the trustees, and after some further delay owing to the opposition of Mr. Tomlinson, whose claims were finally satisfied by the promise of an immediate payment of 100*l.* for expenses of removal, the draft Scheme was sent down for publication in March 1877, and was approved by Her Majesty on the 23rd October of the same year.

By this Scheme, which was headed, "In the Matter of the Foundation known as "Horton School, otherwise the Free Grammar School, in the Parish of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, in the West Riding of the County of York, and of all the endowments thereof or attached thereto, and of the Foundation under the will of Thomas Hesleden for educating poor children of the said parish, and for buying books for "them; and in the Matter of the Endowed Schools Acts, 1869, 1873, and 1874," it was provided that those foundations and endowments should thenceforth be administered as one foundation by the governing body therein-after constituted, in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, under the name of Horton-in-Ribblesdale Grammar School. A governing body was constituted, to consist of three *ex-officio* governors, to be the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, if they should be willing to accept the office; three representative governors, to be appointed each for a term of five years, by the vestry of the same parish; and three coöptative governors, to be appointed each for a term of seven years, by the general body of governors. The first coöptative governors were named in the Scheme, and were the existing trustees of the school, who had been appointed by the Order already mentioned.

After the usual clauses dealing with the succession of trustees, their meetings, and proceedings, and with the management of property, and after directing that all lands, &c. belonging to the foundation should be vested in the Official Trustees of Charity Lands, and that all stock and other securities should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, the Scheme provided (clause 19) that from the date thereof, the Rev. William Banister Tomlinson, then master of the school, should cease to hold office, and that the governors should thereupon pay him a capital sum of 100*l.*, and thenceforth the yearly pension of 130*l.* during his life. The Scheme then provided (clauses 22-26) that the school should be carried on in the existing buildings or other suitable buildings in or near the parish, and should be conducted as a public elementary school for boys and girls under section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870; that the governors should appoint, pay, and at their pleasure dismiss all teachers in the school, and, subject to the regulations of the Education Department, should prescribe their qualifications; that all scholars should pay such tuition fees suitable in an elementary school as the governors should fix from time to

Horton-in-Ribblesdale.
The Grammar School—
continued.

Scheme of
23rd October
1877.

time; that religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England should be given in the school under regulations of the governors; and provision was made, in accordance with section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, for the exemption of day scholars from attending prayer or religious worship and from teaching in religious subjects.

Under the head of "Application of Income," the Scheme contained the following provisions in clauses 28-30 :—

28. The governors may apply out of the income of the foundation a yearly sum of not more than 30*l.* in or towards the maintenance of any school at Selside, in the parish of Horton-in-Ribblesdale, conducted as a public elementary school under section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and at which religious instruction is given in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.

29. The residue of the income of the foundation, subject to payment of the expenses of management and any other necessary and proper outgoings, shall be applicable for the purposes of the elementary school of the foundation so far as may be necessary in order to make such provision for elementary education in the parish of Horton-in-Ribblesdale as may be required by the Education Department.

30. Any residue of income not applied under the foregoing provisions shall, until the said yearly pension of 130*l.* to the said William Banister Tomlinson ceases to be payable, be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the foundation in augmentation of its general endowment. So soon as the said yearly pension of 130*l.* ceases to be payable, the Governors shall apply to the Charity Commissioners for a Scheme for the application of the yearly sum of 130*l.* thereby set free, and of any further residue of income which may remain, in the advancement of the education of boys and girls in subjects higher than those recognised by the regulations of the Education Department for the time being as elementary subjects of secular instruction.

By Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4th January 1878, it was ordered that so much of the sum of 2,247*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Consols then standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to the credit of the Charity as would produce the clear sum of 100*l.*, should be sold. A sum of 106*l.* 2*s.* was accordingly sold, and the 100*l.* was paid to Mr. Tomlinson in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme. The pension of 130*l.* is still paid. Mr. Tomlinson is now rather more than 60 years of age.

The present financial position of the Governors is hardly satisfactory. It was stated that 60*l.* had been advanced to them by the treasurer of Selside School, and that the last cheque for 30*l.* paid to him had been, at their request, retained in his hands, and not cashed.

The present master of the school is Mr. William Edward Pitts. He receives a fixed stipend of 30*l.*, and is also allowed to retain the Government grants. In the year ending 31st December 1892 the Government grant amounted to 77*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, the fee grant to 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and the grant from the Science and Art Department to 2*l.* 16*s.* Of these sums, the whole of the first and third, and 32*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* out of the second, were paid to the master. The arrangement with regard to the fee grant is that the master shall receive as much as he would have received under the old system—viz., 2*d.* per head on the actual attendance.

There is an assistant mistress, who is paid 45*l.* a year. She resides with her parents, and does not occupy any part of the school buildings. There are 94 children on the register, and the average attendance is 73. The report of Her Majesty's Inspector, dated 1st August 1892, states that "this school has been thoroughly well taught, and the highest grants are recommended for attainments and discipline." The result of the examination in drawing held last May was "excellent."

Two boys were sent in to compete at the last examination for County Council Technical Day Scholarships, one of whom was successful and now holds the scholarship, consisting of free tuition, at Giggleswick Grammar School.

The payment of 30*l.* a year has been made regularly to the school at Selside, which was erected by private subscription. It was stated at the Inquiry that the employment of an additional mistress was required at this school, and had been recommended by Her Majesty's Inspector.

	Extent.			Tenant.	Annual Income.			Horton-in-Ribblesdale.
	A.	R.	P.		£	s.	d.	The Grammar School— <i>continued.</i>
(a) REAL ESTATE :								
1. Schoolrooms and master's house								
2. Dubcote Farm	186	0	14	Jas. Shuttleworth	155	0	0	
3. Allotment on Fawcett Moor	169	2	32	"				
4. School Share in parish of Settle	30	0	6	Robert Metcalfe				
5. Banks Meadow, in parish of Settle.	3	1	8	James Sutcliffe	15	0	0	
6. Shooting right over all the Charity land in Horton and Arncliffe parishes.				Joseph Thwaites	40	0	0	
(b) NEW CONSOLS	£	s.	d.	In name of Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	58	17	8	
	2,141	10	8		£283 17 8			

1. The school buildings were erected on common land, about the year 1854. There are two schoolrooms, both looking south-west. The dimensions of the larger one are about $30 \times 15 \times 13$ feet; of the smaller, about $18 \times 15 \times 13$ feet. The latter is used as the infants' school. There is also a small covered playground, which was made about the year 1859. The rooms appear to be well built, and have been kept in good repair.

The master's house stands on an adjoining piece of land. It was conveyed by deed of gift, dated 8th January 1867, and enrolled in Chancery 15th January 1867. By this deed, which was produced at the Inquiry, Christopher John Geldard, in consideration of 10s., conveyed to John William Foster "all that dwelling house situate on "Horton Green, in Horton in Ribblesdale, in the said county of York, with the out-kitchen, turf-house or coal-house, stable, and other out-buildings, and the garden "and plantation thereto adjoining, &c., to hold the same unto and to the use of the "said John William Foster, his heirs and assigns for ever, upon trust nevertheless "that he and they and the trustee and trustees for the time being of these presents "shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter in his and their uncontrolled "discretion, either permit the head master for the time being of the Grammar School "in Horton aforesaid to occupy the same premises, or let the same and apply the rents "thereof in or towards the increase of the endowment funds of the same school for "ever," and the said John William Foster was empowered by writing to appoint any other person or persons to be a trustee or trustees either in lieu of or along with himself.

Mr. John William Foster died in 1879, without having appointed any additional trustee. The devisees of his trust estates under his will are his widow and his two surviving sons, Messrs. John Foster and William Foster.

The house and land are now vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, under the above-mentioned Scheme.

The house was at the date of the conveyance in bad repair, and too small for the purpose of a head master's residence. The trustees accordingly laid out a sum of 500*l.* on the repair and enlargement of the building, 50*l.* of which was provided by public subscription. Towards raising the balance of 450*l.* the trustees, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, conveyed by letter, dated 27th May 1867, applied a sum of 70*l.* surplus income in their hands, and a sum of 300*l.* Consols arising from the same source.

2. Dubcote Farm, which is meadow and pasture land, forms part of the original grant under the deed of 25th January 1725.

3. Of the allotment on Fawcett Moor, part, containing 106a. 3r. Op., was obtained under an award, of which the particulars are given below, and it appears probable that the remainder, 62a. 3r. 32p. in extent, was acquired about the year 1848 in exchange for an allotment of 72a. 1r. 36p. on Horton Moor, awarded to the school trustees as mentioned below, and now the property of Mr. John Foster, but no particulars or evidence of this exchange have been obtained beyond a rough memorandum of account which appears to relate to it. Mr. William Hartley, of Settle, who is the legal adviser of the Grammar School governors, probably acted for both parties in the matter of the exchange, if any was made, but though application has been made to him several times in the hope of obtaining some explanation of the circumstances, no information or assistance has been received from him.

The 72a. 1r. 36p. on Horton Moor were allotted to the trustees of the school, in respect of the 53 sheep gates mentioned in the Report of 1826, under an award, dated 3rd August 1847, of Richard Clapham, the valuer appointed under a provisional order of the Inclosure Commissioners, dated 16th January 1846, for the inclosure of Horton

Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

The Grammar School—
continued.

Moor. The piece is marked O on the award map. This award is kept in Horton Church, and was shown to me by the vicar at his own house.

The original allotment on Fawcett Moor probably represents the third part of the herbage and turbary of the south-east of that moor, granted by the deed of the 25th January 1725. The abstract of that deed given in the Report of 1826 is both inaccurate and insufficient. It conveys the impression that the whole of the land granted by the deed was comprised in the lease of 500 years, whereas all, except the share of herbage and and turbary on Fawcett's Moor, was freehold; the term was in fact not 500 but 5,000 years, and it is stated in the deed to have had its commencement on or about the 25th February 1703.

The 106a. 3r. Op. were allotted to the trustees of Horton School by Richard Clapham in the Fawcett Moor Award, which is dated 23rd August 1848, and was sealed by the Inclosure Commissioners on the 5th January 1849, having been made in pursuance of the Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, and a provisional order of the Inclosure Commissioners, dated 26th January 1846. The award was made to the trustees in lieu of 115 sheep gates of freehold tenure. This fact seems to throw doubt on the natural assumption that the land was allotted in respect of the rights acquired by the trustees of the school under the gift of John Armitstead. I have not been able to clear up this difficulty, nor to find any evidence as to how the trustees became possessed of these sheep gates.

The piece is marked G on the plan, and the trustees are directed to make and maintain the fence on the south side (except 147 yards), and to maintain cattle gates between the allotments marked E and F, and those marked F and G, and a right of way over the piece is reserved to the owners of other allotments, for taking sheep to be washed in the wash-dub. This award is kept in the parish church of Arncliffe.

Mr. James Shuttleworth holds the above lands by agreement under seal for a lease from year to year, determinable by six month's notice before the 2nd March in any year.

4-5. The School Share and Banks' Meadow were allotted to the trustees by an award made in pursuance of an Act of 31 Geo. II, for inclosing two stinted pastures called Settle Banks High Scarr, and Scaleber. The Act directed that the pastures should be divided before the 1st May 1759, and appointed five Commissioners for dividing and allotting. The award is dated 9th April 1759. Under the Settle Banks Inclosure, there was allotted to the trustees of Horton School, in lieu of 14 sheep gates, a parcel of land containing 3a. 1r. 8p., and under the Scaleber Inclosure, in lieu of 4½ cattle gates, a parcel of land containing 30a. Or. 6p., the boundaries being in each case set out at great length. The latter piece, called School Share, is now divided into two pastures. The tenant, Robert Metcalfe, holds as yearly tenant by agreement under seal; the tenant of Banks Meadow holds on a verbal agreement only.

The particulars of the above award were obtained from a copy at Mr. Hartley's office at Settle. The original is said to be at Giggleswick.

6. The shooting is let to Mr. Thwaites, by agreement dated 1 May 1890, for five years from 25th March 1890. The game is principally grouse.

7. The sum of Consols mentioned in the table given above arises from sales of land at Settle, made under the authority of the Charity Commissioners, particulars of which, with the dates of the various Orders, are shown in the following table:—

Description of Land.	Purchaser.	Date of Order authorising Sale.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Amount of Consols purchased.	Date of Transfer to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	Date of Order authorising Transfer.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Part of Crook Acre, containing 1a. 1r. 13p.	Trustees of the Rev. H. T. Swale.	22 December 1874.	1,258 16 8	1,351 15 4	24 March 1875.	23 March 1875.
High Brows, containing 1a. 3r. 12p.	Do.					
Aldbeck Ing., containing 2a. 2r. 17p.	Do.					
Part of Crook Acre, containing 1r. 5p.	Midland Railway Company.	6 July 1875	105 0 0 (including 5l. to cover cost of re-investment in land.)	111 11 1	8 December 1875.	7 December 1875.
Bridge End Close, containing 2a. 1r. 14p.	John Clack	14 March 1876.	750 0 0	784 6 3	4 May 1876	2 May 1876

Sales of land.

The total sum of Consols shown by the above table is 2,247*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* From this there must be deducted the sum of 106*l.* 2*s.*, which was sold under the Order of the 4th January 1878 referred to above, in order to provide a sum of 100*l.* for the retiring head master, and the result is 2,141*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, the amount shown in the tabular statement of property given above, and now held by the Official Trustees in trust for the Charity.

Horton-in-Ribblesdale.
The Grammar School—
continued.

The banking account of the governors is kept at the Craven Bank in Settle. The rents of the lands, as well as the interest on the stock, are paid to this account. All cheques are signed by Mr. John Swinbank, who acts as treasurer. When any of the lands become vacant they are advertised, and tenders are invited from persons wishing to become tenants.

The following is a list of the present governors, with the dates of their appointment:—

Ex-officio: The Rev. F. W. Whaley, vicar, Mr. William Newton, Mr. Richard Lund, churchwardens.

Coöptative: Mr. John Chamley, of Newland House, 30th July, 1889; Mr. Robert Wilcock, of Selside, 13th October, 1891; Mr. James Hammond, of Arncliffe, 23rd August, 1892.

Representative: Mr. John Swinbank, of Beecroft Hall, January 29, 1890; Mr. Thomas Redmayne, of Foredale, November 3, 1891; Mr. John Foster, of Douk Ghyll, Horton, 26th May 1893.

In the case of the coöptative governors, the date given is that of the Order of the Charity Commissioners approving the appointment.

The Commissioners, in a letter to the Rev. F. W. Whaley, dated 30th October 1891, intimated to the governors that they would be prepared to entertain an application from them for an alteration of the Scheme regulating the Charity, with the view of dispensing with the necessity for the approval by the Board of appointments of coöptative governors. It was pointed out that, in accordance with the practice of the Commissioners, the altering Scheme would contain a provision giving the Commissioners power in any year to direct an examiner of their own nomination to conduct an examination in the school, and would also necessarily provide that the governors might let in allotments, in accordance with the provisions of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, any part of the land belonging to the Charity. No such application has yet been made.

By a communication from the Charity Commissioners, dated 30th January 1892, the vicar was informed that this Foundation was a parochial charity within the meaning and for the purposes of the 44th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, and that in accordance with the provisions of that section a copy of the annual accounts of the school should be delivered to the churchwarden or churchwardens of the parish.

The Preston Poor's Land.

No deeds relating to this Charity were produced. The conveyance made on the original purchase of the land at Preston mentioned in the Report of 1826 was no doubt, with any earlier title deeds, handed over to the purchaser when the land was sold, as herein-after mentioned. The trusts are entirely traditional. The only evidence in regard to them appears to be that furnished by the benefaction board which formerly hung in the church, which is to the following effect:—

The Preston Poor's Land.

“Bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Horton-in-Ribblesdale who have no parochial relief—

“Richard Green of Austwick, 100*l.*

“John Armitstead of Dubcoate, 10*l.*

“The donor's name unknown, 55*l.*

“The above sum of 165*l.* was laid out in land at Long Preston.

“An unknown donor also left land, situate in this parish, called Poor's Inclosure.”

Prior to 1880, the trustees were appointed by resolution passed at a township meeting held once a year, and entered in the vestry minute book. The churchwardens and overseers were usually appointed trustees. They administered at the same time the Charity known as the Poor Folks' Close.

In April 1880, an application was made by the churchwardens and overseers, as the persons acting in the administration of the Charity, to the Charity Commissioners, for

Horton-in-
Ribblesdale.

The Preston
Poor's Land
—continued.

an Order appointing trustees, and by Order dated 23rd July 1880, the following persons were appointed trustees :—

John Hammond, of Raw, gentleman.

John Jackson, of Studfold, yeoman.

Richard Redmayne, of Settle, yeoman.

John Foster, of Lawkland Green, Clapham, gentleman.

Of these the two latter are the survivors. Mr. Redmayne is old, and has for some time been desirous of retiring, and Mr. J. Foster, now of Douk Ghyll, Horton, has been the sole acting trustee.

On the 31st January 1893, in a letter written by Mr. Hartley, of Settle, his solicitor, Mr. Foster expressed to the Charity Commissioners his opinion that it was, under the circumstances, desirable that new trustees should be appointed, and suggested the names of his brother, Mr. William Foster, and Messrs. James and John Hammond, sons of the above-mentioned James Hammond. The Commissioners, in reply, invited an application, suggesting that it might be extended so as to ask for the establishment of a Scheme for the future regulation of the Charity, by which a body of trustees might be constituted, including some representatives to be elected by the vestry, and explaining that they were not as a rule disposed to appoint as coöptative trustees more than one member of the same family. No application has yet been received in this matter. Mr. Hartley wrote on the 24th March 1893 that it was not intended to proceed further with the appointment of new trustees, as Mr. Redmayne had consented to act.

The endowment of the Charity now consists of a sum of 1,415*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* New Consols, arising from the sale of the land at Long Preston, and producing an annual income of 38*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, and a small allotment on Horton Moor.

Application was made by the acting trustees to the Charity Commissioners in March 1880, for authority to sell a farmhouse and buildings, and 15*a.* 3*r.* 6*p.* of land at Long Preston, of which the following particulars were given :—

						A.	R.	P.
Cracomire	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	12
Long Croft	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	36
Broadholme	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	35
Croft	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	38
Homestead, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	5
						15	3	6

By a valuation of Mr. John Hartley, of Clapham, sent at the same time, the property was estimated to be worth 1,392*l.* 10*s.* It was then let for 26*l.*, and a large outlay on repairs was immediately required.

By Order dated 3rd August 1880, the trustees appointed by the Order of the 23rd July previous were authorised to sell the property for not less than 1,400*l.* The sale was completed, and the purchase money (1,400*l.*) was invested in the purchase of a sum of 1,415*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 23rd December 1880, under a further Order of the Commissioners of the previous day.

By the above-mentioned award of the 3rd August 1847, on the inclosure of Horton Moor, there was allotted to the churchwardens and overseers of Horton, in respect of one sheep-gate, a piece of land marked T on the map, and containing 2 acres. The piece is of little or no value, and has never been enclosed or let.

The income of this Charity is distributed by the trustees on or about St. Thomas' Day, with that of other charities. Particulars of the distribution are given below, under the head of Thomas Clapham's Charity.

The Poor Folk's Close.

The
Poor Folk's
Close.

The Close mentioned in the Report of 1826 is a grass field, known as Brown Haw, and contains 1*a.* 0*r.* 31*p.* It is let to William Cooper by verbal agreement for five years, of which two were unexpired at the date of the Inquiry, at a rent of 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* This is exactly the rent that was paid in the year 1880. This Charity has always been managed and administered by the same trustees as the Preston Poor's Land.

Redmayne's Gift.

Redmayne's
Gift.

On the 6th July 1847, Messrs. George Hartley and Thomas Moore, the executors of the Mr. Thomas Moore who is mentioned in the Report of 1826, paid

into the Craven Savings Bank at Settle the sum of 24*l.*, which probably represented the original sum of 15*l.*, with arrears or accumulations of interest, to an account in their joint names. The account was headed "In trust for the poor of the parish of Horton-in-Ribblesdale." Of the two executors, Mr. George Hartley was the survivor, and the fund is now held and administered by the trustees and executors of his will, Messrs. William Hartley and John Hartley. The savings bank allows interest at the rate of 2½ per cent., and the sum of 12*s.* is paid every year to Mrs. Agnes Redmayne, living at New House, Horton-in-Ribblesdale. She receives it as being of the kin of the founder. Mr. Bygrave said he had personally paid the money to her for the last 10 or 12 years. She is now 72 years of age.

Horton-in-Ribblesdale.

Redmayne's Gift—
continued.

Thomas Clapham's Charity.

Thomas Clapham by his will, dated 2nd January 1846, and proved at York on the 23rd March 1846, bequeathed a sum of 1,200*l.* to John William Foster. The bequest was absolute so far as the expressions used in the will was concerned, but there appears to have been an understanding that the money should be applied for the relief of the poor of Horton, and the interest of the fund has, in fact, been always so applied. It was invested by Mr. J. W. Foster in the purchase of 1,293*l.* 16*s.* Consols, which stood in the joint names of himself and Mr. James Hammond. Mr. Hammond was the survivor, and the sum of 1,293*l.* 16*s.* New Consols now stands in the names of his executors, Messrs. James Hammond, of Arncliffe, and John Hammond, of Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Thomas Clapham's Charity.

The interest of this sum, amounting* to 34*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, is distributed, together with the income of the Preston Poor's Land, the Poor Folk's Close, and Nanny Foster's Charity, by Messrs. John Foster and James Hammond. The method of administration was explained by them. Advertisements are inserted in the papers, and applications for the benefit of the Charity are received. Mr. Foster makes inquiries into the circumstances of the applicants, and certain conditions and qualifications are required, *e.g.*, that the recipients should have resided two years in the parish, and should have at least two children. Widows have a preference. The receipt of parochial relief is not made the subject of inquiry, nor are the religious or political opinions of the applicants. A list is kept from year to year. The sums paid vary from 25*s.* to 6*l.* In one case as much as 9*l.* was given. The distribution is made annually, on St. Thomas' Day.

Nanny Foster's Charity.

The will of Nanny Foster, dated 2nd July 1838, and proved at York on the 18th March 1857, and at Canterbury on the 13th April 1857, contained the following bequest:—"I also will and direct that as soon as conveniently may be after the decease of my sister Ann Foster, the sum of 550*l.* stock, part of my share in the sum of 1,500*l.* stock in the 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities now standing in the joint names of my said sister Ann and myself, shall be transferred into the names of John Geldard, of Cattleside, and John William Foster, of Clapham, esquires, upon trust, that they, their executors, and administrators, and their successors, to be appointed as herein-after mentioned, do and shall distribute three fourth parts of the dividends of 350*l.* of the stock to be so transferred half-yearly for ever thereafter, at or about midsummer and Christmas in every year, at their own discretion, amongst all or any such poor persons residing in and belonging to the township of Halton Gill, with Foxup, as shall not be receiving parochial relief, and the other fourth part of the dividends of the said 350*l.* stock in like manner amongst poor persons residing in and belonging to the township of Litton, and do and shall distribute the dividends of 200*l.* stock, being the remainder of the said sum of 550*l.* stock, in like manner, amongst poor persons residing in and belonging to the parish of Horton-in-Ribblesdale." The bequest is followed by provisos for the appointment of new trustees, and giving power of variation and transfer of securities.

Nanny Foster's Charity.

Ann Foster, who was named sole executrix of the will, died in the lifetime of the testatrix, and letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted to the next-of-kin. John Geldard, one of the trustees named in the above bequest, also predeceased the testatrix, and the securities representing the sum of 550*l.* were transferred into the names of Messrs. J. W. Foster, and Thomas Preston, of whom Mr. Preston was the survivor. New trustees were not appointed by him, and on his death the fund passed to his executors, Messrs. James Hammond, senior and junior;

* After deduction of income tax.

Horton-in-Ribblesdale.
Nanny Foster's Charity—continued.

and a sum of 478*l.* 13*s.* New Consols, now representing the whole bequest, stands at present in the name of Mr. James Hammond, the younger, who has survived his father, and is now sole trustee. Of this sum, 178*l.* 13*s.* is treated as the share of Horton-in-Ribblesdale. The dividends, of which the Horton share is estimated at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, though in strict calculation it should be 4*l.* 18*s.*, are paid to Mr. Hammond's account at the Craven Bank, Settle, and are distributed by him, with the assistance of Mr. J. Foster, in the manner mentioned above.

The Turbaries :

The Turbaries.

By the above-mentioned award of Richard Clapham there was allotted to the churchwardens and overseers of Horton-in-Ribblesdale "an allotment or parcel of "turbary ground called Blakeber Moss, marked K upon the said map hereunto "annexed, containing in statute measure thirteen acres three roods and thirty "perches as a peat moss, and one other allotment or parcel of turbary ground called "Black Dub Moss, marked J upon the said map, and containing in like measure "twenty-three acres three roods and sixteen perches as a peat moss, which said "two allotments I have set apart for the digging and getting of turf by the owners for the "time being of the several other allotments herein-before mentioned according to the "following regulations, that is to say :— "here follow certain regulations which it does not appear necessary to set out in this Report. The owners of the adjoining allotments were given rights of pasture, subject to the turbary rights, over the two allotments.

30th November 1893.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR

Tabular Summary.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. — Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.				Personalty and its Income.						
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.					
Horton-in-Ribblesdale.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Grammar School - -	Buildings and 389 0 20	225 0 0	—	C.	2,141 10 8	O.T.	—	58 17 8	283 17 8		
Preston Poor's Land - -	2 0 0	—	—	C.	1,415 18 6	O.T.	—	38 18 8	38 18 8		
Poor Folk's Close -	1 0 31	6 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2 6		
Redmayne - - - -	- - - -	—	—	—	—	S.B.	24 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0		
Clapham - - - -	- - - -	—	—	C.	1,298 16 0	—	—	34 13 8	35 11 4		
Foster - - - -	- - - -	—	—	C.	178 13 0	—	—	4 18 0	4 18 0		
The Turbaries - - -	36 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
										370 0 2	

NOTE.—C. = New Consols; the letters "O. T." signify that the Stock

SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
283 17 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts 23rd October 1877.
—	—	—	—	—	—	38 18 8	—	—	The land, which is an allot- ment on Horton Moor produces no income. The stock arises from sale of land.
—	—	—	—	—	—	6 2 6	—	—	
—	—	—	—	0 12 0	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	35 11 4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 18 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
283 17 8	—	—	—	0 12 0	—	85 10 6	—	—	Allotted as public peat mooses.

Tabular
Summary.

is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF HORTON-IN-RIBBLESDALE.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

[Under 2 oz. Price 2d.]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of KEIGHLEY.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of KEIGHLEY.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 5th July 1893.

Keighley.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 27th January 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III., c. 91, and 59 Geo. III., c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV., c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 17, p. 770). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1827.

I
Date of
Inquiry.

II.
Report of
1827.

PARISH OF KEIGHLEY.

Bowcock's CHARITY [see page 5].

Isaac Bowcock, by Will, dated the 11th February 1669, devised to the parish of Keighley a rent-charge of 4*l.* per annum, which he bought out of the lands of John Denbigh, of Utley, and 21*l.* per annum more out of the lands of Joshua Colstone, which lay in Bradford, if he redeemed them not, and if he redeemed them, then he gave so much money as would buy so much land for the preferring or putting forth of five poor mens sons to trade yearly, as should not be put forth town-prentices, or for the relief of such as should be in necessity, and not through wasteful expenses, nor such as should have relief from the parish; or for setting in trade, or stocking, hopeful young persons, to make good use of it, at the discretion of his trustees therein named; and he appointed Thomas Pickles and six other persons to be feoffees of his said charity, and directed that upon the death of any of them the rest should choose others; and that they should have power to buy lands to make out what the testator had not in lands already purchased.

Keighley.

Bowcock's
Charity.

New trustees have been appointed from time to time by election of the survivors, and the present trustees are Messrs. Holmes Clapham, Joseph Heaton, John Craven, Thomas Dawson, William Shackleton, Lupton Wright, and John Brigg.

The charity-property consists of a yearly rentcharge of 4*l.* out of land at Utley, now the property of Mr Francis Paget; and of the land in Bradford, mentioned in the will, which was never redeemed; and that land, with the buildings on part of it, is let partly in the following manner, viz.

	£	s.	d.
1. Certain closes near Manningham-lane, containing together 13 <i>A.</i> 2 <i>R.</i> 21 <i>P.</i> let in parcels from year to year to Joseph Sowden, at 42 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , John Brown, at 40 <i>l.</i> , and Matthias Whitehead, at 26 <i>l.</i> , but the rents being very high must probably be reduced - - - - -	108	10	-
2. A public-house, with some out-buildings and four cottages adjoining, in Silsbridge-lane, let to Thomas Barraclough, on lease, for 11 years from 1st May 1826, at the yearly rent of - - - - -	135	-	-
3. A plot of ground near Silsbridge-lane, containing 616 square yards, let to Thomas Barraclough, by lease, dated 7th September 1825, for 99 years from 1st May 1826, at the yearly rent of - - - - -	10	5	4
4. A plot of ground, containing 1467 square yards, let by lease, dated 1st October 1823, for 99 years from the date thereof, to John Anderton, at the yearly rent of - - - - -	24	9	-
5. A plot of ground, adjoining the former, containing about 92 yards in length, and 13 yards in breadth, with three cottages, a barn, and other buildings thereon, let by lease, dated 7th September 1825, to the same tenant for 99 years, from 1st May 1826, at the annual rent of - - - - -	20	-	-
6. A piece of ground adjoining the above, containing 246½ square yards, let by lease, dated 11th February 1824, to Miles Binns, for 99 years from the date thereof, at the annual rent of - - - - -	4	2	2
7. Three cottages, lately built by the trustees, let to John Anderton, as yearly tenant, at - - - - -	18	18	-
8. Three other new-erected cottages let to different tenants, at rents amounting together to - - - - -	18	18	-
	£340	2	6

The remainder of the land in Bradford forms new streets adjoining the premises of which long leases have been granted; the ground having been taken for the purposes of building. The whole property has been properly demised, and converted to the best advantage; and in consequence of ground being

Report of
1827.

Keighley.

Bowcock's
Charity—
continued.

wanted for the enlargement of the town of Bradford, the income of the charity has of late been very greatly advanced.

There is a debt owing from the trust-estate of 400*l.*, being part of a sum of money borrowed for erecting the cottages, and making other improvements; and there is a sum due to the trustees of 82*l.* from the banking-house of Messrs. Wentworth and Co., on which a dividend is expected to be soon received.

The trustees, in the ordinary course of their application of the rents, expend about 15*l.* a year, in apprenticing five poor boys of the parish of Keighley; and after deducting for necessary expenses they distribute the remainder of the rents half-yearly among necessitous poor persons of the parish of Keighley, who receive no relief from the parish, the sums being given in vestry, according to the state of the families, and necessities of the poor, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens.

An account of the receipt and application of the funds is kept by one of the trustees in rotation, as treasurer or receiver for the year, and the accounts are examined and audited by the rest at a yearly meeting.

THE POORS ESTATE [see page 13].

The Poors
Estate.

This property, derived partly by devise from *John Clapham*, in 1686, and partly by purchase made with money belonging to the poor of Keighley, is under the management and letting of the minister and churchwardens, and consists of the following particulars, viz. two closes, called the Sugden Raven Royd, and the Low Lowkeholme, containing together 1*A.* 2*R.*, let to Thomas Gill, at five guineas per annum; a close of 2*A.*, called the Fiddle Close, in the occupation of Widow Ackroyd, at the annual rent of five guineas; two closes, called the Stubbings, at Ingrow Wood, containing together 5*A.* 2*R.*, let to John Hanson, at the yearly rent of 12*l.* 1*s.*; and a parcel of land, containing 10*A.* 0*R.* 3*P.*, allotted to the poor on a late inclosure, and occupied by William Townend, as yearly tenant, at 8*l.* a year.

The lands are let for their annual value, and the rents are distributed twice a year, by the minister and churchwardens, among poor persons of the town.

THE FREE SCHOOL [see page 16].

The Free
School.

John Drake, by Will, dated 27th March 1713, devised to the township of Keighley, two messuages, barns and gardens, with certain closes and parcels of land in Keighley, for the maintenance of a sufficient unmarried and qualified schoolmaster, for teaching of children residing within the town and parish of Keighley, in the English, Latin, and Greek tongues; which schoolmaster should teach and instruct the said children free, and without any other reward, and have the rents and profits of the said premises yearly paid to him at Whitsuntide and Martinmas by his feoffees after named, and such others as they or the major part of them for the time being should elect: and his will was, that if the schoolmaster for the time being should marry, or neglect to perform his duty, the feoffees, or the major part of them, should suspend him from the receipt of the rents, and choose another person in his stead: and he appointed feoffees, Miles Gale, rector of Keighley, and six others, inhabitants of Keighley, with power to the survivors, on the death of any of the trustees, to choose others in their stead: and he gave all the overplus of his personal estate to his executors to be laid out in lands for the use of such a schoolmaster as aforesaid.

Trustees have been appointed from time to time, as directed by the will, the rector of Keighley being one.

The property derived under the endowment comprises two schools; a house for the master's residence, with a yard and garden; several dwelling-houses or tenements in Keighley, and three small parcels of land, containing together about 7*A.*; and the premises not in the occupation of the master are let in separate parcels to different persons, at rents amounting together to 162*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, being the present full annual value.

The trustees have made considerable improvements of the property; and in conformity with a plan suggested on a survey taken in 1824, they have erected two new houses, and rebuilt another, and made other alterations, the effect of which has been to raise the rents from 107*l.* 14*s.* to their present amount; the expense of the improvements having been defrayed partly with surplus rents, after payment of the master's salary, and partly with money borrowed for the purpose, of which upwards of 300*l.* remained due at the time of this Inquiry.

The master is appointed by the trustees, and receives a salary of 100*l.* a year, and he instructs the children of persons inhabiting within the parish of Keighley, as free scholars, in English and reading, and such of them as require it in Latin; he also instructs them in writing and arithmetic, at a moderate quarterage. At present he has about 50 scholars, but few of them are instructed in Latin.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL [see page 16].

The Pre-
paratory
School.

Jonas Tonson, by Deed, dated the 19th October 1716, conveyed to John Hind, and two other trustees, certain lands and tenements for a term of 99 years from the time of his decease, and also a dwelling-house at Exley Head, in the parish of Keighley, with an acre of land thereto adjoining, to the intent that the trustees should, out of the lands conveyed for the term of 99 years, raise 100*l.* to be laid out by them in the purchase of lands, and apply the rents thereof, together with the rents of the dwelling-house and land at Exley Head, for the support and maintenance of an usher, who should teach and instruct such children as should come to learn and be taught in the free-school of Keighley, in the English and Latin tongue, with the upper-master in the said school; such usher to be elected by the feoffees, or the major part of them, with the consent of the parson of the parish of Keighley, and the upper-school-master of the said school, for the time being, and in case of any disagreement touching such usher, the same to be referred to and reconciled by the parson of the parish of Keighley; and it was declared, that if the usher should be negligent in the discharge of his duty he should be displaced by the trustees; and that the usher should inhabit and dwell within the town of Keighley; and that when the trustees should be reduced to the number of two, the survivors should

elect another person of good rank, of the manor of Keighley, and convey the trust-estate to the use of the surviving and new-elected trustees and their heirs. Report of 1827.

The sum of 100*l.* was raised and laid out by the trustees in the purchase of an estate at Pondon, in the township of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, consisting of a house, out-houses, and about 15 acres of land. Keighley.

The house and acre of land at Exley Head are let to the overseers of the poor of Keighley, at the yearly rent of 15*l.* 15*s.*, and the property at Pondon is let to William Judson, as yearly tenant, at 25*l.* a year, and the whole is let at the fair annual value. The Preparatory School—
continued.

The present trustees of this charity are Messrs. Robert Dawson and Thomas Dawson.

The rents of the property have been uniformly paid to an usher, chosen by the trustees, with the consent of the rector and schoolmaster, to keep school in a room adjoining the upper school, for the instruction of the younger children of the inhabitants in English, until fit to be placed under the upper-master, the school being free to all children living within the parish; but the late usher, who died nearly a year ago, having for a short time before his death been incapable of attending to the duties of his office, the trustees engaged an assistant for him, and have since continued to employ the same person at a salary amounting to half the annual rents of the property, and they retain the other half for paying the expense of rebuilding a wall on the farm at Pondon, which was washed down about two years ago by a flood; it is intended however to appoint a new usher, and at the time of this inquiry endeavours had been made to procure one.

THE FREE SCHOOL AT HAREHILL [see page 28].

Sarah Heaton, by Will, dated the 27th June 1738, devised unto Nathan Midgley all her real and personal estate, subject to the payment of her debts and legacies, and directed him, at or before the end of three years after her decease, to pay 200*l.*, with interest at the rate of four* per cent, to Nathan Pighills, Robert Sugden, and William Midgley, whom she appointed trustees for the purposes after-mentioned; and she directed the said trustees to expend 30*l.*, being the three years interest of the legacy, in erecting a school-house upon the waste-ground between Harehill and Willhead, in the parish of Keighley, and to make choice of a master for teaching English and Latin scholars in the school; and she gave them power to displace the master, and choose another; and she ordered the trustees and their successors to pay, half-yearly, to the master, the interest and profits of the said 200*l.* (their own necessary charges being first deducted), and to lay out the 200*l.* in the purchase of a freehold estate in the West Riding of Yorkshire, as near the school as they could; and she desired the yearly income of the land so purchased to go to the said school, and that the school should be only free for the lordship of Oakworth, and a house called Crosse, belonging unto William Midgley, one of the trustees, and for Newsholme, and all the houses above Newsholme, in the parish of Keighley and Slitheray Ford; and that the master for the time being should teach such boys and girls belonging to the places aforesaid without requiring any salary; and she declared her will to be, that when any one or more of the trustees should die, it should be in the power of the major part of the freeholders within the manor of Oakworth to make choice of another person or persons to be a trustee or trustees of the said school; and she desired that the master for the time being should keep the school-house in good repair. The Free School at Harehill.

Trustees have been elected from time to time as directed.

The legacy of 200*l.* was laid out by the trustees in the year 1744, with 50*l.* more borrowed for the purpose, in the purchase of an estate called Whitehill, situate near Newsholme in this parish, which was conveyed to the uses of the charity.

The estate, including allotments since awarded to the charity on the inclosure of the commons in Keighley, comprises a farm-house, barn, and out-buildings, and 50 days work, or about 33 acres of land, and the whole is let to Joseph Heaton, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 33*l.* per annum, which is stated to be the fair annual value.

The sum of 30*l.*, the three first years interest of the legacy, was applied, with money raised by subscription, in building a school-house; and a dwelling-house for the master, containing four rooms, has since been erected, partly by subscription, and partly with the sum of 90*l.* borrowed for the purpose; and a further sum of 15*l.* also borrowed by the trustees has been laid out in inclosing a small piece of ground from the waste, which is attached to the school-premises.

The rents of the charity-estate are received by the trustees, and after deducting 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* a year for interest of the money borrowed, are paid to the master, who is appointed by the trustees with the concurrence of the heir-at-law of the founder. The school is conducted as a free-school for the education of children of inhabitants of the places mentioned in the will, and other children are instructed at the charge of their friends, the whole number at present being about 60. The scholars are instructed in English reading, and the free-scholars pay each 4*d.* a week for instruction in writing and arithmetic: no Latin is remembered ever to have been taught at the school.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-5, and in the Supplementary Digest, 1891:—

III.
General
Digest 1873
-5, and
Supple-
mentary
Digest 1891.

[* Probably an error for five.—G. W. W.]

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-5.

Keighley.

General
Digest,
1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.			Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.				Educa- tion.	Educa- tion of Dis- senters.	Distribu- tion of Money.	
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Stock.*	Divi- dends and Interest.						
KEIGHLEY.										
Bowcock	A. R. P. Houses, land, and ground- rents.	£ s. d. 694 8 2	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 694 8 2	£ s. d. 340 2 6	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 694 8 2
Poor's Estate	19 3 35	32 5 0	C.	68 12 3	2 1 2	34 6 2	30 11 0	—	—	34 6 2
*Free School	Houses and land.	300 0 0	C.	1,272 0 2	38 3 2	338 3 2	162 9 6	338 3 2	—	—
										Under the scheme established by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, a girl's school has been founded, and aid is given to "Trade School" for boys. Stock held by Official Trustees.
Tonson's School	House and 15 0 0	41 16 0	—	—	—	41 16 0	40 15 0	41 16 0	—	—
*Harehill School.	36 0 0	33 0 0	—	—	—	33 0 0	33 0 0	33 0 0	—	—
										Income subject to payment of 6½ per cent. interest of money borrowed for building school-house.
*Oakworth Hall Wesleyan Chapel.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										Founded by deed, 1822.
*Sykes' Head Wesleyan School.	Three cot- tages and 1 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	—	12 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	—
										Founded by award, about 1789.
*Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel in Lion Street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										Founded by deed, 1831.
*National School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
										Founded by deed, 1834.
						1,153 13 6	606 18 0	412 19 2	12 0 0	728 14 4

Under the scheme established by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, a girl's school has been founded, and aid is given to "Trade School" for boys. Stock held by Official Trustees.

Income subject to payment of £l. 16s. 6d., interest of money borrowed for building school-house.

Founded by deed, 1822.

Founded by award, about 1789.

Founded by deed, 1831.

Founded by deed, 1834.

Supplemen-
tary Digest,
1891.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.			Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.			
	Houses and Lands.	Acreage of Lands.		
KEIGHLEY.	A.	R.	P.	
*Particular Baptist Chapel and Burial Ground.	—			Indenture, 1820. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1880.
*Baptists' Burial Ground - -	—			Indenture, 1847 } Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1880.
*Baptist Minister's Residence - -	—			Indentures, 1851 }
*Wesleyan Chapel, Preacher's Residences, Schools, and Trust Property.	Chapel preacher's residences, schools, trust property, and appurtenances.			Indentures, 1763, &c.; 804½ square yards of land authorised to be sold, by Order of Charity Commissioners, 24th March 1891.
*Old Presbyterian Chapel and Minister's House at Upper Green.	Chapel house, hereditaments, and appurtenances.			Indentures, 1760, &c.
EASTWOOD.				
*National School - - -	Site and buildings.			Grant, 1857.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the charity is in possession of property unproductive of income, so far as yet known to the Commissioners. C. = Consols.

Register of
Unreported
Charities.

There are entries in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities relating to Bowcock's Charity, Oakworth Hall Wesleyan Chapel, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Sun Street, and the National School, the substance whereof, so far as is necessary for the purposes of this inquiry, is incorporated in the following Report under the proper titles.

IV. The Inquiry was held at the Municipal Offices.

There were present the Rev. Frederick Daustini Cremer, rector of Keighley; the Rev. John Haigh, congregational minister; Mr. John Brigg, J.P., alderman of the West Riding County Council, trustee of the Bowcock Charity and the old Presbyterian Chapel at Upper Green, and governor of the Drake and Tonson School and of the Trades School; Messrs. William Laycock and John Sugden, J.P., trustees of Bowcock's Charity and governors of the Drake and Tonson School; Messrs. William Town, William Lister Marriner, J.P., John Henry Craven, and Arthur Lister Haggas, trustees of Bowcock's Charity; Mr. J. R. Whitley, representing Mr. Jonathan Whitley, clerk to the Bowcock's trustees and secretary to the governors of the Drake and Tonson School; Mr. Craven Laycock, governor of the Drake and Tonson School; Mr. Joseph Summerscales, governor of the Drake and Tonson School and late churchwarden of Keighley; Mr. Alfred Lister, Borough Accountant, churchwarden, and treasurer of the Poor's Estate; Mr. Francis Williamson, trustee of the Harehill School; Mr. John William Hudson, treasurer of the Sykes Head School and Wesleyan Circuit Steward; Mr. Abraham Shackleton, trustee of Abraham Shackleton's Charity; Mr. W. A. Brigg, barrister-at-law; Mr. G. Burr, Town Clerk; Mr. A. B. Smith, representing the local Liberal Association, and others.

Keighley.
IV. Report
of Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

The population of the parish according to the Census Returns of 1891 was as follows:—

Census
Returns,
1891.

Township of Keighley	-	-	-	-	-	36,176
Ecclesiastical district of—						
Holy Trinity, Lawkholme	-	-	-	-	-	4,633
St. Andrew	-	-	-	-	-	13,016
St. Peter	-	-	-	-	-	6,064
Eastwood, St. Mary the Virgin	-	-	-	-	-	6,945
Ingrow, St. John with Hainworth (Bingley), part of	-	-	-	-	-	2,837
Christ Church, Oakworth	-	-	-	-	-	2,681
Total	-	-	-	-	-	36,176

Bowcock's Charity (see above, page 1).

Doubts having arisen as to whether the acting trustees, who had granted the leases numbered 4, 5, and 6 in the Report of 1827, (p. 1) and two other leases for 999 years, both dated 7th May 1827, and made to John Anderton and David Wilcock respectively, were legally appointed, and had such an interest in the legal estate as to have power to grant leases for so long terms, the trustees applied to Parliament to confirm their appointment and the leases. By the Private Act 4 Will. IV. c. 6, it was enacted that all the real estate of the Charity set out in the Schedule to the Act be vested in John Clapham, Thomas Dawson, Lupton Wright, William Shackleton, John Brigg, John Craven, and Abraham Wright, and their successors and assigns for ever, to their use, and they were declared to be trustees of the estates of Bowcock's Charity for Keighley to all intents and purposes whatsoever, with power to fill up vacancies in their number. The said leases were confirmed in all respects. The trustees were empowered to sell all or any part of the Charity estates, the proceeds to be paid into the Bank of England in the name and with the privity of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Chancery, to be placed to his account there *ex parte* "the trustees of the estates of Bowcock's Charity for Keighley," and invested by the said Accountant-General in navy victualling or Exchequer Bills. The proceeds were to be applied under the direction of the Court of Chancery in defraying the costs of obtaining the Act, in repaying to the trustees moneys advanced by them for repairs and improvements to the Charity estates, in paying the costs of applications to the Court, and of conveyances, and in effecting necessary repairs of houses and buildings belonging to the Charity, and in the event of there being a surplus, to invest such surplus, under the direction of the Court, in the purchase of freehold or copyhold, or freehold and copyhold messuages, lands, rents, tenements, or hereditaments of inheritance in fee simple situate or arising in England. The trustees were further empowered to grant building leases for terms not exceeding 999 years at the best and most improved yearly rent that could be obtained, and it was enacted that the rents payable on such demises should be paid to the trustees of the Charity, so as to be annexed to

Bowcock's
Charity.

Bowcock
Charity Act,
1834.

Keighley.
—
Bowcock's
Charity—
continued.

the reversion expectant on the termination of such demises, and that such rents should be subject to the charitable uses and trusts in the same manner as the reversion.

The trustees were empowered upon such sales or leases to enter into covenants for title, and for the preservation of open spaces, maintaining sewers or drains, and granting easements, and such covenants were to be binding upon the trustees and their successors and all claiming under them.

A Schedule was annexed to the Act, of which the following is a copy :—

No. 1.—A messuage or dwelling house, with a lawn in front thereof and garden behind the same, situate in Manningham Lane, in the township of Bradford, described in the demise* thereof to David Wilcock as containing in admeasurement along the side of the turnpike road 24 yards, and in depth northwardly 60 yards, and in the whole 1,440 superficial square yards, but by actual survey since the completion of the buildings thereon, containing in depth northwardly 63 yards or thereabouts, and in the whole 1,587 superficial square yards of ground, being part of a close called Hall Field, otherwise Springplace Close, and adjoining the north side of the Bradford and Keighley turnpike road, and demised to David Wilcock for a term of 999 years at an annual rent of 18*l*.

No. 2.—A messuage or dwelling house, with a garden in front and behind the same, situate in Manningham Lane aforesaid, adjoining south-eastward on the land demised to David Wilcock, and described in the demise* thereof to John Anderton as containing in admeasurement along the side of the turnpike road 22 yards, and in depth northwardly 60 yards, and in the whole, 1,320 superficial square yards, but by actual survey since the completion of the buildings thereon containing in depth northwardly 63 yards, or thereabouts, and in the whole 1,382 superficial square yards of ground, and demised to John Anderton for a term of 999 years, at an annual rent of 16*l*. 10*s*.

No. 3.—A piece of land agreed to be sold to Daniel Salt and George Haigh,† as trustees for the erection of a Dissenters' Chapel thereon, as the same is now fenced round, containing in admeasurement 3,031 superficial square yards, being part of and taken from the south-east corner of a field called Vicar's Closes, and situate at a place called Piper Grave, near Skinner Lane, in Bradford aforesaid, 3,000 yards, as per agreement, 1,050*l*. 31 yards, additional measure, 10*l*. 17*s*.

No. 4.—A stripe of land behind the aforesaid messuages and gardens, demised to David Wilcock and John Anderton for the whole length thereof and adjoining thereto, used as a garden by the said John Anderton; also another stripe at the east end of and adjoining to the said John Anderton's messuage, being part of and forming the entrance to the other part of the said field called Hall Field or Spring-place Close, with a small cowhouse erected thereon; also two closes of land lying south of the aforesaid stripes respectively, and containing in the whole, by admeasurement, 17,785 superficial square yards, in the occupation of the said John Anderton, at the annual rent of 26*l*.

No. 5.—Two closes of land, being the remainder of the said field called Hall Field, containing by admeasurement 15,349 superficial square yards, and now in the occupation of Matthias Whitehead, at the annual rent of 18*l*.

No. 6.—The remainder of the said closes called Vicar's Closes, now in two inclosures, and containing by admeasurement 26,339 superficial square yards, in the occupation of Peter Laycock, at the annual rent of 26*l*. 19*s*.

No. 7.—All that messuage or public inn known by the sign of the Bishop Blaize, together with a yard and three cottages, a brewhouse, back kitchen, two stables, and other appurtenances, situate in Westgate, in Bradford, and now in the occupation of Thomas Barraclough, at the annual rent of 105*l*.

This parcel includes a piece of ground, with the right of placing ashes thereon, containing 12 square yards, on the south side of Silsbridge Lane.

No. 8.—A plot of ground behind the last-mentioned premises, near a place called Leys, in Bradford aforesaid, whereon are erected a pipe manufactory, a whitesmith's shop, and seven cottages, with their respective appurtenances, and comprising 535 square yards of ground, demised to Thomas Barraclough for a term of 99 years at a ground rent of 10*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*.

No. 9.—Six cottages south of and contiguous to the last-mentioned premises, in the several occupations of Thomas Greenwood, James Macklay, Joseph Sagar, George Whiteley, Matthew Varey, and James Scholey, with the appurtenances, at an annual rent of 5*l*. 10*s*. each cottage.

No. 10.—A plot of ground fronting west of and contiguous to the last-mentioned premises, containing, by admeasurement, 242 square yards, whereon a file-maker's shop, a cottage, and other appurtenances are erected, demised to Miles Binns for a term of 99 years at an annual rent of 4*l*. 2*s*. 2*d*.

No. 11.—A plot of ground fronting west of and contiguous to the premises described in No. 8, containing, by admeasurement, 1,042 superficial square yards, with three cottages and a barn and other buildings thereon, demised to the said John Anderton for a term of 99 years at an annual rent of 20*l*.

No. 12.—A plot of ground lying southward of and contiguous to the last-mentioned premises, and extending to the Bradford Mill Goyte, and containing by admeasurement, 1,480*l*. superficial square yards, demised to the said John Anderton, with dye-houses and other erections thereon, for a term of 99 years, at the annual rent of 24*l*. 9*s*.

No. 13.—A parcel of ground extending from the last-mentioned premises to a place called the Leys, in Silsbridge Lane, in length 119 yards or thereabouts, and in mean breadth seven yards or thereabouts, and containing in the whole 830 superficial square yards or thereabouts, laid out, or intended so to be, as a road or way for the occupation of the adjoining premises.

R. A. PEACOCKE, Surveyor.

* [Dated 7th May 1827, and made as from 1st April 1827. There was a covenant in each lease that the trustees would convey the freehold to the lessee for 20 times the rent, which was thereupon to be extinguished. The reversion of No. 1 was sold to Willcock in 1835.]

† [It was apparently by these lessees that the title of the trustees was disputed. The reversion was sold immediately after the passing of this Act.]

The following notes of sales of parts of the Charity estates are extracted from the "Bowcock's Charity Estate Cash Book," which extends from 1834 to 1874:—

Keighley.
Bowcock's
Charity—
continued.

Date.	Entry.	Purchase Money.
		£ s. d.
1834. Dec. - -	Of Messrs. Salt and Haigh, Chapel Trustees, for 3,031 yards of ground at 7s. [Schedule to Act No. 3.]	1,060 17 0
1835. - - -	For purchase of David Wilcock's freehold ground containing 1,587 yards. [Schedule to Act No. 1.]	380 0 0
1838. Nov. 8 - -	Of Joshua Mann for 1,382 yards. [Schedule to Act No. 2]	345 10 0
1841. May 19 - -	Of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co. for 1,429 yards	893 2 6
1842. Mar. 4 - -	Of Wm. Fearnley for 321½ yards - - -	80 8 4
1844. Jan. - - -	Of Henry Leah, Esquire, for Fearnley's Assignees for 2,885 yards.	973 13 0
" June - - -	Of Henry Leah for 1,582½ yards - - -	336 0 0
1845. Feb. 22 - -	Of John Schofield for 367½ yards - - -	82 1 0
1847. Aug. 10 - -	Of James Green for 537½ yards - - -	268 16 8
1848. Jan. 19 - -	Of Leeds and Bradford Railway Company for 2a. Or. 26p.	2,499 7 0
1851. Apr. 24 - -	Of Mary Dodgson for 744 yards - - -	158 2 0
" Nov. 7 - - -	Of James Sutcliffe for 188 yards - - -	47 0 0
1852. Aug. 28 - -	Of James Brayshaw for 1,586 yards - - -	317 0 0
" Sept. 8 - - -	Of George Andrews for 975 yards - - -	220 4 3
1853. May 9 - - -	Of John Hargreaves for 1,432 yards - - -	286 8 0
1854. Nov. 9 - - -	Of William Marshall for 2,452 yards - - -	500 0 0
1855. Jan. 22 - -	Of Wm. Greenwood for 1,145¼ yards - - -	242 1 0
" July 3 - - -	Of John Beanland for 1,327 yards - - -	531 15 0
1856. Oct. 20 - -	Of John Sleight for 2,000 yards - - -	425 0 0
1860. July 10 - -	Of the Trafalgar Building Society - - -	808 6 8
1864. Dec. 6 - - -	Of Charles Waller for 1,692 yards - - -	338 10 0
1865. Mar. 1 - - -	Of Hill's Trustees for 1,966 yards - - -	417 15 6
1866. Feb. 23 - -	Of Samuel Hartley for 3,361½ yards - - -	798 7 1
1867. - - -	Of the Midland Railway or James Brayshaw - - -	260 0 0
1872. Nov. 26 - -	Of Charles Walter for 1,040 yards - - -	208 0 0

The trustees accordingly sold parcels of land amounting to at least 8a. 3r. 37p. between 1834 and 1872 for 12,478l. 5s. There does not seem to be any further evidence in the possession of the trustees as to these sales.

The purchase moneys arising from these sales were invested under the powers conferred by the Act in the purchase of freehold estates near Bradford and Keighley. The same "cash book" shows that the money received from the sales to Messrs. Salt and Haigh and David Wilcock was expended almost entirely "as per Report of J. Farrer, Esq., the Master in Chancery, in obtaining the Act of Parliament, and liquidating all "claims then subsisting, 1,369l. 12s. 9d."

The following were the estates purchased:—

Date.	Description of Property.	Purchase Money.
		£ s. d.
Dec. 1844 - - -	Royds Hall Estate, Bradford - - -	625 10 7
March 1845 - - -	Hague House, Thornton-in-Craven - - -	1,775 13 8
	Do. Solicitors', &c., costs } in effecting purchase }	251 19 6
Dec. 1849 - - -	Bogthorn and Ickornshaw or Farnhill Ing Estates (now called Bogthorn Farm, Keighley, and Stott Hill Farm, Cowling, Kildwick).	17 7 4
		1,800 0 0
Jan. 1850 - - -	Do. Solicitors' costs, &c. - - -	164 14 1
Aug. 1851 - - -	Schoolhouse Farm, Oxenhope, Bradford - - -	890 0 0
	Do. Solicitors' costs, &c. - - -	83 0 4
June 1857 - - -	Hainworth Farm, Keighley - - -	1,950 0 0
	The conveyance was not enrolled, and a confirmation had in consequence to be endorsed on the conveyance, dated 2nd March 1858, which was enrolled on the 30th April following. Payment of the purchase money having been delayed till then, a sum of interest was paid, amounting to - - -	126 18 8
1858 - - -	Do. Solicitors' costs, &c. - - -	218 10 8
" - - -	Do. Taxation of costs - - -	6 16 0
" - - -	Bogthorn Farm, Springhead, Keighley - - -	1,400 0 0
Aug. 1867 - - -	Do. Solicitors' costs - - -	177 10 0
	This conveyance was made subject to an easement reserved to John Sugden and the Parsonage of Oakworth to take water from a spring for the use of their estates.	

Keighley.
—
Bowcock's
Charity—
continued.

The unreasonable proportion which the solicitors' costs, occasioned by the necessity of obtaining the approval of the Court of Chancery on each purchase, bore to the amount of the purchase money, coupled with doubts as to whether the Act of 1834 empowered the trustees to convey reversions of long leases or sell estates acquired since the Act, induced the trustees to make use in future of the machinery provided by the Charitable Trusts Acts, and to effect all sales and purchases through the Charity Commissioners.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 1st November 1872, and amended 15th August 1873, the trustees sold to Henry King and Sons a close called the Acre, part of the farm called Farnhill Ing Top, at Cowling, in the parish of Kildwick (now known as Stott Hill Farm) containing 3a. 2r. 5p., and an additional strip containing 27p., forming the eastern extremity of an adjoining close called the Stott Field, for 2,895*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* Contrary to the direction of the Order, this sum was not paid over to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, but 284*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* was first deducted for the cost of sinking a well to supply the mills which Messrs. King and Sons proposed to build, without which Messrs. King and Sons declined to complete the purchase. The balance of 2,610*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* was paid over to the Official Trustees and invested in the purchase of 2,830*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees on the 24th March 1874, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the previous day. The Charity Commissioners sanctioned the expenditure of the 284*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* by an Order dated 7th August 1874.

On the 19th August 1876 the trustees purchased from Elizabeth Greenwood and others Goff Well Farm, at Hainworth, near Keighley, consisting of farm buildings and 17 closes of land, containing 41a. 3r. 21p., for 2,655*l.* This purchase was authorized by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 7th August 1874, and extended as to time by a further Order, dated 11th August 1876, and by the Order first mentioned it was directed that the purchase money, and the necessary costs of the conveyance should be provided out of money in the hands of the trustees, and by the sale of so much of the stock standing in the name of the Official Trustees to the credit of the Charity as would make up the remainder required.

The sum then in the trustees' hands was 830*l.*, representing the uninvested balance of purchase moneys arising from sales under the Act of 1834. There was, therefore, a balance of 1,825*l.* required to make up the purchase money, and this was obtained by the sale of 1,978*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* Consols, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 7th August 1874, leaving the sum of 852*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Consols to the credit of the Charity. The sale was not completed for a considerable time owing to the illness and death of Mr. Hodgson, the solicitor to the trustees. The sum of 830*l.* cash seems to have been made up partly of the Exchequer Bills then in Court, and partly of money on deposit in Court, and a sum of cash, all then standing in the name of the Paymaster-General. In March 1875 the exact sums were—

					£	s.	d.
Exchequer Bills	-	-	-	-	-	700	0 0
Cash on deposit	-	-	-	-	-	130	0 0
Cash	-	-	-	-	-	764	14 0

And the trustees made application to the Board for leave to petition the Court to transfer this money to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The Board gave its certificate on the 27th April 1875.

Upon the petition of the trustees, Vice-Chancellor Hall made an order, dated 25th June 1875, directing that the Exchequer Bills should be transferred to the Official Trustees; that the taxed costs of the petitions should be satisfied out of the cash, and and that the residue of the cash, and the whole of the cash on deposit, should be transferred, together with interest due on any of the above sums, to the Official Trustees. The costs, when taxed, amounted to 37*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the sum of 859*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* was paid over to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. Of this, the sum of 830*l.* was remitted by them to Mr. Jonathan Whitley, secretary to the trustees, to complete the purchase of Goff Well Farm, leaving a balance of 29*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, which sum was invested in 31*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* Consols, and that stock was, on the 8th November 1876, transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, pursuant to an Order of the previous day.

The Exchequer Bills were sold in January 1877 for 713*l.* 14*s.* Of this sum 102*l.* 3*s.* was remitted to the trustees to satisfy the costs of the conveyance of Goff Well Farm, and the balance of 611*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* was invested in 642*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Consols, which, on the

17th January 1877, were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charity—Keighley.
table Funds, pursuant to an Order of the previous day.

There were, therefore, then standing in the name of the Official Trustees to the credit of the Charity three several sums of Consols, namely, 852*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, 31*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, and 642*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, making a total of 1,525*l.* 3*s.* Bowcock's
Charity—
continued.

The following sales have taken place since 1876:—

Keighley.

Bowcock's
Charity—
continued.

Date of Order authorising Sale.	Property sold.	Area.	Purchaser.	Purchase Money.	To whom directed to be paid	Consols purchased.	Date of Order for transfer to Official Trustees.	
27 Feb. 1877	Part of Small Field, in Farnhill Ing Top Farm, at Cowling, in Kildwick.	1,043 sq. yds.	Cowling United Methodist Church.	£ s. d. 156 9 0	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	£ s. d. 949 5 10	29 May 1877.	
20 July 1877	Part of North Stott Field, in the same farm.	6,020 sq. yds.	Midland Railway Company.	752 10 0	"	1,358 16 11	13 Oct. 1877.	
4 Jan. 1878	Land and buildings in Bradford -	4,089 sq. yds.	"	1,296 0 0	"	365 1 2	25 June 1878.	
	Six pieces of land with buildings thereon, in Hallfield Street and Salem Street, in borough of Bradford, subject to a lease for 999 years, dated 26th July 1848.	943 sq. yds.		350 0 0				
17 Sept. 1878	Part of a field called Lower Hol- lings Hey, at Haworth, in parish of Bradford.	410 sq. yds.	Edward Moore	82 0 0	"	86 13 2	17 Dec. 1878.	
29 Nov. 1878	Several parcels of ground with six cottages and buildings there- on, in Keighley Street, Brad- ford, specified in a notice to treat, dated 27 March 1877, by the Corporation, under the Bradford Improvements Act, 1873.	—	Corporation of Brad- ford.	2,640 0 0	"	2,646 12 4	22 Apr. 1879.	
22 Aug. 1882	Part of North Stott Field at Cowling.	990 sq. yds.	Cowling United Me- thodist Free Church.	123 15 0	"	122 1 5	2 Jan. 1883.	The Order directed the money to be invested in Consols, but on the conversion in 1888, when the trustees sold out their stock and invested it in India 3 p. c. Stock, the Board permitted this sum of 6,226l. 13s. to be in- vested in the same stock.
24 Sept. 1889	Bishop Blaize public-house, shops, and other buildings between Westgate and Slabridge Lane, in Bradford.	497 sq. yds.	Corporation of Brad- ford.	6,250 0 0	"	6,226 13 0 (India 3 p. c.)	25 Nov. 1889	
1 Aug. 1890	Castle Inn, cottages, and other buildings in Bradford, subject to lease for 99 years from 1st May 1826, but with benefit of rent. The reversion of the lease for 99 years from 1st May 1826, to Thomas Barraclough, of land in Bradford (Schedule to Act of 1834, No. 8), with the build- ings thereon.	832 sq. yds.	"	1,258 0 0	"	1,298 11 7 (India 3 p. c.)	2 Oct. 1890.	

The whole of the estates in the town of Bradford, except such parts as are let for long terms, have now been sold. Keighley.

Negotiations are in progress for the sale of 1,600 square yards, being part of Stott Field and North Stott Field at Cowling, to William Bannister.

The trustees also propose to sell 93 square yards, being part of Lower Hollings Hey at Haworth, and adjoining land belonging to Mr. John Pighills.

Upon the passing of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the trustees elected to have the stock standing in the name of the Official Trustees, and amounting to 7,053*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, sold, and the stock was sold accordingly, producing 7,137*l.* 9*s.* This sum was invested in the purchase of 7,405*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* India Three per cent. Stock, and subsequent investments of money have been made in this stock. The amount now standing in the name of the Official Trustees is 14,931*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, the dividends whereof, amounting yearly to 447*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, are remitted through Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell & Co., to the account of the "Bowcock Charity Trustees, Keighley," with the Craven Bank, Keighley.

Bowcock's
Charity—
continued.

The real estate belonging to the Charity now consists of the following particulars:—

Present con-
dition of
estates and
adminis-
tration.

Description of Property.	Area.			Tenant's Name.	How held.	Gross Annual Income.	Deduction.	Net Annual Income.
	A.	B.	P.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Freehold farms:								
Bogthorn, near Keighley	17	2	13	Simpson, J. and W.	Yearly	36 0 0	0 2 6	35 17 6
Royds Hall, Bradford	9	2	21	Whitaker, J.	"	20 0 0	0 1 0	19 19 0
School House, Bradford	17	0	22	Holmes, Samuel	"	35 0 0	0 5 0	34 15 0
Stott Hill, Kildwick	23	0	15	Stephenson	"	34 0 0	0 5 0	33 15 0
Hainworth, Keighley	23	1	19	Whitaker, Rd.	"	64 10 0	0 18 6	63 11 6
Bogthorn, Keighley	35	0	33	Roe, J. F.	"	52 0 0	0 5 0	51 15 0
Hague House, Thornton-in-Craven.	33	3	11	Smalley, Jno.	"	55 0 0	0 5 0	54 15 0
Goff Well, Bingley	41	3	21	Wharfe, Thomas	"	65 0 0	0 5 0	64 15 0
Freehold Quarry, Bogthorn	—	—	—	Bancroft, F. and H.	"	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
" " "	—	—	—	Simpson, J. and W.	"	52 10 0	—	52 10 0
Ground rents:								
Bradford	—	—	—	Crabtree's Executors	999 years lease	53 18 6	—	53 18 6
"	1,436	sq. yds.		Trafalgar Building Society.	"	11 9 9	—	11 9 9
"	1,543	"		Taylor, Geo.	"	15 8 7	—	15 8 7
"	—	—	—	Fearnley, Wm.	"	3 14 1	—	3 14 1
"	—	—	—	Chas. Holgate	"	4 17 6	—	4 17 6
Utley, near Keighley	—	—	—	Oakworth Local Board.	Yearly	3 11 6	—	3 11 6
"	—	—	—	Midland Railway Company.	"	0 8 6	—	0 8 6
Shooting right at Stanbury	—	—	—	Sunderland, John	"	1 2 3	—	1 2 3
Plot of freehold land, Bogthorn	—	—	—	Taylor, John	"	1 0 0	—	1 0 0

The areas above set out are the original amounts when the farms were purchased, and are irrespective of sales which have since taken place. Even if the amount of land sold were deducted, it is improbable that the result would represent the present area, no recent survey having been made.

The ground rents in Utley are the original rent of 4*l.*, given by Isaac Bowcock.

The "shooting right at Stanbury," requires some explanation. It is held in respect of the Royds Hall Estate, the tenant of which, previous to 1628, had a right of common on Stanbury Moor. This land was included in the great "Ditchfield Grant" made by Charles I. to trustees for the Corporation of the City of London, in 1628 (Patent Roll. 4 Car., Parts 33 to 35), by the description of "the Manor of Bradford, and also "all those our rents of assise, as well of free tenants as of tenants at the will of the "Lord, and of natives or customary tenants in Bradford, Clayton, Oxenhope, Horton, "Manningham, Haworth, Bolingesheath, Stanbury, Allerton, and Wyke, within the "Manor or Lordship of Bradford." (*Ibid.*, Part 34, Roll B., m. 25.)

The said trustees for the Corporation sold the Manor to certain inhabitants of Bradford, who sold the wastes of Stanbury to trustees on behalf of the customary tenants (now enfranchised). The tenants thereupon, by mutual agreement, apportioned the wastes as to property, but left them undivided. The shooting over the entire moor is now owned in common by these tenants, and let annually by them, the rent being divided among them according to their apportioned shares in the property. The arrangement is one that gives rise to much trouble every year, owing to a lack of unanimity among the tenants.

The farms belonging to the Charity are for the most part grazing land, and they are let at their full improved value. The buildings are in good repair, and the trustees

Keighley.
Bowcock's
Charity—
continued.

take a pride in managing the estate well. Repairs to the estates generally have cost about 140*l.* a year on the average of the last 10 years. These have been necessary, and forced upon the trustees by the difficulty of finding tenants to take leases of the estates.

The income of the Charity consists of—

	£	s.	d.
(1.) The rents above mentioned, after deduction of allowances -	527	3	8
To which there is to be added a payment by the Telephone Company in respect of an easement of		3	0
(2.) Dividends on Consols -	447	18	8
(3.) Bank Interest on money on Deposit (1892) -	10	18	9
Total Income	986	4	1

The trustees generally retain in the bank a sum of between 300*l.* and 400*l.* to meet possible repairs, but, as has been above stated, not half of the lesser sum is on an average required. If the amount in hand reaches any considerable sum, it is invested in some security. Other usual payments are the secretary's salary of 20*l.*, solicitors' costs, varying from 5*l.* to 10*l.*; tithes, 10*l.* 7*s.*, fire insurance, now 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; hire of hall, 1 to 3 guineas; police assistance, 2*l.*; relieving officer's services, 10*s.*; rent audit dinners at the Bishop Blaize public-house, 10*l.* 8*s.* or in the event of their being no dinner, allowances of 1*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* to the tenants. The above sum includes 8*l.* expended in two half-yearly dinners for the trustees. It was intimated that this item would probably be discontinued. Other small sums are expended in stationery, postage, &c.

These annual expenses have varied in amount in the last few years, according to the sum necessary for repairs, from 100*l.* to 250*l.* In 1892, they amounted to 205*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and the remainder of the income was expended as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Keighley Cottage Hospital -	100	0	0
Trade School -	120	0	0
Doles -	545	18	0
Apprenticing -	2	0	0

The balance was deposited in the bank, where the trustees now have a reserve fund of above 420*l.*

On several occasions the trustees have considered the advisability of obtaining a scheme for the regulation of the Charity, and have approached the Charity Commissioners on the subject, but so far without deciding upon anything definite. It has been at times felt that the doles were a wasteful method of employing the money, but, on the other hand, Mr. John Brigg, who gave evidence on behalf of the trustees, stated that they were of opinion that on the whole the doles did a great deal of good, and they would be sorry to see them abolished; and now that a more searching investigation was being made into the applications each year, they thought that all serious objection to the dole would disappear. But although the system has not been discontinued, it has long been the policy of the trustees to increase as little as possible the total amount of the dole, whatever the increase in population might be, and therefore, with a steadily increasing income, the trustees have had to find new objects upon which to expend the revenues of the Charity.

About 20 years ago a yearly donation of 40*l.* was made to the Keighley Cottage Hospital, which was raised to 100*l.* in 1881, on the trustees finding how useful the hospital was; and that sum is now paid yearly. Mr. Brigg said this payment originated from a suggestion made by the Charity Commissioners.

About the same period, and in consequence of suggestions made from the same source, the trustees began to apply some of the income to educational purposes. After a short time the present system was established, whereby payments in the nature of maintenance money are made to the parents of children who have entered the Trade School and Girls' School with scholarships from Public Elementary Schools. In ordinary course these children would only remain at the Secondary School for a year or two, and would then be withdrawn by the parents to become "half-timers." The trustees, however, by the offer of these payments induce the parents to pay the school fees and permit their children to remain at school. The schoolmaster or schoolmistress is the intermediary. They recommend the cases which require assistance, and make a return to the trustees of the attendances of the children. The trustees then pay the money over to the trustees of the School, who, in their turn, pay it to the parents.

The payment is generally continued for two years only, but there is no hard and fast rule, and if the schoolmaster or schoolmistress were to advise payment for another year the advice would be accepted. The trustees in all cases reserve a discretion as to the amount they will pay.

In this manner from 70*l.* to 120*l.* has been given yearly in sums varying from 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to 10*l.* The payments made in 1892 were—

	£	s.	d.
In respect of one scholar - - - - -	7	12	6
„ nine scholars - - - - -	5	7	6 each
„ four „ - - - - -	10	0	0 „
„ twelve „ - - - - -	2	0	0 „

making a total of 120*l.* Of these the four above-mentioned were girls, and the others were boys, for whom on the average 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* each was paid, the larger payment to the girls being necessitated by their having to be dressed well enough to take their places in school beside girls of a much wealthier class.

The doles are limited to inhabitants of the ancient parish of Keighley who are not in receipt of parochial relief. A list is kept, which is unlimited as to numbers, and which is made up from the several lists kept by the trustees, who are chosen from all parts of the parish, and each of whom is responsible for the applications coming from the district in which he resides. Once on the list the recipients remain on it, subject to a periodical inquiry by the trustees and the relieving officer into their circumstances, and receive each year the same sum, but the trustees have passed a resolution that claims must be made anew every year, and new applications are carefully investigated with the help of the relieving officer. The relieving officer receives an annual fee of 10*s.* for his services. To those who from sickness or infirmity are unable to attend the distribution, the money is taken by the trustee residing in their locality; and to obviate abuse of this system there is a rule that no one trustee shall distribute more than 10*l.* in this manner.

Preference is given to those above 60 years of age, but no distinction of sex or denomination is made. The distribution takes place on the Tuesday after the longest and shortest days, at the largest public room that can be obtained. In June 1893, the Mechanics' Institute was taken, and a rent of three guineas paid; previous to that the Temperance Institute was hired at a rent of two guineas. The assistance of constabulary is also required, and costs 2*l.* on each occasion.

Money is always given in sums of from 3*s.* to 2*l.*, but generally in sums of 5*s.*, 10*s.*, 15*s.*, and 1*l.* In this way relief is given to about 1,500 persons yearly. The larger sums are given under special circumstances to persons in distress through sickness or inability to find work, but in no case is relief given if the claimant is making more than he would be allowed by the guardians. Slightly more is given to the head of a family than the guardians would allow. Doles are not given to more than one in a family; the one exception known to Mr. Brigg being of an old blind woman and her daughter who had been deserted by her husband.

The total amount given was, up to 1889, 485*l.* 15*s.* yearly; in 1890, 532*l.* 10*s.*; in 1891, 544*l.* 2*s.*; and in 1892, 545*l.* 18*s.*

Part of the income is applied in apprenticing, as directed by Isaac Bowcock's will, but there are few applications for this benefit, not more than one in each half-year, and sometimes none. The trustees pay the cost of the indentures, and after the first year give the boy 1*l.*

No money is any longer given towards setting up in trade, the trustees being of opinion that it is "better to furnish heads than pockets."

New trustees have been appointed from time to time under the powers conferred by the Act of 1834. The present trustees are—

William Town, Bingley.
 William Lister Marriner, J.P., Keighley.
 John Brigg, J.P., Kildwick.
 William Laycock, Bolton Park, Skipton.
 John Sugden, J.P., Hamworth, Oakworth.
 John Henry Craven, Keighley.
 Arthur Lister Haggas, Oakworth, Keighley.

The Poor's Estate (see above, page 2).

By Deed Poll dated 24th February 1633, Isabel Hall, of Keighley, widow, gave The
 "unto the poor people inhabiting or which shall inhabit within the town and Poor's
 Estate.

Keighley.
The Poor's
Estate—
continued.

"parish of Keighley, and within the several towns and villages of Greenhill, "Gilstead, Prieststrop, Micklethwait within the parish of Bingley," the sum of 30*l.* (which she had already paid into and which then was in the hands of Matthew Rawson, of Beckfoot, and Robert Taylor, of Keighley, or their assigns), in manner following, that was to say, as to 20*l.*, part of the said sum of 30*l.*, in Matthew Rawson's hands, that Matthew Rawson was to pay to her, Isabel Hall, or her assigns, yearly, during her life, the sum of 30*s.*, upon the feast days of St. Matthias the Apostle, and as to the 10*l.*, the remainder of the said sum of 30*l.* in Robert Taylor's hands, that Robert Taylor should pay to her yearly during the said term and at the said time the sum of 14*s.*, to the end that she might distribute the same unto the said poor people of Keighley and Bingley parish as she should think most meet and expedient during her lifetime; and that within one month after her decease Matthew Rawson should pay 10*l.*, being one half of the said sum of 20*l.* in his hands, to certain persons in trust for the poor of Bingley, and as to the other 10*l.* in Matthew Rawson's hands, and the 10*l.* in Robert Taylor's hands, that they should within one month after her decease pay the same to Thomas Brown, of Keighley, clerk, and three others, their heirs and assigns, or some of them, whom she also appointed to receive the same, and with the parson, churchwardens, and overseers for the poor of Keighley town and parish aforesaid for the time then being, and their successors for ever, to employ the said sum of 20*l.* for the use, benefit, and good of the poor people of Keighley town and parish, and that the use and benefit thereof as by them yearly made should also by them, or the greater number of them, be distributed amongst the said poor people of the town and parish of Keighley aforesaid, upon the feast day of St. Matthias the Apostle, from year to year successively for ever.

Francis Smith, of Utley, at some date unknown gave 5*l.* to the use of the poor of Keighley.

Henry Smith, of Utley, at some date unknown gave 5*l.* to the like use.

Richard Wright, of Scoles, by his will at some date unknown gave 20*s.* to the like use.

The four sums above mentioned of 20*l.*, 5*l.*, 5*l.*, and 1*l.*, were laid out in the purchase of land. By Indenture dated 28th March, 19 Charles II. (1667), John Nunnes, of Houghton, yeoman, conveyed to Thomas Danby, parson of Keighley, and John Hoylo and three others, churchwardens, and John Smith and three others, overseers of the poor of Keighley parish, and their successors for ever, in consideration of 31*l.*, being the amounts above mentioned, the closes following:

	A.	R.	P.
Sugden Ravenroyd, - - - containing	1	0	0
Two Smalltailes in Fairlack-holme - - - - - "	0	2	0

both in Keighley, to and for the proper use and behoof of the poor people then inhabiting, or that should thereafter inhabit, within the town and parish of Keighley for ever.

By his will, dated 23rd April 1681, *George Clapham*, of Exley-head, bequeathed to the rector and churchwardens and overseers of Keighley the sum of 20*l.*, the yearly interest whereof should be by them distributed to and amongst the most necessitous poor people of the parish of Keighley, at their houses, upon the feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle for ever. And his true intent was that this his gift should be for a comfortable refreshment of the said poor people over and besides their allowance from the parish, for their necessity at other times.

This legacy was invested in land in the following manner:—

By Indentures of Lease and Release, the Release being dated 17th May, 12 Will. III. (1700), Robert Denbigh, of Keighley, yeoman, conveyed to Miles Gale, rector of Keighley, John Clapham, of Utlay, and three others, churchwardens, and Jonas Tonson and three others, overseers of the poor of Keighley, in consideration of 20*l.*, a close of land formerly called Bird-Royd, and then known by the name of Fidle, containing by estimation one day's work, in Keighley, with the appurtenances, to the uses expressed in *George Clapham's* will above set out.

By his will dated 26th October, 2 James II. (1686), *John Clapham*, of Thwaites, in the parish of Keighley, devised unto his brother, *Christopher Clapham*, and *Abraham Beanlands*, of Exley-head, their heirs and assigns, a close called Stubbings, lying and being at Ingrow Wood, being part of a parcel of land called Ingrow Wood, in the parish of Keighley, with the appurtenances, on trust to pay the yearly rents and profits thereof unto the ministers and churchwardens of the parish church of Keighley, for the time being for ever, so as they might yearly and every year distribute and pay the

same rents and profits upon the feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle, to and amongst the most indigent and necessitous poor of the parish of Keighley at their houses, and besides their usual allowances from the parish for ever, and for their refreshment, but not mitigate or lessen such relief as the parish ought to give to them.

By the award, dated 18th September 1782, made under the Keighley, Thwaites, and Newsholme Enclosure Act, 20 Geo. III., a piece of land lying on the common called Blackhill, and numbered 101, containing 10a. 1r. 16p., was allotted in respect of the Ingrow or Stubbings Estate to the trustees for the poor of Keighley. The award affords no information as to who these were.

The original estates, with the exception of a small piece mentioned below, still belong to the Charity, and the rector and churchwardens act as the trustees and owners of the legal estate. The overseers have long taken no part in the administration of the Charity, and in fact they are not mentioned in the Report of 1827, but they are appointed trustees equally with the rector and churchwardens by all the foundation deeds, except John Clapham's, and even now they are scheduled in the rate-books as being owners together with the churchwardens of Keighley of the Lawkholme and Stockbridge Closes. In the case of John Clapham's Bequest, where they are not mentioned, neither were the rector and churchwardens made trustees except for the purpose of distributing the money, and the legal estate was vested in Christopher Clapham and Abraham Beanlands, their heirs and assigns. In the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations, 1786, John Clapham and John Craven are mentioned as the then trustees of John Clapham's Charity estate, while for all the others the rector, churchwardens, and overseers are mentioned as the trustees. The two trustees mentioned, namely, John Clapham and John Craven, were probably the heirs of Christopher Clapham and Abraham Beanlands, and, as there has been no conveyance of the legal estate since then, their heirs are the owners of the legal estate in the Stubbings.

In 1866 the rector and churchwardens purported to convey to the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway Company, under the provisions of the Lands Clauses Act, half an acre of the said Stubbings at Ingrow, and the proceeds were invested in the purchase of the sum of 68*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Consols, which now stands in the names of the rector and churchwardens, and produces an income of 1*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

It was proposed in 1874 to sell the remainder of the Stubbings, but the local opposition to the sale seemed to the Charity Commissioners to be sufficient to justify them in withholding their consent at that time. No further attempt has been made to dispose of this land.

The old names of the closes are lost, and the acreage differs somewhat from that stated in the Report of 1827. The following rental shows the present names of the closes, followed in brackets by the ancient names, which are supposed to correspond with them:—

Land.	Area.	Tenant.	Rent.
	A. R. P.		£ s. d.
Blackhill (Poor's Allotment) - -	10 2 33	Richard Harrison - - -	20 0 0
Stockbridge (Fiddle) - - -	0 1 38	T. E. Smith - - -	2 0 0
Lawkholme (Sugden Raven Royd, and Low Lawkholme).	1 3 38	Jesse Judson - - -	5 0 0
Bracken Bank (Stubbings):	1 2 7	W. and S. Summerscale's Sons -	8 0 0
Lower Poor Field, 1a. 2r. 35p. -	5 1 5	Robert Clough - - -	13 10 0
Upper Poor Field, 3a. 2r. 10p. -			
	20 0 1		48 10 0

There are no buildings on any of these closes, all of them being fields forming part of larger farms. The tenancy is yearly in each case, and the lands are let up to their full annual value. Except for an occasional payment for drainage, the whole income of the Charity, amounting, with the dividend on the Consols, to 50*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, is available for distribution in doles.

The income is applied in the relief of the necessitous poor, the old in distress, and widows with children, without distinction of creed.

The method of distribution is as follows:—The treasurer to the Charity, who is one of the four churchwardens of the ecclesiastical parish of Keighley, receives the rents of the real estate and the dividends on the Consols. He keeps a list of applicants for the dole, which was handed to him by his predecessor, and which he in turn will hand to his successor. The modern parish of Keighley is divided into three districts for the

Keighley.
The Poor's
Estate—
continued.

Keighley.
The Poor's
Estate—
continued.

purpose of distribution, and a district is allotted to each of three out of the four churchwardens, omitting the villages of Utley and Braithwaite, for which local representatives are chosen. There are, in addition, the modern ecclesiastical districts of St. Peter, Keighley; St. Mary, Eastwood; Holy Trinity, Lawkholme; St. John, Ingrow; and Christ Church, Oakworth. Twice a year, about St. Matthias' and St. Thomas's days, the churchwardens of Keighley settle the list of recipients and the amount that they are to receive, having previously acquired such information relative to the applicants as could be obtained from collectors for the Corporation and the like. Mr. J. Summerscales said that when he was churchwarden they invariably consulted the parish officers, but it does not seem to be usual now to do so. The money is then divided up among the several districts of Keighley parish, the two villages, and the other parishes, according to the number of persons on the list belonging to each of those places; the sums allotted are sent to the churchwardens of the respective parishes and the representatives of the villages, to be by them distributed, and the churchwardens of the parish of Keighley receive and are responsible for the distribution of the sum allotted to their several respective districts.

The distribution last year was as follows :—

Parish.	Amount.	
	St. Matthias.	St. Thomas.
Keighley :	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Thomas Bairstow - - - - -	5 5 0	4 5 0
John Mitchell - - - - -	4 6 0	3 7 0
Alfred Lister - - - - -	5 5 0	5 5 0
Keighley, St. Peter's - - - - -	2 5 0	1 15 0
Eastwood, St. Mary's - - - - -	4 0 0	3 2 0
Lawkholme, Holy Trinity - - - - -	1 10 0	1 10 0
Ingrow, St. John's - - - - -	1 0 0	1 15 0
Oakworth, Christ Church - - - - -	2 10 0	2 0 0
Villages :		
Braithwaite - - - - -	1 0 0	0 15 0
Utley - - - - -	1 0 0	—
	27 15 0	23 14 0

There are four churchwardens of the ecclesiastical parish of Keighley, but it will be seen that only three took part in the distribution. The rector never distributes.

The sums given vary from 1s. to 2s. 6d. Mr. Alfred Lister, the present treasurer, stated that he had in the course of the year relieved between 120 and 130 persons, which, on the basis of the lesser number, gives an average of 1s. 9d. per head. It is impossible when dealing with numbers so large that the churchwardens can have personal knowledge of all the cases; it was even said that the number of applicants caused the churchwardens so much personal trouble that they did their best not to encourage them.

At one time the distribution used to be in the vestry, but as it was found that much of the money went straight into the public-houses, the system was discontinued, and the money is now carried to the houses of the recipients, as prescribed by the wills of George Clapham and John Clapham. As is also prescribed by those wills, the money is given irrespective of the question whether the recipients obtain relief from the rates; and in fact many of them do. Care is taken that only one person in any household receives the money.

The rector is of opinion that, although a distribution in doles is by no means the best manner in which the money could be administered, the Charity on the whole does more good than harm, and that the money was well spent. This opinion was confirmed by the churchwardens.

The churchwardens make no return of the details of the payments made by them, nor are the accounts rendered at a vestry meeting.

Drake's and Tonson's Charity (see above, page 2).

Drake
and Tonson.
Charity.

For the origin of this Charity see the Report of 1827 under the title of the Free School. An ancient manuscript book,* dated 1713, and written by the Rev. Milo or Miles Gale, Rector of Keighley, contains a copy of the will of John Green, dated August 21,

* Now in the possession of Messrs. Wright and Waterworth, Solicitors, Keighley.

1713, whereby after reciting that John Drake had given 25*l.* for ever towards the maintenance and keeping of a free school in Keighley, and had settled the same by a freehold estate, John Green "for the more better and the more sure indowment of the said free school aforesaid," gave, devised, and bequeathed the sum of 100*l.*, the same to be settled on a good and sure freehold estate of inheritance for and towards the said free school so settled or intended to be settled by the said John Drake on the said sure and good foundation for that purpose for ever, and he appointed his daughter Mary, wife of William Bawdwen, of Carrhead, in the parish of Kildwick, to be his sole executrix. He died in November 1715.

Keighley.
—
Drake and
Tonson
Charity—
continued.

Of this bequest not a trace is to be found. It is recited in Thomas Gent's History of Ripon, 1733, as if the money had been actually paid over, but there is no further mention of it, and it had no doubt disappeared before the inquiry of 1827.

In 1833 the trustees effected an exchange of part of their estates, giving 3*a.* 3*r.* 30*p.*, situate at Eastwood, part of the Drake Estate, to William Sugden, Esq., and receiving in exchange from him 4*a.* 0*r.* 6*p.*, situate at Flosh, near Keighley. No deed of exchange was executed, and the omission was not supplied until 1869, when the trustees, intending to sell this field, found that they had no written title. On the 2nd July 1869, the Charity Commissioners made an Order authorizing the trustees to execute the necessary assurance for the completion of the exchange with the trustees of the will of John Greenwood Sugden, son and successor in title of William Sugden above-mentioned.

Upon this plot the erection of a new school was commenced in 1857: To obtain the money necessary for the purpose the trustees sold, in pursuance of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 25th October 1858, a field at Lawkholme, containing, together with the bed of the River Aire to mid-stream, so far as contiguous thereto, 2*r.* 15½*p.*, to John Smith, for 46*l.* By another Order, dated 18th January 1859, the Charity Commissioners sanctioned the sale to Samuel Blakey Clapham, for 550*l.*, of a close of land at Eastwood, in Keighley, called Round Hill, containing 2*a.* 2*r.* 32*p.*

The estimated cost of the new building was 713*l.* 18*s.*, so that more money than had been obtained by these sales was required to carry out the work. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 29th April 1859, the trustees were permitted to erect the school, to apply the above two sums of purchase money towards the cost thereof, and to raise a sum not exceeding 400*l.* by mortgage of any part of the property belonging to the Charity, at a rate of interest not exceeding 5*l.* per cent. per annum, on condition that the trustees should repay within 20 years from the 24th June 1859 the sum borrowed, and should for this purpose set apart yearly out of the income of the Charity the sum of 20*l.* at least, and invest the same in Government or other proper securities, to accumulate at compound interest, until the principal debt should be discharged.

Another portion of the field at Flosh, containing 448½ square yards, was sold to Abraham Crabtree, for 56*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* By the Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 15th February 1861, authorising this sale, it was directed that the purchase money should be remitted to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be by them invested in Three per cent. Consols. The sum of 51*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, being the amount of the purchase money, less the surveyor's charges, was so remitted and invested by the Official Trustees in the purchase of 56*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees on the 7th January 1864, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the previous day.

Another portion of the same field, containing 1,174½ square yards, was sold pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 9th June 1868, to William Lund, for 205*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* The trustees proposed to apply the purchase money towards payment to the Duke of Devonshire for a strip of land, containing 6,050 square yards, lying between the land belonging to the school and the railway, which had been bargained for at the time of building the school, but not yet purchased owing to want of funds. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4th December 1868, authority was given to the trustees to apply the sum of 205*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* as the purchase money for the said plot, namely, 181*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount fixed by an agreement made in March 1859, between the trustees and the Duke of Devonshire, and the costs attending the purchase, and the costs of making roads, fences, &c.

The difficulty as to the title of the Flosh field was made good in 1869, as has been stated. Since then the following sales of parts of that field have taken place:—

Keighley.
Drake and
Tonson
Charity—
continued.

Date of Order sanctioning Sale.	Description of Land.	Area.	Purchaser.	Purchase Money.	Consols purchased.	Date of Order directing transfer to Official Trustees.
		sq. yds.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23 March 1869	Plot of land - -	368	Henry Lister Dey -	82 16 0	253 13 10	4 Jan. 1870.
20 July 1869 -	Do. - -	610	Jabez Pickles -	152 10 0		
18 Feb. 1870 -	Plot of land in Drake Street.	417	James Smith -	104 5 0		
29 March 1870	Plot of land in Skip-ton Road.	1,021	Jonathan Mattock -	255 5 0	507 4 1	8 Nov. 1870.
" Nov. " -	Do. do. -	451 $\frac{1}{2}$	William Henry Bailey	112 16 8		
21 " Nov. 1871 -	Two parcels of meadow.	782	Seth Waring -	195 10 0	247 12 6	28 May 1872.
12 Jan. 1872 -	Parcel of meadow -	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	Joseph Bowen -	52 2 6		
26 Apr. 1872 -	Do. -	278	W. J. L. Steel -	69 10 0	74 3 0	6 May 1873.
29 Oct. 1872 -	Do. -	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	John Sugden -	52 2 6		
" Aug. 1873 -	Do. -	220	Richard Booth -	55 0 0	115 19 4	21 Jan. 1873.
" Apr. 1874 -	Do. -	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	George Grace -	52 2 6		
17 Apr. 1874 -	Do. -	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	Francis Whitaker -	52 2 6	113 3 8	11 Dec. 1873.
23 July 1880	Field -	1,313 $\frac{3}{4}$	George Wilkinson -	328 8 9		
3 Feb. 1888 -	Piece of land -	450	Midland Railway Company.	2,000 0 0	350 16 0	27 May 1874.
25 March 1891	Do. -	1,917 $\frac{3}{8}$	Thomas Moore -	123 15 0		
			Keighley Primitive Methodists' Chapel Trustees.	527 5 4	2,022 15 1	22 Dec. 1880.
					123 15 0 (New Consols).	24 Apr. 1888.
					553 11 3 (India 3 per cent. Stock).	

Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 5th June 1874, the governors, although by the Scheme of 1871 the management only of Tonson's Charity had been vested in them, sold to John Haggas for 1,000*l.* a dwelling-house and outbuildings (known by the name of the Old Workhouse), and a yard, garden, and two closes of land, in the township of Keighley, containing 2a. 0r. 7p., bounded on the west by the highway leading from Keighley to Oakworth. This was the estate at Exley Head given by Jonas Tonson. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 14th July 1874, the sum of 1,078*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Consols purchased with the said sum of 1,000*l.* was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Under the powers conferred upon them by the Keighley Waterworks Extension and Improvement Act, 1869, the Keighley Local Board purchased for 83*l.* 15*s.* the easement of laying water pipes through certain fields at Stanbury, in the township of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, being the estate at Ponden belonging to the Tonson Charity. The pipes were carried a distance of 335 yards, and occupied an area of 2r. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ p. Sanction was given to this sale by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 26th November 1878, which further directed that the purchase money should be remitted by the governors to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds for investment in their name in Consols. The purchase money never was so remitted, and it is said that it was expended at the time as revenue.

The last-mentioned sale brought to light the fact that the Scheme of 1871 had omitted to vest the real estate belonging to the Tonson Charity in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and that the old trustees, John Carter, Joseph Smith, and Edward Brown, Esquires, were still owners of the legal estate, although they had been deprived of the management of the Charity. The omission was supplied by an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 25th April 1879, vesting the real estate at Ponden (being all that was left of the Tonson Charity Estates), consisting of a messuage and outbuildings and 15 acres of land, in the said Official Trustee, and the management in the governors of the Grammar School under the Scheme of 1871.

In consequence of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the governors made application to the Charity Commissioners to have the sums of 4,836*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Three per cent. Consols, and 123*l.* 15*s.* Two and three-quarter per cent. Consols, being the proceeds of the above-mentioned sales (excepting that dated 1891), sold out and re-invested in India Three per cent. Stock. Pursuant to two Orders of the Charity Commissioners, dated respectively the 15th and the 16th May 1888, the sums of Consols were sold out, and realised respectively 4,894*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 122*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, which sums were thereupon invested in a joint sum of 5,205*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*

To that sum has been added the amount of the same stock purchased in 1891, and the total stock now standing to the credit of the governors is 5,759*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, producing an annual income of 172*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

The real estate of the Charity consists of the particulars set out in the following Schedule. All of it except the Ponden Estate is in the borough of Keighley, and the

Present
endowment.

whole estate of the Charity is held on yearly tenancies. The property is very productive and as some is now required for town improvements the Charity is likely to gain in wealth.

Keighley.
—
Drake and
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continued.

Description of Property.	Tenant's Name.	Gross Annual Income.
		£ s. d.
Garden	Sheppard, E.	1 0 0
Farm at Ponden	Firth, G.	36 0 0
Warehouse	King, A. and C.	14 0 0
Right of lights	" "	0 4 6
Shop	Foster, J.	32 0 0
Warehouse	Smith, John	3 10 0
Shop	Crabtree, J. L.	30 0 0
Shop	Overend, J.	17 0 0
House	Laverack Misses	9 0 0
Shop and yard	Maltby, J.	54 0 0
House and shop	Mitchell, D.	33 6 0
Shop	Groves, James	42 12 0
House and shop	Robinson, C.	42 0 0
Shop and other premises	Reeday, T.	32 10 0
Shooting right on Stanbury Moor in respect of Ponden Farm.	Sunderland -	1 16 9
House	Walters, Miss	14 0 0
Total Annual Income from Real Estate		£356 13 3

Down to the date of the Schemes of 1871 the two schools were conducted in practically the same manner as is described in the Report of 1827. Mr. J. G. Fitch's Report as an Assistant Commissioner under the Schools Inquiry Commission describes the state of the Drake school as he found it in 1865 (Schools Inquiry Commission Report, vol. XVIII., p. 147). He reported that the trust was administered by six feoffees resident in the parish, of whom the rector was one *ex-officio*, and that they had departed from the intentions of the founder only so far as the celibacy of the master was concerned, and in establishing a system of fees for instruction in subjects not prescribed by the founder's will. These charges were 2s. 6d. per quarter for reading, writing, and arithmetic; 5s. for the same together with ornamental writing, geography, and composition; 2s. 6d. per quarter for mathematics and book-keeping; and 3s. for drawing and history. An attempt by the master to improve the class attending the school by charging a quarterly fee of 10s. 6d. indiscriminately provoked such opposition from the townspeople that the above fees were settled as a compromise (*Ibid.*, vol. IX., p. 149). The result, Mr. Fitch wrote, was that the school was forsaken by the well-to-do people, and the standard of education fell very low. The master, Mr. Crabtree, was trying his best, but was hampered by the irregularity of the attendance of the boys, by early and capricious removals from school, by the want of co-operation of the parents, and by the impossibility of aiming at a higher education with such a class of pupils. Latin was barely begun in the school, and the standard of proficiency in other subjects was not good, except in history and geography. The school building, which was adapted for 100 boys, had only 42 in attendance on the day of Mr. Fitch's visit, all being of the trading class, and living in the immediate neighbourhood.

The master received from the endowment 100l.; from school fees, 53l.; and in lieu of a residence, 30l.; in all, 183l. He had six boarders at his house, who were the sons of manufacturers, and paid, those under 10, 26l. 5s., and those over 10, 31l. 10s. yearly.

The Tonson School was still conducted in the room attached to the old school building, in the heart of the town. This part of the Charity seemed to be worse than useless. The master or usher was appointed by the master of the Drake School, and received 21l. from the endowment. He taught about 20 little children on payment of 2d. per week, but they learned little or nothing.

From the negotiations leading to the Schemes of 1871, it appears that Mr. Crabtree built a house for himself at a cost of 1,000l., the feoffees agreeing in consideration thereof to allow him 30l. a year. In 1870 Mr. Crabtree had increased the number of boarders to 12, but the number of day scholars had diminished.

Keighley.
 Drake and
 Tonson
 Charity—
continued.

Schemes of
 1871.

The usher in Tonson's School, Mr. William Plummer, was then teaching 28 scholars, the average attendance being 25. They paid 2*d.* a quarter for the use of books supplied by him, 1*d.* a week for firing, 2*d.* a week for writing and ciphering, and there were 16 paying 3*d.* a week, and 12 paying 1*d.* a week. Mr. Plummer's income from endowment and fees amounted to from 43*l.* to 45*l.* annually.

In 1870 two schemes for the management of the Drake and Tonson Schools were published by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, which were eventually approved by Her Majesty on the 29th June 1871. The first scheme related to Drake's School, and the second to Tonson's School.

By the former it was declared that the object of the Foundation should be to supply a liberal and practical education to boys and girls by means of a school or schools in the parish of Keighley (clause 1). A Governing Body of 15 persons was formed, of whom three were to be *ex-officio* governors, namely, the rector of Keighley, the chairman of the Keighley School Board, and the president of the Keighley Mechanics' Institute, if willing to act; four were to be representative, and to be elected—two by the committees of the Keighley Mechanics' Institute and the Keighley School of Science and Art, jointly, and two by the Keighley Local Board of Health, each of whom should hold office for four years, and be eligible for re-election; and provision was made that women should be eligible as Representative Governors; and eight were to be Coöptative Governors, of whom four should always be women, to hold office for 10 years, and be capable of re-election. It was provided, as required by sec. 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, that religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship should not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a governor (cl. 2 to 12). After the usual management clauses the Scheme abolished all jurisdiction of the ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of any master, and it removed Mr. Abraham Crabtree from the mastership of Keighley Grammar School and Mr. William Plummer from the mastership of Tonson's School and assigned them annual pensions for life of 70*l.* and 20*l.* respectively (cl. 31 and 32).

The Scheme then directed that the governors should apply the funds of the trust for the establishment and maintenance of a 'Girls' school in Keighley and towards the support of the Trade School established in connection with the Keighley Mechanics Institute and the Keighley School of Science and Art (cl. 33).

The payment was to be made to the managers of the Trade School subject to these conditions:

- (1.) In addition to certain branches of science and art, the instruction should include the English language and literature, geography, mathematics, and some one foreign language (cl. 34 (1.)).
- (2.) Whenever the number of scholars should amount to 100, exhibitions in the proportion of one for every 10*l.* received from the governors should be provided by the managers, tenable for two years, entitling the holders to gratuitous instruction at the Trade School, and open to competition to candidates from the parish of Keighley who had passed the Government Inspector's examination in the highest prescribed subjects, and earned for their school the grant paid by the Committee of the Privy Council (cl. 34 (2.)).
- (3.) The sections 15, 16, and 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, as to religious instruction and worship and the rights of conscience should be faithfully observed (cl. 34 (3.)).

Failing compliance with these conditions, the money that would otherwise be paid to the Trade School was to be expended for the extension and improvement of the Girls' school, or for the establishment of exhibitions in connection with it, or for such purposes as the Charity Commissioners should approve (cl. 35).

As regarded the Girls' School, the Drake Grammar School buildings and playground at Floss were appropriated as a Day School for girls. A principal teacher was to be obtained by open competition, who should be appointed and dismissed, after certain formalities, by the governors, and she should have the sole power of appointing and dismissing assistant teachers; she should receive a fixed stipend of 80*l.* a year and a capitation payment of not less than 1*l.* nor more than 2*l.* a year (cl. 36 to 49).

The Scheme then provided that the entrance fee should not exceed 10*s.*, and that no tuition fee should be less than 4*l.* or more than 8*l.* a year; that no girl should be admitted into the school unless she had attained the age of seven years, or remain in it

beyond the end of the school term in which she attained the age of 17 years, and that no girl should be admitted to the school unless she passed an entrance examination, graduated according to her age but never falling below the following standard, viz., ability to read monosyllabic narrative, to write large text hand, and to work easy sums in simple addition. The governors were empowered to raise the minimum standard (cl. 50 to 57).

Keighley.
Drake and
Tonson
Charity—
continued

The Scheme provided for exemption of day scholars from attending prayer and religious worship and from lessons on religious subjects as required by section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and directed that the governors and principal teacher should make proper regulations for religious instruction to be given in the school, that the subjects of secular instruction should be those usual in a girls' school of the second grade, that the school should be annually examined, and a report of the examination made to the governors (cl. 57 to 62).

Foundation scholarships were to be established in the school when the number of girls in attendance reached 50, as the reward of merit only, in the form of total or partial exemption from fees, and it was directed that not more than one in 10 girls should be totally exempt and not more than one in five either totally or partially exempt (cl. 63).

Exhibitions, if it could be afforded, were to be given on competitive examination to girls who had been at least two years previously in the school, to be tenable at some place of higher education for women or training institution for schoolmistresses or governesses, or otherwise for advancement in life, as the governors should approve (cl. 64); and if it could be afforded and if expedient, not more than five free admissions available for two years should be competed for by candidates from Public Elementary Schools of the parish, who should have passed the Government Inspector's examination in the highest prescribed subjects and have earned for their school the grant of the Education Department (cl. 65).

As regards the income of the Charity, the Scheme directed that after setting aside 1,000*l.* Consols to form a "Repairs and Improvements Fund," or, until that should be done, the annual sum of 30*l.* for the same purpose, and after defraying the expenses of management and the cost of ordinary repairs and improvements exceeding the sum of 30*l.*, the governors should (1) pay the pensions before mentioned; (2) appropriate 100*l.* for the maintenance of the Girls' School; and (3) pay over 100*l.* to the managers of the Trade School. Provision was made for the formation of a pension or superannuation fund for the benefit of the principal teacher, and for the equal division between the Girls' School and the Trade School of any surplus income there might happen to be (cl. 67 to 71).

The second scheme was for the management of Tonson's Charity. The future object of this foundation was declared to be to assist in supplying a liberal and practical education to boys and girls by means of a school or schools in the parish of Keighley.

The Scheme directed that the Tonson School should be placed under the same management as the Drake School.

By the first scheme the real estate belonging to Drake's Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. The second gave no direction as to the legal estate in the Tonson Charity Lands, so that it remained in the old trustees until 1879, when as stated above it was vested in the said Official Trustee.

In 1882 the governors proposed to extend the Girls' School buildings, and in course of correspondence with the Charity Commissioners advanced so far as to obtain permission to advertise for tenders, but there never was a formal Order made by the Charity Commissioners authorizing the extension. The improvements, which doubled the accommodation of the school, were effected in 1882 and 1883, at a cost of 896*l.* 5*s.*, which was paid out of revenue. Further space was soon required, and in consequence of the Order next mentioned, a large addition was made, which is intended to form the central block of a building to be completed by the addition of a southern wing corresponding to the original building now forming the north wing. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 21st December 1887, the governors were authorized to extend the Girls' School buildings at a cost not exceeding 900*l.*, in accordance with the plans prepared by Messrs. W. and J. B. Bailey, of Keighley, architects; and for this purpose to employ the accumulations of income applicable to the Girls' School under clause 71 of the Scheme. The accumulations then in the hands of the governors amounted to nearly 1,000*l.*, and the extension was effected at a cost of 952*l.*, thus

Keighley.
 Drake and
 Tonson
 Charity—
continued.
 The Girls'
 School.

exceeding the limit permitted by the above Order by 52*l*. This excess has not been sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners.

The present school is in its front elevation a one-storeyed building, having five rooms on the ground floor, of which one is a central hall from which the others open; and the head mistress's private room. The largest room, part of the addition made in 1887, though having an open timbered roof of a considerable height, is very difficult to ventilate by ordinary means and will perhaps require some structural modification. The basement is level with the ground at the back. It contains a large exercise room, also used as a class-room; a large cookery room, occupied by the kindergarten school; a good cloak-room for the girls, and a very small and dingy common room for the teaching staff. A better room ought to be provided, but it is difficult to see how any of the existing rooms could be utilized for the purpose consistently with the requirements of the school work. The room could be made more habitable by excavating the ground outside on a long slope, and thus admitting light and air. This is the more necessary as Miss Mellor,* the head mistress, finds it conducive to the efficiency of the staff to spare them night work, and have all their work for the day completed before they leave the building.

The curator's house is also in the basement, and contains a living room and two bedrooms. The curator is married, but has no children; his wife cooks dinner, which is supplied to the scholars at a low fixed tariff.

There are offices both inside the building and outside in the asphalted yard. At the back of this yard is the grass field of one acre, purchased from the Duke of Devonshire in 1859, which is used as a playground in the intervals of school hours.

Miss Mellor resides near the school, and receives some of the teachers as inmates in her house.

The Girls' School, which opened in 1872 with 40 pupils, numbered 160 pupils, not including the infants in the preparatory school, in the winter term of 1893.

The preparatory school is not sanctioned by the Scheme, and has been established by the governors at their own risk. It is self-supporting, and only touches upon the funds of the endowment in so far as it is held in one of the rooms of the School. The children, who are only seven in number, including one or two boys, are taught together with the youngest class in the school proper, and cannot be said to interfere in any way with the work of the school. The ages are from seven downwards, some being quite infants. They are charged a fee of 15*s*. a term, but the governors are prepared to raise the fee if the Commissioners should so direct.

The receipts from this source are entered in the general accounts of the Charity without distinction.

The governors state that they were urged to institute this preparatory school by the parents who intended to send their children to the Girls' School, and desired meanwhile to place them in a primary school of a corresponding social class. Practically all the infants have an elder sister in the Girls' School, or are eventually to attend the Girls' School.

Of the 156 pupils in the Girls' School at the date of the inquiry, 56 belonged to the artisan class, including four free admissions under section 65 of the Scheme, and nine county council scholars; the remainder paid 4*l*. in fees annually. Of the non-artisan class there were 96, including four county council scholars. The fees payable by the non-artisan class are 8*l*. annually. At Christmas, 1893, the numbers were as follow:—

Artisan class	49
Do. Drake and Tonson scholars	3
County Council	8
	60
Non-artisan class	101
Do. County Council scholars	4
	105
Total	165

The County Council scholarships are of the value of 3*l*. 10*s*. each yearly, which is insufficient to pay the fee of the artisan class, but in order that each of the holders may have her education free the balance of the school fee is made up by the governors out of the County Council grant for attendance and the technical subjects taught. This grant for the school year 1892-3 was 76*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

* Since the above Report was written Miss Mellor has died, and Miss Wahnsley has been appointed head-mistress in her place.

No exhibitions in the form of exemption or partial exemption from payment of fees have yet been awarded under section 63 of the Scheme; nor any exhibitions under section 64, tenable at places of higher education. There are at present four free admissions under section 65, held by scholars from public elementary schools.

Miss Mellor,* receives, in addition to her fixed salary of 80*l.* a year, capitation payments, which in 1892 amounted to 191*l.* 13*l.* 4*d.*, and in 1893 to 190*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* These payments were made up as follows:—

Keighley,
Drake and
Tonson
Charity—
continued.

	No. of Scholars.	First 20 at 2 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	Second 20 at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Annum.	Remainder at 1 <i>l.</i> per Annum.	Total Capitation.
1892.					
First Term - - -	160	£ s. d. 13 6 8	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. 40 0 0	£ s. d. 63 6 8
Second Term - - -	162	13 6 8	10 0 0	40 13 4	64 0 0
Third Term - - -	163	13 6 8	10 0 0	41 0 0	64 6 8
		40 0 0	30 0 0	121 13 4	191 13 4
1893.					
First Term - - -	160	13 6 8	10 0 0	40 0 0	63 6 8
Second Term - - -	156	13 6 8	10 0 0	38 13 4	62 0 0
Third Term - - -	165	13 6 8	10 0 0	41 13 4	65 0 0
		40 0 0	30 0 0	120 6 8	190 6 8

Miss Mellor has eight assistants, including the teacher of the preparatory school, receiving salaries of 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 68*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 55*l.*, 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 40*l.*, 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, 28*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and 5*l.* respectively. Most of these are old pupils of Miss Mellor, an arrangement which she finds most beneficial. A new teacher was to come shortly from Edinburgh, the holder of a certificate from St. George's Training College, Edinburgh, and a gold medallist.

The school hours are from 9 to 12 and 2 to 4, with a break of 10 minutes for play at 10.45.

On two afternoons in the week drawing is taught, and on two other afternoons dress-making; and it is so arranged that each of the six classes into which the school is divided shall have some relaxation from mental work every afternoon. There is musical drill daily for everybody. For the drawing lesson the girls go for convenience to the Trade School, and in consideration of the instruction given by the drawing master there, the governors pay an annual fee of 30*l.* to the Science and Art Department.

Cookery has been taught in addition to the subjects prescribed by the Scheme, and both French and German. Each teacher is responsible for the French of her own class, but the teaching of German and mathematics as distinct from arithmetic is entrusted to special instructors. The syllabus of the Cambridge Local Examination Board is used throughout the school, and all are compelled to go in for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination. Some of the girls prepare for the Senior Cambridge and the London University Local Examinations, and the examinations of the College of Preceptors. There is no special tuition, except for the London and the Senior Cambridge Local Examinations. Four, who are destined to be teachers, are now preparing for these.

There is a certain amount of religious instruction necessary for the Junior Cambridge Local Examination, so that all receive that amount. There is a form of religious ceremony every morning.

The school is examined annually by someone unconnected with the town: a professor of the Yorkshire College, or an Inspector of Schools. The Examiners' Reports, and the results of public examinations, speak well of the work done by the school. Miss Mellor states that the girls are quick and keen, and take an interest in their work. She herself has won the complete confidence of the governors and the townspeople, and it is to her that the credit of the great success of the school is principally due.

As regards the exhibitions for boys attending the Trade School awarded under the provisions of section 34 (2) of the Scheme of 1871, there was some doubt at first as to the exact interpretation of the clause, and on appeal to the Charity Commissioners a ruling was given in 1875 that the meaning was that 10 exhibitions of 10*l.* each were to be given in each year, so that there must always be at least 20 holders of exhibitions

The Trade
School.

* See note on p. 22.

Keighley.
Drake and
Tonson
Charity—
continued.

in any one year. It is therefore misleading to describe them as “exhibitions of 10*l.* tenable for two years,” for there is only one payment of 10*l.* to each boy, and he, in fact, receives an exhibition of 5*l.* only.

In accordance with this ruling, the committee of the Trade School have awarded an exhibition of 10*l.* for every 10*l.* received by them from the governors. Thus, in 1889 the amount received was 115*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, and 12 exhibitions were awarded; in 1890, amount received, 166*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and 15 exhibitions awarded; in 1891, 186*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* received, and 18 exhibitions awarded; in 1892, 196*l.* received, and 20 exhibitions awarded; in 1893, 111*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* received, and 12 exhibitions awarded.

The exhibitions are confined to boys from Public Elementary Schools whose parents have an income of less than 400*l.* a year.

Finances.

The receipts of the Charity in 1892 consisted of the following particulars:—

	£	s.	d.
(1.) School Fees	677	6	7
(2.) Rental of Real Estate	340	8	3
(3.) Interest on Consols	172	15	4
(4.) Payments by West Riding County Council for scholarship fees and grant (1892–3)	114	9	9
(5.) Banker's Interest	7	19	6
	£ 1,312	19	5

The income is employed as follows:—The sum of 30*l.* has been annually set aside for school repairs, the sum of 1,000*l.* having not yet been specifically appropriated, as directed by sections 67 and 68 of the Scheme, as a “Repairs and Improvements Fund”; then the pension of 70*l.* to Mr. Crabtree is paid, and the repairs to the estate generally are satisfied, amounting to sums varying greatly from year to year, but averaging in the past 10 years 45*l.* Then all the expense of the maintenance of the school, including salaries of teachers and secretary (25*l.*), and wages of servants, amounting to about 1,110*l.* in 1892, are satisfied, and the balance is divided equally between the Girls' School and the Trades School. The share due to the latter is not ascertained until the year is completed, so that the amount due in 1893 is not paid until 1894.

Mr. Crabtree was born in 1822. Mr. Plummer, the other pensioner under the Scheme, died in 1883.

There is a surplus left every year to the credit of the Girls' School, and the accumulations in the bank at Christmas 1892 amounted to 193*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* Since 1890, the governors have set apart a yearly sum of about 50*l.* towards a new building fund.

Governors.

New governors have from time to time been appointed since the date of the Scheme. The following are the present governors:—

Ex-officio:

The Rev. F. D. Cremer, M.A., the rector;
J. S. Cockshott, Esq., chairman of the Keighley School Board;
Sir Isaac Holden, Bart, M.P., President of the Keighley Mechanics' Institute.

Representative:

John Brigg, Esq., J.P., and Craven Laycock, Esq., appointed by committees of Mechanics' Institute and School of Science and Art;
Robert Holmes, Esq., J.P., and William Clough, Esq., J.P., appointed by the Corporation.

Coöptative:

William Laycock, Esq., re-appointed 18th December 1891.
Joseph Summerscales, Esq., re-appointed 18th December 1891.
John Clough, Esq., J.P., re-appointed 18th December 1891.
John Sugden, Esq., J.P., re-appointed 18th December 1891.
Mrs. Anne Milligan, re-appointed 26th February 1892.
Mrs. Annie Laycock, re-appointed 26th February 1892.
Mrs. Mary Jane Wall, appointed 26th February 1892.

Miss Martha Elizabeth Smith, who was re-appointed on the last-mentioned date, has died, and the vacancy is not yet filled up.

The National School.

The National
School.

By Indentures of Lease and Release, the Release being dated 13th March 1834, enrolled in Chancery 6th September 1870, a piece of land in the town and parish of

Keighley, containing 1,000 square yards, being part of a close called the Long Croft, near the turnpike road, leading from Keighley to Calversyke Hill, was conveyed upon trust to erect thereon by subscription and grants from the National Society schools for boys and girls, to be conducted in accordance with the rules of the National Society.

Keighley.
The
National
School—
continued.

By a Deed Poll dated 21st December 1871, the Rev. W. Malam, Rector of Keighley, granted, with the consent of the Bishop of Ripon, 172 square yards of the glebe to Messrs. W. L. Marriner and J. Smith, upon trust to hold the premises in aid of the existing schools, and subject to the same provisions as in the Deed of 1834.

An additional portion of the glebe was granted in 1891, with the consent of the bishop, for use as a playground in connection with the schools.

On the 29th October 1872 a Scheme under the Charitable Trusts Acts was established, which vested the school estate in the rector and churchwardens of Keighley upon trust to employ it as a school for the poor, to be open to inspection by the Education Department, and to be conducted in accordance with the principles of the National Society. The Scheme directed that the principal officiating minister of the parish should have the superintendence of the religious instruction, and might use the school as a Sunday school; save as aforesaid, that the management should be exercised by a committee consisting of the said principal minister, his licensed curate or curates, and four members of the Church of England qualified as required by the rules of the National Society, to hold the office of trustees; and that vacancies in the number of the non-official trustees should be filled by election at an annual meeting by members of the Church of England who should contribute at least 10s. yearly to the funds of the National Society.

The committee, in fact, fill vacancies in their number by coöptation. The present committee consists of the Rev. F. D. Cremer, the rector, and Messrs. W. L. Marriner, S. Bairstow, Alfred Lister, and Joseph Summerscales.

Abraham Shackleton's Charity.

This Charity was founded by the will of Abraham Shackleton, dated 18th March 1857, and proved by the executors at the Exchequer Court of York, on the 19th June 1857, from which the following is an extract:—

Abraham
Shackleton's
Charity.

"I give devise and bequeath unto Abraham Wright of Westhouse, Thomas Sugden Wright of Oldfield, William Shackleton Wilkins, and Abraham Shackleton, both of Braithwaite (whom he appointed his executors and trustees) to them and their successors in trust, my freehold house in Braithwaite, now in the occupation of Matthew Dawson, together with the produce of my three shares in Keighley Market Place. Also a rentcharge of 5*l.* per annum to be paid out of my lands at Braithwaite, the first payment thereof to be made twelve months after the death of William Shackleton Wilkins out of the lands devised to him. Also a rentcharge of 5*l.* per annum to be paid out of the lands at Ellar Carr, in the parish of Bingley, the first payment thereof to be made twelve months after the death of my nephew William Shackleton, his wife Elizabeth, and their three sons, Abraham Richard and John. And I do charge my said lands at Braithwaite and Ellar Carr with the payment of the said sums accordingly, and at the death of any of my trustees the survivors to appoint new ones, and I direct my trustees to receive the rents and profits arising therefrom and pay the same over towards the support of a schoolmaster at Braithwaite Day School (but until a schoolhouse to be built and a master elected the profits arising therefrom to go to the residue). Also my will is that the said schoolmaster be elected by my trustees and the curate of the district, and I could wish that the schoolmasters have some acquaintance with the learned languages and natural history."

In order to secure the benefit of this bequest a schoolroom, also used for Divine Service, was erected at Braithwaite by subscription, and opened in 1859, and a school was conducted there until 1874, at first under a master, but latterly under a certificated mistress. The children paid fees of 3*d.* and 4*d.* a week. In 1874 the church authorities required the building for purely religious purposes, and the school was removed to a new schoolroom which had been erected by a private individual in the village, for which the trustees paid a small rent out of the teacher's salary, and towards which the church, in order to maintain the Sunday school part of the teaching, contributed 2*l.* 12*s.* yearly. In 1891 a Board School was established at Laycock, in the immediate neighbourhood, and the church school was closed and converted into two cottages.

The bequests of the cottages and rentcharges were void under the Mortmain Act, and the only income of the Charity was the dividends on the market shares, which in 1857 amounted to 7*l.* a year. In 1878 the Market Company was reconstructed; the three shares were surrendered in exchange for 48 5*l.* shares, and the income rose steadily until, in the first half of 1893, a half-yearly dividend was paid of 12*l.* on the 48 shares.

Keighley.
 Abraham
 Shackleton's
 Charity—
continued.

On the 11th October 1893 the shares were sold by auction for 48*l.* 4*s.*, which sum, after deduction of a fee of 10*s.* payable to the clerk of the market, and the auctioneer's charges of 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, leaving a net sum of 47*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, was deposited in the Keighley branch of the Bradford Old Bank.

There was then in hand on deposit with the Braithwaite branch of the Yorkshire Penny Bank a sum of 51*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, representing accumulations of income since 1891.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 9th January 1894, the two sums above-mentioned, together with interest accrued thereon, the whole amounting to 528*l.*, were paid by Mr. Abraham Shackleton, one of the executors under the will, to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds; and 533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Consols purchased therewith were transferred to the account of the said Official Trustees on the 29th of the same month.

The surviving executors and trustees under the will of Abraham Shackleton were until recently his nephew, the above-named Mr. Abraham Shackleton, of Braithwaite; William Shackleton Wilkins, of Ardacong, Tuam, county Galway; and Thomas Sugden Wright,* of Oldfield, Keighley; but owing to Mr. Wright living at a distance of four miles, and Mr. Wilkins residing permanently in Ireland, the management of the trust estate was in fact left, since 1876, to Mr. Shackleton, in whose name the account was kept at the bank.

Scheme of
 1894.

A Scheme for the management of the Charity was established on the 20th February 1894, by an Order of the Charity Commissioners. By this Scheme a body of five trustees is constituted, four being representative trustees, to be appointed for a term of three years by the School Board of the United School District of Keighley, the ratepayers of the hamlet of Braithwaite, the Managers of the Keighley Technical School, and the Governors of the Drake and Tonson Charities respectively: the fifth to be a coöptative trustee resident or carrying on business in or near the hamlet of Braithwaite, to hold office for five years (but Abraham Shackleton, who is nominated in the Scheme as the first coöptative trustee, is to hold office for life); and the income of the Consols, amounting to 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, is to be applied in the maintenance of exhibitions tenable for not more than two years at a place of education higher than elementary by children *bonâ fide* resident in the United School District of Keighley (with a preference for those resident in the hamlet of Braithwaite) who have for six years attended a Public Elementary School and reached a standard higher than the standard for total exemption from school attendance fixed by the byelaws of the school district.

Summerscales Memorial Fund.

Summer-
 scales
 Memorial
 Fund.

By a deed poll, dated 16th March 1892, Prince Smith, Swire Smith, David Pickles, Joseph Booth Summerscales, William Wharram Cattle, Allan Bradley, and Frederick Dunderdale (thereinafter called the trustees) declared that they stood possessed of a sum of 200*l.*, arising from subscriptions made for the purpose of establishing a fund in memory of the late William Henry Summerscales of Keighley, as a recognition of his valuable services in the advancement of the art of music in the district of Keighley, upon trust to form a committee of management to consist of the trustees *ex-officio*, three other persons elected by the trustees in March of each year to hold office from the 1st April to the 31st March following, and three other persons elected by the Keighley Musical Union at the same time, to hold office for the same period; and upon trust to invest the said sum of 200*l.* in the public funds or on Government securities of the United Kingdom, or in the bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or guaranteed stock or shares of any railway, canal, or dock company in England, Wales or, Scotland, or on deposit with some joint stock bank of good standing, with power to vary such investments, so nevertheless that such investments should always consist of personal and not real estate; and to pay the income thereof into an account current in the names of the trustees with some joint stock bank of good standing, and apply it as follows:—

If the amount to the credit of such account current should be sufficient, the committee to make arrangements for holding annually a musical competition to be called the Summerscales Memorial Musical Competition under the following conditions:

Such competition to be held in public in the borough of Keighley, in or about the month of September, the committee having power to make a charge for the admission of the public not exceeding 2*s.* 6*d.* each person.

* Mr. T. S. Wright died in January 1894.

Prizes to be awarded as directed by a competent independent judge or judges appointed by the committee to such competitors as shall have exhibited the greatest executive musical capacity in their class or respective classes, power being reserved to the committee to withhold prizes in the event of no competitor in any one class exhibiting sufficient executive ability.

The date and conditions of the competition to be published three calendar months in advance.

Competitors to be natives of the West Riding under the age of 25 years on the 1st June in the year in which they compete, provided that no prizetaker at the Royal Academy of Music or other place of advanced musical instruction shall be a competitor, and that no person shall take any prize at any such competition more than once.

Competitors to pay an entrance fee of not more than 5s.

All arrangements in connection with the competitions and the prizes other than as above stated to be made as directed by the majority of the committee.

It is provided that all receipts for entrance and admission fees and otherwise in connection with the competitions shall be paid into the account current, and all costs connected with the competitions paid thereout by means of cheques drawn upon the account and signed by the trustees; that the capital fund shall always remain intact, and that if the amount standing to the credit of the account current shall be at any time insufficient for the above purposes it shall be accumulated until a sufficient amount be obtained for the holding of another competition; that the trustees shall be at liberty to transfer any sum from the account current to and in augmentation of the capital fund; that the trustees shall annually prepare a balance sheet showing the state of the capital fund and account current on the 31st December and a summary of receipts and expenditure for the previous year, to be open to the inspection of any person demanding the same; that the trustees shall have the power of appointing new trustees conferred by the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act, 1881, but shall not be compellable to exercise such power till their number shall have been reduced to two, and upon such appointment the total number of the trustees shall be limited to seven.

The capital sum of 200*l.* is invested on deposit with the Craven Bank, Limited. Keighley, and produces an annual income of 8*l.*

The competitions are held yearly in the manner prescribed by the trust deed, in the month of September or October in the Mechanics' Hall, Keighley. Three or more test pieces are proposed on each occasion, two for vocal music, and one or more for violin, pianoforte, or other instrument. In 1892 the competitions were for sopranos, basses, and violin; in 1893 for contraltos, tenors, and pianoforte. Competitors are required to offer another piece selected by themselves, and to sing or play it if required by the judges. The judges are two professional musicians of established reputation, and new judges are appointed each year.

The entry fee for the competitions has been fixed at 2*s.* 6*d.* The following were the entries in the last two years:—

1892.			1893.		
Violin	-	9 competitors	Pianoforte	-	17 competitors
Soprano	-	8 „	Tenor	-	4 „
Bass	-	14 „	Contralto	-	9 „
Total 31			Total 30		

A silver medal and a money prize of two guineas were awarded to the successful competitor in each class.

The following account, prepared for the year ending 31st December 1893, shows the method of administering the finances:—

EXPENDITURE.			RECEIPTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from previous year	-	4 4 9	Receipts at Competition Concert	-	13 7 11
Three cash prizes	-	6 6 0	Entry fees	-	3 15 0
Three silver medals	-	1 10 0	Interest on capital	-	8 0 0
Judges' fees	-	4 4 0	Balance	-	1 8 9
Rent of hall, &c.	-	3 10 6			
Miscellaneous expenses	-	0 7 9			
Bank interest	-	0 2 8			
Printing and advertising	-	6 6 0			
		26 11 8			26 11 8

Keighley.
 Summer-
 scales
 Memorial
 Fund—
continued.

There was a balance of 4*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* due to the bank at the close of the year, as against which the trustees were in possession of medals to the value of 3*l.*

The six trustees named in the deed poll survive, Mr. Allan Bradley acts as honorary secretary to the trustees.

HAMLETS OF OAKWORTH AND NEWSHOLME.

Harehill Free School (see above, page 3).

Harehill
 Free School.

The sum of 50*l.*, said by the Report of 1827 to have been borrowed for the purpose of purchasing the Whitehill Estate, was raised by a mortgage of that estate to Robert Wright, of Laycock, from whom the mortgage descended to John Wright, of Lower Laith, who was one of the trustees in 1861.

The sums of 90*l.* and 15*l.*, also said by the same Report to have been borrowed for the building of the schoolmaster's house, &c., were advanced in 1811 by John Wright, of Westhouse, who died in 1826, and the debt descended to his son Abraham Wright, also of Westhouse. Parts of this debt were paid off from time to time, and in 1864 Abraham Wright, who was then one of the trustees, acknowledged that it had been reduced to 88*l.* He died in that year. This sum also included a further advance of 33*l.* 14*s.* made in 1845, either by Abraham Wright or his sister, towards repairs to the barn at Whitehill.

In 1826 Isaac Heaton was appointed schoolmaster, under a condition that he should advance the money (68*l.*) required for immediate repairs to the very dilapidated buildings on the estate; that he should receive no interest on the advance, but that, in consideration of his receiving the rents to his own use, 1*l.* yearly should be wiped off the debt. When Isaac Heaton died, in 1844, John Wright, of Oldfield, brother of Abraham Wright above mentioned, and also a trustee, advanced the amount due upon the debt, namely 50*l.*, to Heaton's executors, and the bond for repayment given by the trustees to Heaton was transferred to him.

Up to this time it is said that the school was in a flourishing condition, the attendance averaging 50 or 60, so that in 1841 the school was rebuilt and enlarged by public subscription. In 1844 Heaton was succeeded as schoolmaster by Thomas Wright, son of John Wright, of Oldfield, and from that moment the school seems to have steadily deteriorated. This was not entirely the fault of the schoolmaster, but the natural result of the industrial changes which followed the development of steam-power and the introduction of Free Trade. In the 15 years following 1844 the population rapidly decreased; in 1861 half the cottages in Harehill and the neighbourhood were deserted, and the attendance at the school had fallen to 15. In summer and autumn the school was empty, and only opened formally by the master every day. There was a similar school, however, at Stanbury, in the township of Haworth, which was well attended and was doing good work, and about half of the scholars attending it came from Harehill and the neighbourhood, so that there was a strong feeling that the trustees of the Harehill School were not doing their duty. Thomas Wright resigned his position as schoolmaster in 1861. Abraham Wright, of Westhouse, and John Wright, of Lower Laith, died early in 1864, and the Freeholders supplied their places by the election of Francis Williamson and James Riley, both of Oldfield, on the 22nd August and the 11th October 1864 respectively.

The first action of the newly constituted body of trustees was the repudiation of the three debts above mentioned, which together now amounted to 171*l.*, the obligation to John Wright, of Oldfield, having been reduced to 33*l.* during his son's mastership. This course of action was taken by them on the ground that if the yearly sum necessary for repairs had been deducted from the rents before paying them to the schoolmaster, there would have been no necessity to borrow money from the trustees. The creditors naturally resisted, and eventually the matter was compromised by the new trustees giving an admission of indebtedness to the extent of 60*l.*

Their next step was to appoint a new schoolmaster, at a salary of 20*l.*, in addition to the use of the house and the two crofts. The school was visited in 1865 by Mr. J. G. Fitch on behalf of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, and he reported that after having been closed for three years (*i.e.*, since the resignation of Thomas Wright), it had been opened again about six months before his visit. The master, John Appleyard (who is still living), had been a hand-loom weaver, and could only give the most elementary instruction. There were 17 boys and 17 girls in attendance, who paid him a weekly fee of 2*d.* each; these were all "half-timers" employed in the neighbouring

worsted mills. In 1867 there were 23 boys and 17 girls, some of whom, being resident without the limits laid down by Sarah Heaton's will, paid small fees. (Schools Inquiry Commission Report, vol. XVIII., p. 153.) Owing to the operation of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and the establishment of Board Schools in the neighbourhood, the attendance again decreased, so that in 1880 it had fallen to 20, while the schoolmaster's salary, which in 1865 had been 20*l.*, less 2*l.* 8*s.* for interest on the debt of 60*l.*, had been raised to 28*l.*, and the interest of the debt was no longer deducted therefrom. In 1886 there were only nine scholars, all of them under eight years of age. The farm was let for 35*l.*, but as the trustees paid the rates, the net sum received was 30*l.* 16*s.* Deducting the schoolmaster's salary of 28*l.*, and 2*l.* 10*s.* for interest at four guineas per cent. on the debt, there was a balance of 6*s.* left for repairs, &c.

The farm buildings were in the most dilapidated condition and it was improbable that a new tenant could be got for the farm if the then tenant gave notice, as he threatened to do unless expensive repairs were effected. The trustees were compelled to pay off the debt of 60*l.*, and, in order to do so, had to borrow 60*l.* on their joint promissory note from John Aykroyd Riley in October 1886.

Under these circumstances the intervention of the Charity Commissioners was invoked, and a Scheme was established for the management of the Charity, by an Order dated 15th March 1887. By this Scheme Adam Moore, gentleman, of Oakworth; Joseph Sharp, farmer, of Slippery Ford; and Robert Heaton, of Ponden, in the township of Haworth, farmer, were appointed new trustees in conjunction with the surviving trustees, Francis Williamson and James Riley (John Wright, of Oldfield, having died in 1870); the management of the Charity was vested in these five trustees, and the real estate belonging to the Charity in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

Keighley.
—
Oakworth
and News-
holme.
—
Harehill
Free School
—continued.

Scheme of
1887.

The Scheme provided for the management of the Charity by five trustees, of whom those above mentioned were to be the first. They were to fill up vacancies in their number by coöptation, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. They were empowered to let any part of the Charity estate in allotments, as if it were all subject to the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, and to let the property for terms not longer than seven years, and at not less than a rack-rent, but not to create a tenancy in reversion, or exceed these powers unless with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners. They were also directed to repair and insure against fire the buildings of the Charity not required to be repaired and insured by the tenants thereof.

The school was to be closed forthwith, and, subject to a further Order of the Charity Commissioners, the building and master's house were to be sold, and the proceeds applied—

- (a.) To paying off the promissory note for 60*l.*
- (b.) To defraying the cost (but not beyond the sum of 100*l.*) of repairs and improvements to the farm buildings effected with the consent of the Board, such cost to be replaced out of income.

Permission was given to borrow within 12 months at 4 per cent., and, if necessary, to mortgage the trust estate at Whitehill as security for repayment, for such repairs as the purchase money of the premises sold should be insufficient to cover.

Mr. Appleyard, the schoolmaster, was allotted a pension of 16*l.*, payable quarterly.

The income of the Charity was to be applied to the following purposes, and in the order following, viz., repairs and insurance, the costs of administration and management, the pension, and, subject thereto, to the repayment by annual instalments of money borrowed and interest thereon. After such money should be fully repaid, the remainder of the yearly income was to be remitted to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, for investment at compound interest in Consols, to accumulate until the amount expended in repairs out of the proceeds of sale should have been replaced. Upon that sum being made up or the pension ceasing to be paid the trustees were to apply to the Commissioners for a new Scheme for the future administration of the Charity.

On the 20th May 1887, an Order was made by the Commissioners, sanctioning the sale for 120*l.* of the school buildings and the master's house, land, and appurtenances.

The trustees did not pay off the promissory note, as Mr. Riley consented to allow the sum of 60*l.* to remain on loan, and so save the trustees the expense of borrowing further upon mortgage. The purchase money arising from the sale was partly expended in the necessary repairs and improvements, and there now remains a balance of 18*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Keighley.

Oakworth
and New-
holme.

Harehill
Free School
—continued.

The farm at Whitehill, containing 37a. 2r. 8p., and consisting of grazing land, is now let to Joseph Russell on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 28*l.*, less 2*s.* allowed to him. This farm is a very poor one, and the buildings, in spite of the large expenditure in repairs in 1881, are even poorer. A further reduction in the rent will have to be made.

The balance in hand at the end of 1892 was 58*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, none of the surplus income having been remitted to the Official Trustees, and there is now enough money in hand to pay off the promissory note, but the trustees hesitate to do so in view of the condition of the buildings. At least 10*l.* must be immediately expended in repairs.

Mr. Appleyard, who was born on the 19th December 1819, is still alive, and receives the pension of 16*l.* He has also become the transferee of the promissory note, upon which interest is paid at the rate of 2*l.* 10*s.* (*viz.*, four guineas per centum) per annum. The insurance of the farm buildings costs 4*s.* 6*d.* annually, and some repairs of a small amount have been effected since the date of the Scheme. The net income amounts to about 8*l.* or 9*l.* annually.

The surviving trustees are Francis Williamson, Adam Moore, and Robert Heaton. No vacancies have been filled. Messrs. Wright and Waterworth, of Keighley, act as solicitors to the trustees.

Oakworth.

HAMLET OF OAKWORTH.

Sykes Head Wesleyan School.

Sykes Head
Wesleyan
School.

In the year 1789 a piece of the waste of the manor of Oakworth was enclosed by consent of the Freeholders as a site for a school, the trusts whereof were to be declared by an indenture afterwards to be made.

By an indenture bearing date the 1st of May 1819, and made between William Roper and William Newsholme and six others, the trusts were declared. The school was to be used as a day and Sunday school for the children of inhabitants of the neighbourhood, for their instruction in reading, writing, English, and arithmetic; and the management was vested in the parties to the indenture and their successors, who were to permit Wesleyan ministers to have the use of the school for preaching. This indenture was not enrolled in Chancery.

In 1822 a new Wesleyan Chapel was built and the school ceased to be used as a church. In 1826 the school had become too small for the number of children attending, and the trustees resolved to convert it into cottages. The money requisite for the purpose was raised by subscription among Wesleyan Methodists, and by the same means a new school was built on a neighbouring portion of the waste, for the use of the children of inhabitants who were Methodists. After the conversion of the old school into cottages, the rents thereof were applied to the use of the new school, which was never at any time used for religious purposes. There were thus departures in two directions from the trusts declared by the Deed of 1819, and complaints were subsequently made with regard to this by inhabitants who were not Methodists; but, when the management of the school was brought within the cognizance of the Charity Commissioners it was proved to their satisfaction that the old school had always in fact been used exclusively by Wesleyan Methodists; that the original subscribers were Wesleyan Methodists, and that the trustees of 1819 were Wesleyan Methodists; and the Commissioners decided not to disturb the constitution of the school.

In 1831 the consent of the Freeholders was obtained to the inclosure of half an acre of the common at Oakworth, including the site of the new school. This inclosure was effected by subscription among the Wesleyan Methodists, and the land so obtained was brought into cultivation. In 1834 an additional piece of the waste adjacent to that last mentioned, and containing $\frac{1}{8}$ acre, was inclosed by subscription and brought into cultivation, and in 1839 a further parcel, containing $\frac{7}{8}$ acre, was added, and treated in the same manner.

By an indenture bearing date the 30th December 1842, new trustees were appointed, and the new school was vested in them, subject to the same trusts as were declared in the indenture of 1819. This indenture also was not enrolled in Chancery.

The encroachments on the waste were declared by the award dated 4th June 1855, made in pursuance of the Oakworth Manor Inclosure Act, 1852, to be saved to the trustees by the 51st section of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118.

In 1858 a new chapel was built, and that which had been erected in 1822 was abandoned.

In 1859 a house for a schoolmaster was built by subscription on the half acre inclosed in 1831, and adjoining the school. The School estate at this date consisted of the particulars following:—

Keighley.
Oakworth.

Sykes Head
Wesleyan
School—
continued.

- (1.) The school, with yard, out-buildings, &c.

A dwelling-house for the master, with garden, yard, out-buildings, &c.

A croft of a triangular shape, containing 1a. 1r. 5p., and bounded on two sides by the turnpike from Keighley to Two Laws, and a new road leading from that turnpike to Slack Lane.

- (2.) Three cottages with appurtenances.

Two crofts near the cottages, containing 2r. 8p.;

all these premises being at Sykes Head, in the Manor of Oakworth.

The trustees of the school being apprehensive that the defect of non-enrolment of the indentures of 1819 and 1842 vitiated their appointment, applied in 1861 to the Charity Commissioners for an Order of Confirmation.

On the 9th May 1862 an Order of the Commissioners was made appointing Benjamin Atkinson and seven others (being the trustees appointed in 1842, or the survivors of them), trustees to hold the school in accordance with the trusts declared in the "Wesleyan Sunday and day school Model Deed, No. 2"; and vesting the legal estate of the Charity in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands in trust for the Charity.

In August 1878, the school ceased to be used, a newer and more commodious school having been built in the neighbourhood by the Wesleyan Methodists, but not in connection with this Charity. It appears that this new school was forthwith let to the newly-created School Board for the district at the yearly rent of 50*l.*

In the same year it was discovered that the Education Department had in 1855 made a grant of 128*l.* to the Sykes Head School for fitting up the schoolroom and erecting three classrooms, and in 1860 a grant of 129*l.* towards the teacher's residence and for new desks and benches. As the Model Deed under which the school had been placed by the Order of 1862 was only applicable to schools which had not obtained building grants, and the Order had been procured without the knowledge of the Education Department, a repayment of the grants was required. The trustees accordingly applied to the Charity Commissioners for permission to raise the required sum by sale of parts of the estate.

By six Orders of the Charity Commissioners, dated 21st May 1881, sanction was given to the sale by auction of the following lots:—

- (1.) 1,345 square yards, bounded on the south by the Keighley and Oakworth Turnpike, for 162*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*
- (2.) 1,160 square yards, bounded on the south by the same turnpike, together with the Sykes Head school buildings, for 400*l.*
- (3.) 600 square yards, bounded on the south by the same turnpike, for 90*l.*
- (4.) 510 square yards, bounded on the north by the same turnpike, for 31*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
- (5.) 940 square yards, bounded on the north by the Keighley and Newsholme turnpike, for 58*l.* 15*s.*
- (6.) 1,348 square yards, bounded on the north by the same turnpike, for 112*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The proceeds of these sales, amounting to 855*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, were invested in the purchase of 855*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Consols, which, pursuant to Orders of the Charity Commissioners, dated 5th July, 12th July, and 23rd August 1881 respectively, were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By these sales the whole of the Charity estate was disposed of except the schoolmaster's house, which was then let to the School Board at a nominal rent of 5*s.* The cottages had been previously disposed of, it is supposed, about 1857, and the proceeds applied towards the erection of the three new classrooms above mentioned, but the trustees possess no record of the sale nor of the amount of the purchase money.

By an indenture, bearing date the 21st December 1881, and enrolled in Chancery 7th June 1882, a new site containing 600 square yards at Goose Cote, Bogthorn, was conveyed in consideration of 105*l.* to the trustees of the school upon the trusts of the "model deed, No. 2." On this site the trustees proposed to build a new Sunday school and chapel. By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 8th August 1882, authority was given—

1. To erect the new buildings on the new site at a cost to the Charity of 540*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

Keighley.
 ———
 Oakworth.
 ———
 Sykes Head
 Wesleyan
 School—
continued.

2. To repay to Mr. John Sugden, one of the trustees, who had advanced 128*l.* to repay the grant of 1855 from the Education Department, and 105*l.* for the purchase of the new site, the said sums; and to discharge the costs of 43*l.* incurred in the sales of 1881, by the sale of the necessary portion of 870*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* Consols standing to the credit of the Charity, being the 845*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Consols above mentioned increased by the addition of two year's dividends.
3. To receive the balance of the stock by instalments as certified by the architects to to be due to the contractors building the school.

The sum of 43*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* had been already sold out, pursuant to an Order of the 25th July 1882, to produce 43*l.*, and that sum had been remitted to the trustees to satisfy the costs. The sum of 827*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* Consols was sold out on the 19th August, pursuant to an Order dated the previous day, producing 823*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* Of this sum 233*l.* was paid in discharge of the debts of 128*l.* and 105*l.*; further sums were paid over to the trustees in accordance with the Order of the 8th August 1882, and on the 1st February 1883 the last instalment of the stock in the hands of the Official Trustees was paid over by them.

The new school was built partly by subscription and partly by a loan of 70*l.*, in addition to the money provided as above by the Charity.

On the 12th March 1886 an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made, sanctioning the sale of the schoolmaster's house, with garden and premises adjoining, containing 1,012 square yards, for 364*l.*, and directing repayment to Mr. John Craven of 129*l.* advanced by him (for the discharge in January 1886 of the grant made by the Education Department in 1860), and of the loan of 70*l.*

The purchase money, after deduction of these two sums, and a further sum of 35*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* for the expenses of the sale, leaving a net sum of 129*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, was invested in the purchase of 127*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, pursuant to an Order of the 25th May 1886.

Mr. John Craven died in June 1892, and on the 15th July Mr. John William Hudson was appointed treasurer of the Charity.

The income of the Consols, amounting to 3*l.* 10*s.* annually, has accumulated in the Craven Bank at Keighley, and the balance in hand on the 17th May 1893 was 27*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* The trustees had resolved at the date of the inquiry to apply 17*l.*, to repairs of the school building.

The school is supported by the Wesleyan Methodist community belonging to the Haworth and Oakworth Circuit. It consists of three classrooms, and one large room used as a chapel; it is only used for Sunday school purposes. The fabric is in good condition.

The surviving trustees of the Charity are Jonas Sugden Cockshott and James Robinson, both of Dockroyd, in Keighley; Robert Taylor, of Lidget; and Sir Isaac Holden, Bart., M.P., of Oakworth House, both in the parish of Keighley.

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS.

Particular Baptist Chapel, Burial Ground, and Minister's House in Slack Lane.

Particular
 Baptist
 Chapel,
 Burial
 Ground, and
 Minister's
 House in
 Slack Lane.

This Charity was founded by an indenture, dated 25th September 1820, whereby Joseph Shaw conveyed to William Holmes and eight others a piece of land at Branshaw Moor Slack, in the Parish of Keighley, containing 300 square yards, whereon a chapel had been erected, together with a right of way to and from the chapel, reserving liberty to himself to build any erection up to the east end of the chapel, and a right of way for himself for all purposes, upon trust, to permit the chapel and premises to be used as a place of public worship by Protestant Dissenters of the denomination called Particular Baptists; and a vestry room and the yard to be used as appendant to the chapel. By another indenture, dated 10th March 1847, the Earl of Burlington conveyed a piece of land at Slack, containing 1,216 square yards, to the trustees of the chapel, upon trust for a burial ground for members of the Baptist congregation who had been in their lifetime inhabitants of the parish of Keighley. By an indenture dated 27th February 1851, John Shaw conveyed to William Haggas and seven others (being the chapel trustees), a piece of land, adjoining the chapel, containing 120 square yards, upon trust, to permit a dwelling-house to be erected thereon by the trustees, to be used and occupied by the minister officiating at Slack. Another piece of land, containing 163½ square yards, adjoining the land belonging to the chapel was by indenture, dated 26th March 1851, conveyed by Benjamin Atkinson

to the chapel trustees upon like trusts to those expressed in the indenture of 27th February 1851. Keighley.

Power to sell and mortgage the premises was given by all the above deeds.

New trustees were appointed on the 20th February 1851, under Peto's Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 28), at a meeting of the congregation.

By an indenture dated 3rd March 1880, and enrolled in Chancery 16th March 1880, the Duke of Devonshire conveyed to David Shuttleworth and 25 others, in consideration of 30*l.*, a piece of land at Slack Lane, containing 2,420 square yards, upon trust, to permit the chapel and other buildings to be erected upon the premises to be used as a place of religious worship by the Particular Baptists, as vestries appendant to the chapel, as a residence for the officiating minister, and as Sunday and day schools for the education of children, and upon trust to use such part of the premises as they should appropriate for a burial ground in connection with the chapel. Power was given to the trustees to sell or mortgage the premises.

Particular
Baptist
Chapel,
Burial
Ground, and
Minister's
House in
Slack Lane
—continued.

On the 30th April 1880, an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made, appointing David Shuttleworth, junior, and 25 others, new trustees, in conjunction with Thomas Burwin, John Heaton, and William Haggas, the surviving trustees, vesting in them the estates belonging to the Charity, and directing that upon the completion and opening for public worship of the new chapel, the old chapel should be administered by the trustees as a Sunday school in connection with the new chapel, subject to sufficient provision being made by the trustees for the maintenance in decent order of the old burial ground, and that the costs of adapting the old chapel to school purposes should be defrayed by voluntary contribution, without creating any charge upon the trust premises.

The burial ground purchased in 1880 is now almost filled up, and a new piece of land has been purchased from the Duke of Devonshire by indenture, dated 3rd August 1891, upon the same trusts as applied to the former burial ground. The fees received from the old burial ground were just sufficient to cover the purchase money of the site. The trustees say that it is difficult to ascertain who are members of their community at Slack, and that, therefore, it is almost impossible to strictly confine the benefit of the burial ground to the persons for whom it was intended.

The minister's house is still occupied by the minister rent free, as part of his emoluments.

Wesleyan Methodist Preacher's Houses and Schools in Temple Street.

The estates belonging to this Charity were acquired by purchase under indentures dated respectively 16th March 1753, 27th December 1763, 9th October 1779, 13th March 1812, 8th May 1810, 23rd December 1843, 17th April 1845, 8th May 1851, 23rd February 1854, 22nd September 1856, 29th June 1860, and 14th May 1863. All of those which were made in and subsequent to 1843 were conveyed subject to the trusts declared in the Wesleyan Chapel (Skircoat) Model Deed; the earlier conveyances were made on trust for the use of Wesleyan Methodist preachers.

Wesleyan
Methodist
Preacher's
Houses and
Schools in
Temple
Street.

By an Order of the Court of Chancery dated 20th April 1861, and an indenture made thereunder on the 2nd June 1861, such parts of the estates as were not previously declared to be subject to the trusts of the Model Deed were conveyed to new trustees, subject to the trusts of that deed. New trustees were appointed for other parts of the estate by indentures dated 26th January 1861 and 13th August 1878, to hold them subject to the trusts of the Model Deed.

All the estates were thus held upon the same trusts, and were, in fact, administered for the same objects, but they were vested in three several bodies of trustees, and, therefore, these trustees combined in an application to the Charity Commissioners for an Order amalgamating the three bodies in one. The required Order was made on the 7th September 1888, appointing one body of 18 trustees to administer the whole estate, and vesting in them the real estate of the Charity upon and for the subsisting trusts thereof.

The chapel is registered and *bonâ fide* used as a place of religious worship.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 24th March 1891, the trustees were authorized to sell two parcels of land near the Chapel, being those purchased on the 29th June 1860 and the 14th May 1863, containing respectively 558½ and 246 square yards, to the Bradford Old Bank, for 1,210*l.*, the purchase money to be applied by the trustees in accordance with the trusts affecting the same.

Keighley.

Wesleyan
Methodist
Preacher's
Houses and
Schools in
Temple
Street—
continued.

Friends'
Meeting
House,
Burial
Ground, and
Cottage.

The whole income of the Charity, consisting in 1892 of pew rents, 290*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; rent of school, 85*l.* 4*s.*; and other sources, 17*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, is applied towards the minister's stipend, and in maintaining the church, with the exception of a subscription of 2 guineas annually to a theological institution.

Friends' Meeting House, Burial Ground, and Cottage.

The endowment of this Charity consists of the meeting house and burial ground, and a cottage built on part of the burial ground. The rent of the cottage is 5*l.* 4*s.*, which, after deduction of 12*s.* 2*d.* for rates and taxes, is applied entirely towards the general expenses of the meeting house.

A full report of the origin and administration of this Charity will be given in the Report on the Charities subject to the jurisdiction of the Brighouse Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends.

Old Presbyterian Chapel, School, and Minister's House at Upper Green.

Old
Presbyterian
Chapel,
School, and
Minister's
House at
Upper
Green.

By Indentures of Lease and Release, dated respectively 19th and 20th August 1760, the Release being made between John Clapham and Thomas Brigg of the one part, and Stephen Hall and 12 others of the other part, a tenement used as a chapel for the Society of Protestant Dissenters called Presbyterians, situate at Upper Green, in the parish of Keighley, was conveyed as a meeting house for Presbyterians. These indentures were never enrolled, nor was the chapel registered as a place of religious worship.

By Indentures of Lease and Release, dated respectively 1st and 2nd June 1773, the Release being made between John Moorehouse of the one part, and John Clapham and six others of the other part, a dwelling-house, stable, two gardens, and a parcel of of ground adjoining the above-mentioned chapel, were conveyed to the parties of the second part, being the surviving trustees of the said chapel. No trusts were declared by these documents, and they were not enrolled.

All the above-mentioned premises were by indenture dated 7th April 1802, conveyed to new trustees, upon trust, for a meeting house and minister's house. New trustees were again appointed by Indentures of Lease and Release, dated 10th and 11th June 1822, and the premises were conveyed to them upon the same trusts.

In course of time the premises became too small for the congregation, and it was determined to build a new chapel. A site containing 1,214 square yards, bounded by Spencer Street, Devonshire Street, and Duke Street (now Scott Street), in Keighley, having been purchased by indenture dated 11th June 1855, for 200*l.*, from the Earl of Burlington, by John Clapham and three others, on behalf of the congregation, it was conveyed by indenture dated 25th November 1867, by John Brigg, one of the purchasers, to David Horn and 20 others upon trust, to permit the chapel and other buildings to be erected thereon, to be used as a place for the public worship of God, according to the principles of Protestant Dissenters of the Congregational denomination commonly called Independents, being Pædobaptists, under the direction of the Church for the time being assembling for worship therein, and for the residence of the minister for the time being of the said Church, and for the instruction of children and adults, and for the promotion of such other religious or philanthropic purposes as the said Church should from time to time direct.

The chapel, school, and minister's house were duly erected, and the old chapel, &c., were let as a temperance hall, day school, joiner's shop, and residences, at the collective yearly rent of 35*l.*

In 1872 the trustees of the new chapel and the surviving trustee of the old chapel applied to the Charity Commissioners to appoint new trustees of the Charity, and for permission to use the old chapel and premises partly for religious and school purposes in connection with the new chapel, and partly for letting purposes, and to appropriate the rents to the use of the new chapel.

In 1873 the old chapel and premises were unoccupied and in bad repair, and a sum of 177*l.* 9*s.* had accumulated from the rents since the building of the new chapel.

The Charity Commissioners declined to establish a Scheme embodying the desires of the trustees, on the ground that there were no educational trusts declared by the Deed of 1760, and that they had no power to vary the trusts; but, by an Order dated 15th August 1873, they appointed John Brigg, J.P., and 17 others new trustees.

Since 1873 the old chapel and premises have been put into thorough repair; a new floor has been laid in the chapel, the minister's house cleansed and converted into classrooms, together with the lower part of the chapel, which are used in connection with the new chapel. Further alterations have been made within the last 10 years. There is no income now arising from the buildings.

Of the trustees appointed in 1873, Mr. John Brigg and nine others survive, but no steps have been taken to supply the vacancies.

Oakworth Hall Wesleyan Chapel.

Upon the erection of a new chapel in 1856, the old building was disused as a chapel, and the trustees obtained the sanction of the Charity Commissioners to its sale. The sale did not take place, and by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 16th June 1862, the chapel was placed under the trusts of the "Wesleyan Day and Sabbath Schools Model Deed, No. 2."

In 1874 a new site was acquired for a school, and conveyed by indenture, dated 25th August 1875, to the chapel trustees upon the trusts of the said "Model Deed, No. 2." In 1878 the new school was opened and the old chapel ceased to be used as a school.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 15th February 1889, the legal estate in the old chapel was vested in the surviving trustees, who were authorized to sell the old chapel to the managers of the Oakworth Mechanics' Institute (to whom, since 1878, the building had been let at the yearly rent of 10*l*), and to devote the purchase money towards discharging a debt of 450*l*. subsisting in respect of the new school buildings.

The Wesleyan Methodist Association Church in Sun Street, and the Eastwood National School, mentioned in the Digests, have no endowment such as to call for notice in this Report.

22nd February 1894.

GEORGE W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Keighley.
—
Old
Presbyterian
Chapel,
School, and
Minister's
House at
Upper
Green—
continued.

Oakworth
Hall Wes-
leyan Chapel.

Keighley.

TABULAR

Tabular
Summary.

NOTE.—The payments shown under "Objects of Foundation," are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of management. The is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity,	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Keighley.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bowcock - - - -	Houses, ground rents, &c., and about 206 2 35	529 13 8	—	I. S.	14,931 2 10	O.T.	—	—	447 18 8
Poor's Estate - - - -	20 0 1								
Drake and Tonson - - - -	Site and build- ings. Houses and lands.	356 13 3	—	I. S.	5,759 5 4	O.T.	—	—	172 15 4
National School - - - -	Site and building.								
Shackleton - - - -	—	—	—	C.	533 6 8	O.T.	—	—	14 13 4
Summerscales Memorial Fund -	—	—	Deposit with Craven Bank, Keighley				200 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Particular Baptist Chapel in Slack Lane.	Chapel, Burial Ground, Minister's House, and Sunday School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Temple Street.	Chapel, Preacher's Houses, Schools, Trust property and Appur- tenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Friends' Meeting House - -	Meeting House, Burial Ground, and Cottage.	5 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 4 0
Old Presbyterian Chapel at Upper Green.	Chapel, School, and Minister's house.								
Wesleyan Methodist Association Chapel in Sun Street.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									1,585 5 11
Hamlets of Oakworth and Newsholme.									
Harehill Free School - -	Farm build- ings, and 37 2 8	28 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hamlet of Oakworth.									
Sykes Head Wesleyan School -	Site and Sunday School buildings.	—	—	C.	127 7 11	O.T.	—	—	3 10 0
Eastwood.									
National School - - - -	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF KEIGHLEY.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 4 oz. Price 4d.*]

315.-XXIII.

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “ comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ”; and

“ (2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of KETTLEWELL.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of KETTLEWELL.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 14th of July 1893.

Kettlewell.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1826.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 15, p. 700). This Report is herein-after referred to as "the Report of 1826."

PARISH OF KETTLEWELL.

FAWCETT'S DOLE.

The sum of 10s. a year, given by *George Fawcett*, for poor people, is paid in respect of a farm in Kettlewell, belonging to Mr. Thomas Coates. The money is distributed by the tenant of the farm among poor persons of the parish, at his discretion, according to the usage which has long prevailed.

Kettlewell.
Fawcett's
Dole.

CHARITIES FOR EDUCATION.

Solomon Swale built a school-house on the waste at Kettlewell, and gave five sheep gates on Middles moor, for keeping the buildings in repair. The Vicar of Kettlewell, for the time being, and eight other persons, chosen by the inhabitants, act as trustees or managers of the school, which is now conducted on the national school system. An allotment of two acres, or thereabouts, was given on the division of the moor some years ago, in lieu of the sheepgates, and it is let by the trustees to William Tennants, for five years, at a rent of between £4 and £5 per annum, being the full annual value.

Charities for
Education.

The trustees apply the rent, as occasion requires, to the repairing of the school-house. In 1823 considerable repairs were done, which exhausted the whole of the fund then in hand.

The yearly sum of 30s., given by some person unknown, for the education of three poor children, is paid in respect of seven or eight acres of land in Kettlewell, the property of Jacob Elston, to a school-master, for teaching three poor children, nominated by the school trustees, to read and write.

LOST CHARITIES.

There are some doles and small charities mentioned in the table of benefactions, amounting together to £2 10s. a year, in respect of which nothing has been paid for several years, and from the want of documents and proper evidence to establish liability to pay them, it appears to us that no attempt to recover them would be successful.

Lost
Charities.

III. The following are Extracts containing all the references to this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-1875, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

III.
Digests,
1873-5,
and 1891.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.	Observations.							
	Real Estate.				Education.								
	Houses & Lands.	Rent of											
	Acreage of Lands.	Real Estate.											
KETTLEWELL.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Rent charge not now paid. Also two half sheep- gates. Rent charge not now paid,
Fawcett - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	0	
Swale - -	4	2	21	4	10	0	4	10	0	4	10	0	
Unknown - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	0	
							4	10	0	6	10	0	

Kettlewell.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Supple-
mentary
Digest, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.	Observations.
	Houses and Lands.	
Kettlewell :		
*National School -	Site and buildings -	Declaration of Trust 1876.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) before the name of the Charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.

There is no reference to this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

Census
Returns,
1891.

The population of the Parish according to the Census Returns of 1891 is 313.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the National School. There was a small attendance, including the Rev. Dickens Haslewood, Vicar of Kettlewell; Mr. Parkinson Inman, Churchwarden; Messrs Coates, Gill, and others.

*Fawcett's Dole.*Fawcett's
Dole.

The rentcharge of 10s. has not been paid for a great number of years. In a letter from the Rev. J. Foster, Vicar of Kettlewell, to the Charity Commissioners, dated 19th November 1858, it was stated to be then "irremediably lost," and it would now be a hopeless task to attempt to recover it.

*The School: Solomon's Swale's Charity.*The
School:
Solomon
Swale's
Charity.

The earliest information on the subject of this school, and its endowment, subsequent to the Report of 1826, is contained in a correspondence with the Charity Commissioners, which was begun in 1863. In a letter from Messrs. Hartley, Solicitors, of Settle, dated the 1st October of that year, it was stated that the Vicar, the Rev. Jonathan Foster, had for many years had the sole appointment of the master and the management of the School, but that about two years before, wishing to relieve himself, as he was getting old, from some of his duties, he had consented to the appointment of a committee of parishioners to assist him in raising subscriptions for a good schoolmaster.

After the committee was appointed, the vicar found that it was composed largely of persons of the Wesleyan persuasion, and, as might be expected, the two parties were not able for very long to work harmoniously together. Disputes arose as to the person to be appointed to the mastership, the rules under which the school was to be carried on, and especially as to the question of a Sunday school. The vicar refused to hand over to the committee a sum of 9l. in his hands, derived from subscriptions, for which sum the committee sued him unsuccessfully in the county court. On the other hand, the committee took possession of the school in defiance of the vicar, and carried it on according to their own ideas; they also received the rent of the allotment mentioned in the Report of 1826. Matters continued in this state until 1867. The present vicar, who was appointed in that year, exerted himself to raise subscriptions for the rebuilding of the school, which was at that time quite inadequate to the needs of the place, being nothing better than an old and dilapidated cottage. He succeeded in raising a considerable sum of money, which was subscribed on the understanding that the school should be conducted under the rules of the National Society. An attempt was then made to come to terms with the committee, and obtain possession of the school and the trust property, but without success, the chief point of difference being a claim made by the committee for the repayment of certain sums that they had expended, over and above what they had received from the endowment, partly on repairs of the school, and partly in defending an action brought against them by the schoolmaster.

In October 1867, Mr. Hartley again wrote to the Charity Commissioners on the subject, and on their suggestion an application, dated 11th December 1867, was made to them by the vicar, churchwardens, and two of the Trust Lords of the Manor of Kettlewell (in whom the allotment already mentioned was vested), asking that the vicar and churchwardens might be appointed trustees of the Charity. By a further application, dated 31st December 1867, it was asked that the real estate belonging to the Charity might be vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. By an Order

dated the 7th April 1868, the Charity Commissioners appointed the Vicar and Churchwardens of the Parish of Kettlewell, in right and during tenure of their respective offices, and their successors, vicars and churchwardens for the time being, to be trustees for the administration of the charity, and vested the land and other hereditaments mentioned in the schedule thereto, and all other real estate and hereditaments (if any) belonging to or held in trust for the said charity (not being copyhold) in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and his successors in trust for the said charity. The schedule to the Order was in the following terms:—"A school house at Kettlewell. An allotment of land under the Act for inclosing the common land in the township of Kettlewell (A.D. 1803), containing 4A. 2R. 21P.

Kettlewell.
—
The School;
Solomon
Swale's
Charity—
continued.

"Also half a sheepgate on Whernside and half a sheepgate on Topmere, both in the Parish of Kettlewell."

The newly appointed trustees continued for some months the controversy with the committee as to the sum alleged to be due to the latter, but in June 1869 the vicar wrote to say that the trustees had, in order to avoid litigation, paid the demands of the committee in full, and that the school, with its endowment, had been handed over to them. At this time a sufficient sum had been raised by subscriptions, and with a view to the rebuilding and extension of the school, the trustees agreed to purchase from the Trust Lords of the Manor the piece of waste land adjoining the site of the school. By indenture dated 2nd August 1869, and enrolled in Chancery 22nd November 1869, the Rev. Hogarth John Swale and seven others, Trust Lords of the Manor of Kettlewell, conveyed to the Rev. Dickens Haslewood and the three churchwardens of Kettlewell, in consideration of a perpetual rentcharge of 1s. a year, "All that piece or parcel of waste ground of the manor of Kettlewell aforesaid, adjoining to the said school, and delineated on the plan endorsed on these presents and thereon coloured red," to be held by them "in trust for the said charity or school." Power of distress and re-entry was reserved to the vendors. This deed is kept in the vestry, and was seen by me there.

After a delay of some years, the reason of which does not appear on the correspondence, the committee which had been formed by the vicar for rebuilding the school began to carry out the work. They decided, however, not to build upon the old site, but to purchase a piece of land elsewhere. This decision was probably due to a desire to keep clear of the original endowment altogether, in order to avoid liability to the provisions of the Endowed Schools Act. The land was bought, and considerable progress had been made with the building of the school, when the committee found that there was a strong desire on the part of the inhabitants that the new school should be built upon the old site, and it having been ascertained, by a sort of informal *plébiscite*, that this feeling was practically universal, the committee, in deference to the general wish, and fearing to lose the support of many of the ratepayers, sold the new site, took up their foundations, and transferred their material to the old site. The old school, which had been condemned by the Education Department, was pulled down, and in 1875 the new school was built.

The Charity Commissioners had in the course of correspondence insisted that any new school to be built upon the old site must not be conducted as a National School only, but must be open to the parish generally without restriction. Nevertheless, the vicar and churchwardens by a declaration of trust contained in a deed poll, dated 17th February, 1876, placed the school in union with the National Society, which had contributed a sum of 41*l.* to the building fund, and directed that the committee of management of the school, and the master and mistress, should be members of the Church of England. This deed is also kept in the vestry. The vicar, however, declared to the Commissioners that the intention had always been to carry on the school in a liberal and tolerant spirit, and that in practice no one would ever be excluded from it on account of religious opinions; explaining that in order to carry on the school at all, it was necessary to secure the co-operation and support of all the inhabitants of the place.

After the new school had been in existence a short time, considerable dissatisfaction began to be felt in the parish with the way in which it was conducted, and it was said that the Report of Her Majesty's Inspector showed good grounds for this feeling. At all events, many of the ratepayers withdrew their support, and the managers, being unable to raise the necessary funds, in June 1876 discharged the schoolmaster and shut up the school. Since that date it has never been re-opened, or used for any educational purposes.

After the closing of this school the only provision for education in the parish was a small National School, under the same management as the new school, in Starbotton,

Kettlewell.
 —
 The School:
 Solomon
 Swale's
 Charity—
continued.

about two miles from Kettlewell. In the autumn of the same year the Education Department gave notice that unless a schoolmaster was appointed it would be necessary to establish a School Board.

The ratepayers, represented by a committee whom they had appointed, then urged the managers to appoint a master; applications were invited, but out of about a dozen applicants not one was found upon whom the two bodies could agree.

The committee of ratepayers then appointed the candidate who seemed to them most eligible, and set up a school of their own in a room in the village hired for the purpose, and this school was carried on for some time, with an attendance, it is alleged, of about fifty children a day. The Education Department, however, refused to sanction the use of the room except as a temporary expedient. Further efforts were made to arrange a *modus vivendi* with the managers of the new school, but without success, and ultimately, in the year 1883, a School Board was established, which has since that date provided for the elementary education of the parish.

The School Board endeavoured to obtain a transfer of the National School building, and invoked the assistance of the Charity Commissioners with this object, but it was pointed out to them that by the 23rd section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, the transfer of a school to the School Board is not compulsory, but entirely within the discretion of the managers. The vicar and the other managers declined to allow the building to be transferred, alleging as a reason that it was subject to the National Society trusts by the deed of February 1876.

The building is therefore now practically useless. The use of it is allowed free of charge on Saturdays for the Yorkshire Penny Bank, and also occasionally for village concerts and entertainments, and it has been used as a Sunday School. It appears to have been well built, and structurally is still in fairly good condition; internal repairs, however, are much needed; the walls are very damp and the paper falling off. The rent of the allotment is not sufficient for the effectual repair of the building. The income has been accumulated for some years, and at the end of 1892 there was a balance in hand of 18*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.*, but the vicar said that since January of this year about 6*l.* has been spent on repairs.

Endowment.—The award of 1803 is kept in the vestry. It is dated 10th May 1803, and made by Alexander Calvert under an Act of 41 George III. for inclosing Kettlewell Commons and Conistone Moor. After reciting that the governors or trustees of Kettlewell School are entitled to half a sheepgate on Whernside, half a sheepgate on Topmere, and five sheepgates on Middlesmoor, the award proceeds: "Then as to the sheepgates or cattlegates allotments and shares of the said trustees or governors of Kettlewell School upon the said Commons or moors, waste grounds and stinted pastures in lieu of their right and interest therein, I allot and set apart for them a certain parcel of ground on Middlesmoor aforesaid as described upon the plan number 1 hereunto annexed, bounded on the east by the sheepfolds and the Moor End road, on the west and north by the said Fawcett Bollands' allotment, number 6 on the same pasture, and on the south by the said Knipe Common and antient inclosures belonging to the said Elizabeth Falshaw, which said allotment or share contains in statute measure 4*A.* 2*R.* 21*P.* And I do also allot and set apart for the said trustees half a sheepgate on Whernside and half a sheepgate on Topmere."

The field, which is known as School Croft, is let on a yearly tenancy to Joseph Thwaite; the rent was reduced last year to 2*l.*, which was said to be as much as can now be obtained for it. It had been 3*l.* for some years. The two half-sheepgates are not let, and it was said that they were not worth more than about 1*s.* a year each.

Gill's (or Elston's) Charity.

Gill's (or
 Elston's)
 Charity.

It is generally believed, and seems probable, that the 30*s.* a year mentioned in the Report of 1826 (*see* page 1) is identical with the gift of William Gill, which appears on the table of benefactions set out below. The late Vicar, the Rev. J. Foster, in a letter to the Charity Commissioners, dated 19th November 1858, gave the following account of this Charity:—"Subsequently this was called by the people in the village 'Elston's Charity,' because a person of the name of Jacob Elston, who possessed a small estate at Kettlewell, paid this money to the School until the time of his death. He left his property to one Joseph Bolland, who did the same, until he sold his estate to his brother's widow, Mrs. Dorothy Bolland, of this place, who after the lapse of a few years was advised by her solicitor that she could not be compelled by law to pay the 30*s.* per annum to the School, unless she thought proper to do so.

“ Since then we could not by any force of argumentative persuasion which we might use induce her to pay one shilling.” Kettlewell

The Charity Commissioners in the course of the next few months wrote several letters to Mrs. Bolland and her legal advisers on the subject of this charity, but were unable to induce her to resume the payment, and as no funds were available to support the expenses of litigation the attempt to recover the charity had to be relinquished. Gill's (or Elston's) Charity—continued.

At the Inquiry the correspondence mentioned above was read over in order to show in what position matters had been left. No further information could be given, nor was any hope held out of recovering the lost payment.

The Dole Charities.

No information was given at the Inquiry beyond that furnished by the benefaction board in the Church, of which the following is an exact transcript:— The Dole Charities.

“ A memorial of charity given to the Church School and poor of this parish : Given by the Hon. Rich. Earl of Burlington, a horse gate upon Moor End to the Church : Given by Mr. Humphrey Fawcett 10s. p.a., now in the hands of Mr. Humphrey Topham, to the poor : Given by Geo. Fawcett, Esq., 10s. p.a. to the poor, now in the hands of Mr. Bernard Fawcett : Given by Mr. Wm. Fawcett 10s. p.a. to the poor, now in the hands of Mr. George Fawcett : Given by James Smithson and Humphrey Coats 20l., which same is fixt upon a house in Kettlewell for the use of their poor : Given by Christopher Tennant 10s. p.a. to the poor of Starbotton only, now in the hands of Mr. Anthony Simondson : The School built and 5 sheepgates on Middlesmoor for repairing the School was given by Solomon Swale : Given to the School by W. Gill 30s. p.ann.”

Of all these benefactions not one now remains except that of Solomon Swale.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

28 September 1893.

SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 10s. a year has been lost for many years.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Building not used for educational purposes since establishment of School Board.
2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Income applied to repair of National School.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30s. a year formerly paid for education of poor children. Payment withheld previous to 1858, and never resumed.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF KETTLEWELL.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of ILKLEY.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of ILKLEY.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 18th of July 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated the 31st January 1829, of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III. c. 91, and 59 Geo. III. c. 81, continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 21, p. 608). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1829.

PARISH OF ILKLEY.

ILKLEY SCHOOL.—MARSHALL'S AND HEBER'S CHARITIES.

The property appropriated to these charities consists of a sum of 100*l.* in the hands of Nicholas Cunliffe, esq. at interest of 4 per cent. per annum; a farm at Bewerley, consisting of a house, barn and 26A. 2R. 12P. of land, let to George Stones and others, on lease for 21 years from 1818, at 60*l.* a year; and a barn and 27A. 3R. 20P. of land in Bewerley, let to J. Hutchinson, on lease for the same term, at 60*l.* a year.

The sum of 100*l.* was given by a person named *Marshall*, in the 5th year of James 1st, for maintaining a grammar-school at Ilkley, to be conducted by the vicar of the parish; and the estates at Bewerley were purchased with 56*l.*, given in augmentation of Marshall's gift, and 200*l.* bequeathed by *Reginald Heber*, in 1696; 100*l.* thereof for the benefit of the schoolmaster at Ilkley, and 100*l.* for the increase of the emoluments of the vicar of Ilkley. The estates were conveyed in August 1701 to Richard Witton, esq. and other trustees, and the then churchwardens of Ilkley, upon trust, to apply the rents and profits, after deducting necessary expenses satisfied to the joint use of the vicar of Ilkley and the schoolmaster, in proportion to the sums above mentioned to have been laid out in the purchase; and it was provided by the deed of trust that the schoolmaster should teach and instruct all the male children within the parish of Ilkley, gratis; and the estates were conveyed in 1804 to Nicholas Cunliffe, esq., E. C. Lister, esq., G. O. Greenwood, esq. and William Bolling, the present trustees of the charity.

The vicar holds the office or appointment of master of the school, but the scholars are taught by an assistant. The school has very long been conducted on the footing of an English-school only, and all the children in the place are admitted on application to the vicar or the assistant, and they are taught reading without any charge, and writing and accounts on payment of a small weekly sum. The average number of scholars is about 40.

The trustees pay to the vicar out of the rents of the estates 46*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* a year, and to the assistant 70*l.* a year, and they retain the remainder of the income for the reparation of the school-room, which is a very old building, and defraying other incidental expenses of the trust. A regular account is kept by the senior trustee, and at the audit preceding our Inquiry there was a balance in hand of about 9*l.*

POORS ESTATE.

This property consists of two closes in the township of Ilkley, called Witton Croft and Nest Egg, containing together somewhat less than 3 acres, and several cattlegates on a pasture called the Low Close. The land is let by the minister and churchwardens, and is held by different occupiers at rents amounting together to 11*l.* 10*s.* a year, the full annual value; and the cattlegates are let annually to the best bidders, and produce in general about 3*l.* 12*s.* or upwards, per annum.

Out of the rents the sum of 12*s.* 6*d.* is distributed in bread at Shrovetide, among poor persons of the township of Ilkley; and the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* in like manner among poor persons of the township of Middleton; and the residue of the rents is distributed in money, that is to say, two thirds thereof among poor persons of Ilkley township, and one third among poor persons of the townships of Middleton and Nesfield-cum-Laughton. This application of the money is conformable to custom, and probably to the intention of the benefactors by whose donations the property was purchased.

Ilkley.

ILKLEY POORS MONEY.

Ilkley Poors
Money.

The sum of 115*l.*, part of a sum exceeding 300*l.* given by sundry benefactors for the poor of Ilkley township, is secured on mortgage at interest of 5*l.* per cent. Out of the interest, 5*s.* a year is distributed in bread, and the rest of the interest is distributed in money among poor persons of Ilkley by the minister and churchwardens. Of the remainder of the benefaction-fund no account whatever can be given.

MIDDLETON POORS MONEY.

Middleton
Poors
Money.

The sum of 45*l.* given by *William Carrer** and others to the poor of Middleton township is deposited in the savings-bank at Otley, and the interest, 18*s.* a year, is distributed with the portion of rent of the poors land.

The sum of 30*l.*, a benefaction given by *Robert Benson*, was lent to and secured by the bond of the late Christopher Hawkesworth, and the interest thereof after his decease was for some years paid by his son John Hawkesworth; but the latter had refused payment for six or seven years before the time of this Inquiry, on the alleged ground of his father's estate being insufficient for payment of his debts, and proceedings were about to be taken by the parish-officers acting for the township to recover the money.

III.
Digests of
1873-5 and
1891.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-5, and in the Supplementary Digest, 1891 :—

[* So in the original.—G.W.W.]

Locality and Designation of Charity.	ENDOWMENTS.						Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.				Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Education.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Distribution of Money.	
	Houses and Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.						
ILKLEY.	A. B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*School -	-	-	C. 6,088 18 3	P. 280 0 0	193 17 4	193 17 4	124 0 0	129 4 10	64 12 6	-	Stock arising from sale of real estate held by official trustees. This school, and The Poor's Estate Charity, regulated by recent schemes of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. See the school above. Stock arising from sale of land held by official trustees, together with a sum of 8667. 18s. 8d. Consols, being consideration for sale of reversionary interest, the dividends upon which are to accumulate for 55 years.
Heber -	-	-									
Poor's Estate, or The Cowgates.	Land	18 0 0	C. 1,733 17 4	P. 475 0 0	71 0 3	71 0 3	15 2 0	71 0 3	-	-	
Ilkley Poor's Money-	-	-	-	P. 115 0 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	-	-	5 15 0	
Middleton Poor's Money.	-	-	-	S.B. 46 6 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 18 0	-	-	1 5 0	
Cunliffe -	-	-	C. 69 9 10	-	2 1 8	2 1 8	-	-	-	2 1 8	Founded by will, 1812. Held by official trustees.
*Wesleyan Chapel -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Founded by deed, 1833.
						273 19 3	145 15 0	200 5 1	64 12 6	9 1 8	

NOTE.- C.= Consols; P.= Personal Security; S. B.= Savings Bank; M.= Minister.
* Denotes the possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.

Ilkley.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Supplement-
ary Digest,
1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Real Estate.	Observations.
ILKLEY:		
Langbar - - - * Wesleyan Chapel.	Chapel and appur- tenances.	Indenture 1813. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 1883.

* Denotes the possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.

Register of
Unreported
Charities.

There are references in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities to the Church and School Estate at Beverley and Cunliffe's Charity, which are embodied in this Report.

Census
Returns,
1891.

The population of Ilkley according to the Census Returns of 1891 is as follows:—

Townships:

Ilkley - - -	5,767
Middleton - - -	144
Nesfield-with-Langbar -	145

Ecclesiastical Divisions:

Ilkley, All Saints -	3,899
Do. St. Margaret -	2,157

6,056

6,056
IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Church room at Ilkley. There were present the Rev. Howard Kempson, vicar of Ilkley, the Rev. Irton Smith, vicar of St. Margaret's; Dr. Scott, Dr. Carter, and Mr. F. H. Humphris, Governors; and Mr. Latimer Darlington, solicitor, clerk to the Governors of Ilkley School, Mr. W. Dean, Mr. M. Hainsworth, junior, clerk to the Local Board; Mr. John Wilde, Mr. E. Ibberson, Guardians of the Poor; Mr. T. J. Pate, assistant overseer; Mr. J. Green, and other inhabitants.

*The Grammar School. (See above, page 1.)*The Gram-
mar School.

The late Mr. F. O. Martin, when as an Inspector of Charities he inspected and reported upon this Charity in 1867, had the advantage of seeing some original documents which have now disappeared. The remaining ones, now at Weston Hall, in the custody of Colonel W. C. Dawson, who has them as the representative of Sir Mawger Vavasour, have been so accurately extracted by Mr. Martin that his report may be concluded to be on the whole accurate, and is here substantially adopted.

Marshall's
Bequest.

George Marshall, of Ilkley, by will made about the beginning of the 17th century, directed that the sum of 100*l.*, out of his personal estate, should be employed to some godly and charitable uses at the discretion of George Snell, clerk; Thomas Mawde, John Lodge and John Wayte, whom he appointed his executors and his residuary legatees.

No copy of the will is forthcoming, and no further details of its contents or date are recited in any of the documents.

Disputes arose concerning the administration of the estate and the appropriation of the legacy, and proceedings were taken before the Council in the North at York, John Waite being plaintiff, and Thomas Mawde defendant. Pending this action the executors by a bond,* executed the 30th September 1602, submitted voluntarily to the arbitration of Christopher Baynton and John Metcalfe, of Ilkley, with Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir Mawger Vavasour as umpires.

The arbitrators and umpires by their Joint Award,* dated 27th September, 1 James I., (1603) declared that the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Ilkley to continue for ever, was the charitable use intended by George Marshall, and directed that the 100*l.* should be applied towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster of a Grammar School in Ilkley for ever, and that the money should be paid for that purpose to William Middleton, of Stockhill, Esquire, and Anthony Mawde, of Helthwayt Hill, gentleman, before the 10th of May next following.

It appears from the award next to be mentioned that the executors had actually put the 100*l.* into the hands of Thomas Mawde to the intent that he should pay 10*l.* a year to a schoolmaster at Ilkley, and that he had done so for "some years." The award further orders Anthony Mawde to pay to the executors of William Loble,

* The original of this document is at Weston Hall.

the late schoolmaster, 15*l.*, or a year and a half's salary,* he having at that time in his possession not only the 100*l.*, but most of the other goods of George Marshall, of which he had "possessed himself," wrongfully no doubt. His executor, Anthony Mawde, seems to have detained all the goods and to have refused payment of the schoolmaster's salary, whereupon John Wayte brought an action against him also, which came several times into Court, both before Mr. Baron Savile and Edmund, Lord Sheffield, then Lord President of the Council in the North. It was eventually referred by the Court to the arbitration of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir Mawger Vavasour, and the executors again made a submission to them.†

By the award,‡ dated 25th May, 5 James I. (1607), the arbitrators directed, that all suits depending between the parties should cease and determine and be not further prosecuted; as it appeared that the intention and meaning of the testator was that the 100*l.* limited and appointed to charitable uses should be ordered and disposed of for and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster in Ilkley to continue for ever or such like use, that the sum of 100*l.* should be for ever thereafter employed towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster of a grammar school at Ilkley for teaching scholars there; and, forasmuch as it appeared that the 100*l.* had been put into the hands of Thomas Mawde, deceased, with that intent, they directed that Anthony Mawde, his executor, should upon the 29th September next coming pay and deliver over the sum of 100*l.* to them, Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir Mawger Vavasour, to the intent that the said 100*l.* might be put out to use after the rate of 10*l.* yearly towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster there for ever. They further ordered that the said schoolmaster should be elected and chosen for ever thereafter by the Archbishop of York for the time being and his successors, and by the said Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir Mawger Vavasour and their heirs, or any two of them, from time to time upon death of the said schoolmaster or vacancy of the place, and that the vicar of the time being of the church of Ilkley aforesaid should be chosen and elected by them to be schoolmaster there, if he should be thought and taken by them to be fit and capable of the said place. They further awarded that upon loan of the money sufficient caution or bond should be put in to the said Archbishop of York for the time being, and to Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir Mawger Vavasour and their heirs or to two of them for the payment of the 100*l.* and 10*l.* for the use thereof yearly. And lastly, whereas the said 100*l.* mentioned and intended by their former award to have been employed to the use of the said school, and to have been paid by the said Thomas Mawde and the other executors had not been done and performed by them in such sort as by the said award was limited, they ordered, awarded, and declared the said former award in that point to be void for that it was not their meaning or intent that the said executors should be doubly charged with the said sum of 100*l.* towards the said school.

Even then Anthony Mawde refused to perform the award, and it appears from a petition‡ of John Wayte to the Lord President, and indorsed by Lord Sheffield on the 16th August 1607, that it was necessary to take proceedings on the submission-bond before the money was eventually paid over.

There was a bond in existence at Weston in 1858, but apparently not there in 1867, and so far as I could see, not there now. It is copied in the collections of the Rev. Edmund Beeston, and is dated 7th May, 10 Charles I., 1634. By it John Marshall, Nathaniel Marshall, Hugh Marshall, and Lawrence Marshall bind themselves to pay to Thomas, Lord Fairfax and William Vavasour, on the 8th of October following, fifty-two pounds for and to the use of a free grammar school in Ilkley. This may have been a mortgage of part of the sum of 100*l.*, but nothing now is known of the circumstances under which it was lent or given. The absence, however, of a promise to pay interest makes it look like an original gift.

On the 2nd January 1635-6‡ 14 of the inhabitants of the parish "by general consent" agreed to rate themselves proportionately towards the erection of a schoolhouse and thought fit that "whereas by a late unavoydable casualty ye sum of money given to "that charitable use is impayred," the remainder of the said sum, being 89*l.*, be put into the hands of Reginald Heber and Christopher Baynton, gents., by them to be improved until (by the interest thereof) the sum be made up 100*l.* And that in the meantime such of the parishioners as sent their children to the school should pay such sums as they and the schoolmaster should agree upon.

The full sum of 100*l.* was invested in the estate belonging to Christopher Baynton, of Weatley, in the county of York, who by an indenture of mortgage‡ dated

Ilkley.
The Grammar School
—continued.

* If only a year and a half's salary was owing, then it had been paid up to the end of 1601, and the expression "some years" would put George Marshall's death further back than has been supposed. It is variously given as from 1598 to 1602. The earlier date is probable, as in 1607 John Waite says he has been prosecuting his actions for 6 years.

† The submission is signed by Robert Mawde, instead of his father Anthony Mawde.

‡ The original of this document is at Weston Hall.

Ilkley.

The Grammar School
—continued.

11th April, 13 Charles I. (1637), covenanted to pay yearly to Robert Hodgen, clerk, then schoolmaster of the Grammar School at Ilkley, and to his successors schoolmasters there or his or their assigns at or in the school house then lately erected and built in Ilkley aforesaid the full and just sum of eight pounds on the 7th October and 7th April in each of the ensuing six years, and at the end of the six years to repay the full sum of 100*l.* to Lord Fairfax and William Vavasour. An indorsement on the deed records livery of seisin by Christopher Baynton to the use of the feoffees according to the "tenure" and effect of the indenture.

The money remained out at interest till it was finally disposed of in the fencing of the Bowerley Inclosure, as will appear later. At one time it was very nearly lost. It was lent by the curate, George Benson, in 1770, to Joseph Pollard, the then schoolmaster, who bound himself to repay it to the Archbishop of York and Walter Vavasour on the 15th January 1771, paying interest meanwhile at the rate of 4*l.* 10*s.* The bond was forgotten entirely till 1801, when it was discovered by the trustees of the School estate, who immediately called it in.

In 1849 or 1850 Bowerley Common was enclosed and an allotment of 50 acres was made to the School Trustees in respect of their Bowerley estate hereinafter mentioned. Between then and 1860 very considerable sums were expended in the enclosing and walling of the allotment, and the whole of the 100*l.* was sunk in that work.

Heber's
Bequest,
including his
bequest for
the Church.

Reginald Heber, by his will, bearing date the 29th July 1696, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* to the church and school of Ilkley in the words following:—"Item, I give unto the church at Ilkley one hundred pounds to be laid out in lands, and that the vicar for the time being may receive the benefit and increase thereof both before and after the same shall be laid out and invested in Land. Item, I give and bequeath to the School there, where I got my learning, one hundred pounds to be likewise laid out in Land To the Intent that the Schoolmaster for the time being may receive the Interest and benefit thereof both before and after the same shall be laid out and invested in Lands Upon condition and so as the said Master do and shall teach and instruct all the Male children, within the said parish of Ilkley, Gratis, which shall come to be taught and instructed by him."

Other en-
dowments.

In addition to the above gifts, it is recorded on the Benefaction Table in the church that Mr. John Lister of York gave 20*l.* (part lost) and Ursula Carr 10*l.* (part lost) to the church, and John Lister 20*l.* and several others 37*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* to the parish school. Of the benefactions to the church it was said that "there is but now extant 117*l.* 10*s.* and 110*l.* of this is bestowed in Land in Netherdale," and of those to the school that there was "156*l.* 1*s.* of this bestowed in Land in Netherdale, the rest now extant." The Churchwardens' Book, which begins in 1612, contains an entry that 40*s.* given by Richard Middleton to be bestowed at discretion of John Lodge, and 40*s.* more he the said John Lodge geveth, to the use of the free schole, if the said schole be p^rfitted whin one yeare next after the deathe of him the said John Lodge, otherwise the afforesd 4*li* to remeyne to the poore for augmēting the stocke. This 4*l.* was put forth to John Waite of Middelton, John Hawkesworth his suretie, to be payed the 24 February, 1616." This entry I have copied from Dr. Collyer's and Mr. Horsfall Turner's work on Ilkley, the original Churchwardens' Book having disappeared since the publication of their work.

By an indenture tripartite made 9th August, 13 William III., 1701, between Mary Johnson, spinster, only daughter and heir of Thomas Johnson, late of Hull, alderman, deceased, of the first part, Wilfrid Lawson and Richard Witton, both of Wakefield, Esquires, Edward Bolling, of Ilkley, gentleman, William Currer, Peter Parkinson and Thomas Bartlett, churchwardens for the parish of Ilkley, of the second part; and John Heber, of Holling Hall, in the parish of Ilkley, residuary legatee of Reginald Heber of the Inner Temple, gentleman, of the third part; after reciting *inter alia* the will of Reginald Heber; and that there was then due upon bonds and other securities the sum of 56*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* belonging to the school of Ilkley, and that the trustees for the said school had thought it convenient to call in the same and to lay it out with the aforesaid 200*l.* (bequeathed by Reginald Heber) in the purchase of some lands in trust for the schoolmaster of the said school for the time being and his successors, Mary Johnson, in consideration of 256*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, conveyed to the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, Taylor's Farm and Collyer's Farm or Francis Darnbrough's Farm, containing 24 acres, Wade's Farm containing 30 acres, and a cottage and garth or intack near the mill, all which premises were situate in Bowerley, in the parish of Pateley Bridge, with all their appurtenances, to the use of John Heber for 40 years (to provide for the event of the assets of Reginald Heber proving insufficient for the payment of his debts) and thereafter to the use of the purchasers, upon trust nevertheless to apply the rents and profits in manner following: to the vicar of Ilkley for the time being such part of the clear yearly profits of the premises as should be proportionable to the

sum of 100*l.* bequeathed by Reginald Heber to the church of Ilkley, and to the schoolmaster of Ilkley for the time being who should teach and instruct all the male children within the parish of Ilkley gratis, such part as should be proportionable to 156*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Ilkley.
The Grammar School
—continued.
Decree of
1711.

By a decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses made the 26th January 1711, reciting that complaint had been made that George Dawson, clerk, vicar of the parish church of Ilkley and schoolmaster of the school there, refused to teach the male children of the inhabitants as should come or be sent to the said school by the said inhabitants and parishioners of Ilkley, to be taught by him as directed by the will of Reginald Heber, it was ordered that the said George Dawson and his successors, schoolmasters of the said school of Ilkley, should for the time to come and at all times for ever thereafter, teach and instruct all the male children of the said inhabitants and parishioners of the said parish of Ilkley, as should come or be sent by the said inhabitants or parishioners of Ilkley aforesaid to the said school of Ilkley to be taught and instructed according as the will of the said Reginald Heber directed and appointed, and it was further ordered that if the said George Dawson, schoolmaster of the said school of Ilkley aforesaid, or any of his successors who should be appointed schoolmaster there, should at any time or times thereafter refuse so to teach and instruct all or any of the male children as aforesaid, that then and in such case and upon such refusal it should and might be lawful to and for Wilfrid Lawson, Richard Witton, Esqrs., Edward Bolling, gentleman, Wm. Currier, Peter Parkinson, and Thomas Bartlett, their heirs and successors, to detain and keep in their hands and custody the yearly profits arising from the said 100*l.*, and apply the same towards the instructing and teaching such male children of the said inhabitants and parishioners of Ilkley aforesaid as should be refused or denied to be taught and instructed either by the said George Dawson or any other person or persons who should be nominated and appointed schoolmaster for the time to come of the said school of Ilkley.

By divers mesne conveyances and ultimately by indenture dated 11th September 1865, the Netherdale property became vested in Wm. Bolling, Wm Greenwood, Wm. Douglas, and B. B. Popplewell, and their heirs upon the same trusts as are expressed in the indenture of 1701. Power was given to the surviving or remaining trustees to appoint new trustees from time to time on vacancies occasioned by death, incapacity, or refusal to act.

Messrs. Greenwood and Bolling shortly afterwards retired from the trust, and by Indenture dated 21st October 1865, indorsed on the Deed of September, conveyed the Trust Estate to the use of Wm. Douglas, B. B. Popplewell, T. J. Call, and H. Strachan and their heirs.

The estate of the school consisted in 1864 of a farm at Bewerley, containing 27*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.*, let for 21 years from 13th February 1853, at the rent of 45*l.*; another farm there, containing 25*a.* 3*r.* 23*p.*, let at 48*l.* rent; Dam Garth containing 3*r.* 29*p.*, let at 2*l.* rent, and the allotment, containing 50 acres, let at 12*l.* 10*s.* rent. The three last were on yearly tenancies. The rents, amounting to 107*l.* 10*s.*, were paid to the vicar, after the deduction of outgoings, the vicar being also schoolmaster, having been appointed to that office, like his predecessors during this century, by the Archbishop of York in 1843. The vicar, however, did not himself teach, but appointed a deputy to whom he allowed from 50*l.* to 60*l.* according to the amount of rent received by him. In 1863 the amount the then rector received from the Bewerley Estate was 105*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, of which he was entitled as schoolmaster to about three-fifths, according to the proportion fixed by the conveyance of 1701, which would make the sum of 63*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* He was therefore retaining for his own use part of the schoolmaster's salary, and of this a number of the inhabitants made complaint in a petition addressed to the Charity Commissioners in April 1864. The petition sets out that "from inefficiency arising " from this arrangement the children derive little or no benefit from the Charity. The " schoolhouse, moreover, is rapidly falling into decay, and, in consequence of this " state of matters, we are obliged to seek for our children, in the neighbouring villages " that education which we think this Charity ought to afford."

In 1866 Mr. J. G. Fitch, one of the Assistant Commissioners under the Schools Inquiry Commission, reported that this school was in a very bad condition in every respect. The average attendance of scholars was 45, six of them being girls. Nothing beyond reading, writing and arithmetic had been attempted, and these had not been effectually taught. The only fee charged was 1*d.* a week for cleaning and firing, the children supplying their own stationery. Because of the terms of Marshall's will the master

Ilkley. was unable to reject any male children on the ground either of their being mere infants or of irregular attendance.

The Grammar School
—continued.

The petition of 1864 was followed at the beginning of the following year by a memorial from the churchwardens showing that the delegation of the schoolmaster's duties was contrary to the Decree of the Commissioners of Charitable Uses, of 1711, and that the churchwardens were unrepresented on the Board of Trustees of the School Estate, though the then churchwardens were among the purchasers of 1701.

It seemed indeed that there had been no little mismanagement of the estates of the Charity. Not only as we have seen was 100*l.* of the capital of the Charity sunk in the fencing of the Bewerley Allotment, but an additional debt was incurred of 120*l.*, which was discharged by the simple process of deducting it in instalments, covering several years, from the rents, before paying them to the vicar. It is right to add that the Charity Commissioners when they had the power to enforce the restoration of the 100*l.*, elected to consider it as "invested" in the Bewerley Estate. It was also said by the vicar that he got no assistance from the Trustees of the School Estates (then called the sub-trustees) in carrying out any scheme for improvement, and the Trustees of the School, the Archbishop of York and Christopher Dawson, Esq., the representative of the Vavasours—the Fairfaxes having emigrated to Virginia—had no right to interfere with the income of the Charity, and were powerless to do more than appoint a master.

Mr. Martin was accordingly sent to Ilkley to make a report on the state of the school. In consequence of his report notices were issued of a Scheme proposed to be established by the Charity Commissioners under which the duties of vicar were to be severed from those of the schoolmaster, one-third of the income to be allotted to the vicar and two-thirds to the schoolmaster, new trustees to be appointed who should have the management of the finances and the whole government of the school, and the level of the school raised by extending the range of subjects to be taught and imposing capitation and terminal fees. This Scheme, owing to strenuous opposition from the great majority of the population, who petitioned in October 1868 against such a perversion as they considered it, of the founders' intentions, was not proceeded with. Negotiations, however, went on between the Commissioners and the Trustees, who were all in favour of a Secondary School, in view of the probability that the Bill then under discussion for the provision of Elementary Education by the Education Department would become law.

In 1870 Mr. Fearon, then an Assistant Commissioner under the Endowed Schools Acts, visited Ilkley, and entered with great minuteness into the position of the school and its possibilities, in respect of which he made a full report to the late Endowed Schools Commissioners, by whom a fresh Scheme was published in 1871.

Meanwhile the old school had ceased to exist. A National School had been established in 1869, which did the work of the old school, but received none of the income. The Scheme, providing for a second grade school, was approved by Order in Council on the 25th June 1872, but never came into practical operation, save in so far as it appointed a body of governors, vested the school estate in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and determined the proportions in which the income of the Charity should be divided between the vicar and the schoolmaster.

On the 21st June 1872, a Scheme was approved by Her Majesty in Council under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, declaring that it was desirable to apply the endowment known as the Charity of Richard Whiton for the advancement of education in the parish of Ilkley, and providing that during six months after the establishment of this Scheme or of another Scheme framed by the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the endowed school at Ilkley, whichever should be last established, the governing body of the said school should have the option of becoming the governing body of this endowment in place of the existing governing body for the purpose of using the piece of land of which the endowment consisted as the site of the school to be established under the said other Scheme, and without power to use or dispose of the said piece of land for any other purpose.

Another Scheme under the same Act to transfer the property of the Cow Close Gate Dole Charity, containing 12*a.*, at Ilkley, to the Governors of Ilkley Grammar School and devote the income thereof to founding one exhibition of 10*l.* yearly, tenable for three years at the grammar school by candidates who had passed the highest standard at a public elementary school, and to increasing the stipend of the headmaster, was approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 23rd March 1873.

A further Scheme, also under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, to devote the Dole Charity, founded by Joshua Watkinson, then consisting of the close called Raw Croft

Schemes of
1872 :

Grammar
School
Scheme.

Whitton's
Charity
Scheme.

Cow Close
Gate Dole
Charity
Scheme.

Watkinson's
Charity
Scheme.

or Nest Egg, containing 1a. 3r. 11p., at Ilkley, to the purposes of the grammar school, was approved by the Queen on the 23rd March 1873.

The real estate of the Charities in all these cases was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

Ilkley.

The Grammar School
—continued.

The school estate then consisted of the following particulars :—

(1.) *The Grammar School and Church Estate.*

	£	s.	d.
(a.) A farm in the township of Bowerley in the parish of Pateley Bridge, containing 27a. 3r. 30p. and let for 21 years from 1853, to H. Hutchinson at a yearly rent of - - - - -	45	0	0
(b.) A farm in the same township with a dwelling-house and barn, containing 25a. 3r. 23p., and let to W. Stones as yearly tenant at a rent of - - - - -	48	0	0
(c.) An allotment on Bowerley Common in the same township, containing 50 acres, and let to A. Newbould as yearly tenant at a rent of - - - - -	12	10	0
(d.) A garth in the same township, containing 3a. 29p., let to G. Knowles as yearly tenant at the yearly rent of - - - - -	2	0	0
(e.) The site and building of the school (no rent).			

(2.) *Richard Whitton's Charity.*

A meadow in the township of Ilkley, containing 1a. 2r. 34p., let to a yearly tenant at the rent of - - - - -	10	5	0
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(3.) *The Cow Close Gates Dole Estate.*

An enclosed pasture in the township of Ilkley, containing about 12 acres, let to 10 tenants for terms varying from 21 to 70 years at the collective rent of - - - - -	41	0	0
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(4.) *Joshua Watkinson's Charity.*

An estate in the township of Ilkley, called Raw Croft or Nest Egg, containing 1a. 3r. 16p., let for 99 years from the 1st February 1861, to the Trustees of the Ilkley Bath Charity Hospital, at the yearly rent of - - - - -	12	12	0
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Total - - - - - £171 7 0

Under the authority of Orders of the Charity Commissioners of the 8th August 1873, and 27th February 1874, the Governors sold the whole of the property of the Ilkley Church and School Charity, except the site and building of the school, for certain sums, the collective amount of which, after certain deductions for costs and other expenses allowed by the Board, was eventually invested in the purchase of 6,089*l.* 14*s.* Consols, and this sum of Consols was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the objects of the Grammar School Scheme.

Section 2 of that Scheme provided that one-third of the property of the Foundation was to be appropriated to the vicar of Ilkley and his successors, as representing roughly the proportion which the vicar's endowment, sunk in the Bowerley Estate, bore to the whole sum sunk therein. One-third of this purchase-money, therefore, was due to the vicar, but at the request of the then vicar, the Rev. J. Snowden, there being already some moneys belonging to the Church of Ilkley invested in the Queen Anne's Bounty Fund, the sum of 2,029*l.* 18*s.* Consols, being one-third part of 6,089*l.* 14*s.* Consols, was on the 12th April 1876, transferred to the account of the Governors of that Fund, leaving the sum of 4,059*l.* 16*s.* Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the educational purposes of the principal Scheme.

Under the authority of five Orders of the Charity Commissioners of the 7th July 1874, the Governors sold the reversion in fee of four pieces of land, with

Ilkley.
The Gram-
mar School
—continued.

the buildings thereon, forming part of the property of the Cow Close Gates Dole Charity, viz. :—

(a.) Four acres subject to lease to Dobson Brothers, for 70 years from November 1st, 1858, for	£ 1,039
(b.) Two roods subject to lease from May 1st, 1861, for 70 years, for	253
(c.) 1a. 1r. 16p., subject to lease from 1st May 1863, for 70 years for	511
(d.) 2 acres, subject to lease to Robinson Brothers, from 1st November 1860, for 70 years for	607
Total	2,410

with the condition that the Official Trustees should, from the date of the remittance to them of the purchase-moneys, reserve one-third of the yearly dividends arising from the investment thereof as an accumulating fund for 55 years from the said date, and should pay the remaining two-thirds to the order of the Governors.

In pursuance of these directions the several purchase-moneys, amounting in all, with interest, to 2,421*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* were invested in 2,600*l.* 16*s.* Consols, of which one-third, or 866*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* Consols, is placed to the investment account, to accumulate till 14th December 1929, and the remaining two-thirds, or 1,733*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* Consols are held by the Official Trustees in trust for the general purposes of the Foundation.

Under the authority of two Orders of the Charity Commissioners of the 17th November 1874, and the 18th June 1875, the Governors sold the site and building of the school for the sum of 280*l.*, and also a part of the land belonging to the Cow Close Gates Dole Charity, containing 1,575 square yards for the sum of 475*l.*, making the total sum of 755*l.*: which sum after deducting expenses amounting to 72*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, was, together with a sum of 19*l.* 10*s.* for interest on the purchase-money, making a net sum of 702*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* invested in the purchase of 744*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Consols: and, on the 21st July 1875, the said sum was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, pursuant to an Order of the Board sealed the day next preceding.

Under the authority of two Orders of the Charity Commissioners of the 23rd June 1876, the Governors sold the reversion in fee of another piece of land containing one acre, with the building thereon erected, known as "Troutbeck," part of the property of the Cow Close Gates Dole Charity, and subject to a lease to Dr. Harrison for 99 years from the 1st of May 1863, for 502*l.* 11*s.*, with the condition that one-third of the income derived from such purchase-money should be accumulated for 86 years from the date of the remittance of the said money to the Official Trustees, and that the remaining two-thirds of such income should be paid to the order of the Governors.

The purchase-money was, on the 13th December 1876, remitted to the Commissioners, who, on the 20th December 1876, transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds the sum of 177*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* Consols (purchased with one-third thereof, viz.: 167*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*) to be placed to an accumulating investment account until the 13th December 1962; and on the same day transferred to the account of the Official Trustees the sum of 355*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Consols, purchased with 335*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* the remaining two-thirds of the said purchase-money, in trust for the general purposes of the Foundation.

Under the authority of two Orders of the Charity Commissioners of the 21st May 1878, the Governors sold the reversion in fee of the property belonging to Joshua Watkinson's Charity, described in the Orders as "Riddings" or "West Raikes," for 600*l.*: subject to the condition that one-third of the annual income to be produced by the investment of the said purchase-money should be reserved and accumulated in augmentation of the principal endowment of the Foundation as a compensation to the future recipients for the loss which would otherwise be caused to them by the sale of the property being effected in reversion during the continuance of the above-mentioned lease for 99 years, and that accordingly one-third of the income of such investment should be reserved by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds for accumulated investment in Consols for 82 years from the date of payment to their account of the said purchase-money, and that the remaining two-thirds of such income should be paid to the Governors.

In pursuance of these directions the purchase-money of 600*l.* was divided by the Official Trustees into two parts, whereof one, viz., 200*l.*, was invested in the sum of 207*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Consols, to accumulate on an investment account for 82 years from the 22nd November 1878, *i.e.*, till the 22nd November 1960: and the other part, 400*l.* was invested in the sum of 415*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Consols, in trust for the general purposes of the

Foundation. Both these investments were made on the 27th November 1878, pursuant to an Order of the Board of the day next preceding.

Considerable correspondence had taken place since 1872, between the Commissioners and the Governors as to the best means of carrying out the Scheme. The Governors maintained that the sum of 1,000*l.*, which section 13 of the Scheme allowed them to expend on a new school building, was far from being sufficient, and that the meadow known as Whitton Croft, which had been appropriated as a site for the building, was in a bad situation for a school, but in an excellent situation for selling purposes. The Commissioners, upon application made to them by the Governors and vicar and churchwardens, gave their consent to the sale of Whitton Croft; but when the property was advertised for sale, no offer was made for it. The Governors thereupon proposed to sell it by auction, but to this the Commissioners declined to assent.

Meanwhile, public opinion was running strongly against the Governors, and loud complaints were made that Ilkley should for so long be deprived of the benefit of the school endowment. Various offers of sites for a new school came before the Governors, who eventually at the close of the year requested that an Assistant Commissioner should be sent down to confer with them. Mr. Fearon accordingly again visited Ilkley in March 1880, viewed the different sites suggested, and reported to the Charity Commissioners in favour of a site belonging to the Governors of Sedbergh School, situated on Cow Pasture Road. This recommendation was approved by the Commissioners, and by an Order sealed 28th January 1881 they gave their sanction to the sale by the Governors of Sedbergh School to the Governors of the school at Ilkley of the said site, being a piece of land containing five acres or thereabouts, for the sum of 2,420*l.* They also ordered that, for the purpose of completing the purchase, the Governors of Ilkley School should be at liberty to provide the amount required (1) by the application of the moneys arising from unappropriated surplus income of the Foundation, or the accumulations thereof; (2) to the extent that the aforesaid moneys should be insufficient for the purpose, by the transfer in the books of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to the account of Sedbergh School, of a competent portion of the sum of 7,309*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Consols, then held by the said Official Trustees in trust for Ilkley School, such portion to be calculated at the mean price on the day of the date of such transfer.

The actual sum standing in the name of the Governors on deposit with the Bradford Banking Company at this date was 1,481*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* Out of this the costs of effecting the purchase, amounting to 161*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*, which by the Order were thrown upon the Governors of Ilkley School, were paid, and the whole of the remainder, or 1,320*l.* 7*s.*, applied to the purchase. A balance of nearly 1,100*l.* remained to be made up by the transfer of Consols, and on the 4th June 1,075*l.* 16*s.* Consols were so transferred to the account of the Governors of Sedbergh School, leaving a sum of 6,233*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* Consols to the credit of the Governors of Ilkley School.

The land then purchased was, until building operations commenced in 1892, let on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 10*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Since Mr. Fearon's Report of 1880 the Commissioners had in view the consolidation of the several endowments belonging to the school, and the amendment of the Scheme of 1872, and in December 1881 a new Scheme was published under the Endowed Schools Acts. This Scheme, like that of 1868, was vehemently opposed by a large number of the inhabitants, who were of opinion that the intention of the founders was that part of the endowments were for a "Free Grammar School," and the remainder for the relief of those of the "industrious poor" as were not in receipt of parochial relief: that the scale of fees proposed by the new Scheme would almost totally exclude the "industrious poor," and that no satisfactory Scheme could be proposed which did not allow of the practical entry of that class of persons to the full benefit of the Grammar School. They further represented that the income of the Foundation was inadequate to so ambitious a Scheme; that before many years had elapsed it might be sufficient, when they would be glad to have such a Scheme, but meanwhile the class for whom they pleaded would get no benefit from the Scheme. A petition embodying these views and praying that the Scheme should be reconsidered was received by the Commissioners on the 8th February 1882. The School Board of Ilkley suggested amendments to the same effect, and that the Chairman of the School Board should be an *ex-officio* Governor. On the other hand most of the existing Governors declared their intention of resigning if the school were to be made an Elementary School. The Commissioners pointed out that the elevation of the school into a secondary one had been effected in 1872, and that they had no

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power to alter that Scheme fundamentally. In the result they maintained the proposed Scheme, which was approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 6th November 1883.

By this Scheme the original school endowment, Richard Whitton's Charity, the Cow Close Gate Dole Charity, and Joshua Watkinson's Dole Charity were consolidated into one Foundation to be administered under the Scheme under the name of the Ilkley Grammar School.

A governing body was established to consist of ten competent persons, four to be called Representative Governors and six Co-optative Governors, the former to be appointed by the School Board of Ilkley, and to hold office for five years, the latter to be appointed by the general body of Governors by resolution approved by the Charity Commissioners, and to hold office for eight years. It was provided as required by section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, that religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship should not affect the qualifications of any person for being a Governor.

The first Co-optative Governors were to be:—

Thomas James Call, M.D. ;
Edward Hirst Wade, gentleman ;
Thomas Parkinson Muff, draper ;
David Stansfeld, agent ;
The Rev. Arthur Cleveland Downes, vicar of Ilkley ; and
Frederick William Fison, worsted spinner and manufacturer.

The Scheme provides that the school shall be a day and boarding school for boys, and be maintained in the parish of Ilkley. Proper buildings are to be provided for not less than 100 boys as soon as the funds permit it, and the Governors are to be at liberty to raise the necessary funds by sale of the capital endowment, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners.

The head-master must be a graduate of some university in the United Kingdom, and be appointed, after public notice and advertisement, by the Governors at a special meeting, the Governors having power to dismiss him after certain formalities. He is to dwell in the residence, if any, assigned to him. He is not to hold any benefice having the cure of souls, or undertake any office or employment, which, in the opinion of the Governors, might interfere with his duties as head-master. He has the power of appointing and dismissing assistant masters and apportioning the sums allowed by the Governors for school objects, and he is to receive a fixed yearly stipend of 150*l.*, or as near that amount as the income of the Foundation will allow, and in addition a capitation payment to be fixed by the Governors at a rate of not less than 2*l.* nor more than 5*l.* a year for each boy in the school.

As regards the boys, the tuition fees are to be fixed by the Governors from time to time, and to be not less than 5*l.* and not more than 12*l.* a year. Boarders are to pay in addition not more than 45*l.* a year. The age of admission is fixed at eight years, and no boy may remain in the school after attaining 17 years of age, except with the permission of the Governors upon the recommendation of the head-master. The school is open to all boys of good character and sufficient health, resident either in a hostel of the Foundation or in the house of a master, or with his parents, guardians, or near relations, within degrees to be fixed by the Governors.

Before admission each boy is required to pass an entrance examination, the Governors having power to raise the standard if they should find it expedient.

Clauses in accordance with the 15th and 16th sections of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869 (32 & 33 Vict. c. 56), are inserted providing for exemption from religious exercises and teaching. Subject thereto religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Christian Faith was to be given under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governors.

The following subjects of instruction were fixed :—

Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic ;
Geography and History ;

English Grammar, Composition, and Literature ;
 Mathematics ;
 Latin ;
 At least one Modern Foreign European language ;
 Natural Science ;
 Drawing, Drill, and Vocal Music.
 Greek at an additional fee of 3*l.* a year.

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 mar School
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There is to be a yearly examination by an examiner unconnected with the school who should report in writing to the Governors. The head-master has also to make a yearly report in writing, and recommend boys for reward or distinction.

A provision is made for scholarships in the form of exemptions from the payment of tuition fees, limited in number in the proportion of not more than one for every ten boys in the school, but never less than three. In the award of these scholarships preference is to be given to boys who are and have been for at least three years in any of the public elementary schools in the ancient parish of Ilkley.

Power is given to the Governors to establish exhibitions, tenable at any place of higher education approved by them, and to be awarded on the result of the yearly examination or such other examination as the Governors should think fit, to boys who are and have for not less than three years been in the school.

Provision is made for placing 500*l.* Consols to a "Repairs and improvements fund," and power is given to the Governors to agree with the head-master for the formation of a pension fund.

Some unavoidable delay took place in realising further portions of the estate which was necessary to provide funds for carrying out the Scheme, and it was not till 1892 that the plans of the new school were approved as stated below, and the work put in hand.

In 1879 the Local Board at Ilkley caused notices under section 150 of the Public Health Act to be served on the lessees of the Cowpasture Estate belonging to the Governors, to level, metal, pave, kerb, and channel a moiety of Crossbeck Road co-extensive with the land leased to them. The lessees did not do the work, and it was done by the Local Board, who thereupon claimed 172*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* from the lessees. Though bound by the terms of their leases to repair Crossbeck Road, this they declined to do, and the Local Board fell back upon the Governors for payment, who referred to the Charity Commissioners for authority to pay. In 1882 the Commissioners recommended that counsel's opinion should be taken on the subject of liability. An opinion was obtained from R. Cunningham Glen, Esq., barrister-at-law, to the effect that the lessees were liable. The Governors determined to pay the charge, and take proceedings against the lessees, but as one of the lessees was quite unable to pay, and the leases of the others would expire within two years, it was evidently a case for a compromise. Accordingly the Commissioners were asked to consent to the Governors accepting from the Trustees of Critchley and the Trustees of Wilkins, two of the lessees, 33*l.* in full discharge of all claims. To this the Commissioners gave their authority by an Order of the 22nd January 1884.

The sum of 33*l.* was invested in 33*l.* 1*s.* Consols, which were on the 13th February 1885 transferred to the account of the Official Trustees pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 10th of that month.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners of 13th April 1888, sanction was given to the sale of 1,444 square yards, part of Whitton Croft, to Major Middelton for 722*l.* Pursuant to this Order the sale took place, but the area sold was 1,476 square yards, and the consideration 738*l.* This sum of 738*l.* was invested in the sum of 745*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* New Consols, which, on the 14th February 1889, was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 12th February 1889.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 30th April 1889, amended by an Order of the 23rd August 1889, 496 square yards, another part of Whitton Croft, were sold to Major Middelton for 248*l.* This sum was invested in the sum of 255*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, which was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees.

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 11th February 1890, four contiguous pieces of land, being part of the Cow Close Gates Estate, bounded by

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mar School
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Cowpasture Road and Crossbeck Bridge Road, containing respectively 1,540, 2,810, 2,555, and 4,655 square yards, were sold to Jabez Dobson for 1,400*l.*, under condition that the Governors should first stop up a path which crossed part of the premises, and that the purchasers should build no more than four houses on the land sold. The long leases to Francis Dobson, Wilkins, and Critchley, which were in existence in 1881 (*see* p. 18), had run out in 1884, and the land was since then let on monthly tenancies at an aggregate rent of 3*l.* 3*s.* yearly, so that there was no necessity in this case for an investment account.

By an Order of the same date 577 square yards, another part of Whitton Croft, were sold to C. D. Knapton for 288*l.* 10*s.*

By three Orders, dated 9th June 1891, 1,770 square yards, another part of Whitton Croft, were sold to Major Middleton for 885*l.*; 115 square yards, another part of the same close, to C. D. Knapton for 57*l.* 10*s.*; and 3,823 square yards, the remainder of that close, to D. Saville for 2,437 3*s.* 3*d.*

The sum of these five purchase-moneys, amounting to 5,068*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* was, in April 1892, invested in the sum of 5,231*l.* 13*s.* New Consols, which was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees.

On the 17th June 1892 an Order of the Charity Commissioners was passed, whereby, after reciting the provisions of the Scheme of 1883, and that the Governors had submitted to the Board plans and specifications prepared by Charles Henry Hargreaves, of Bradford, architect, for the erection of the necessary buildings, and a statement showing the estimated cost of completing the said buildings to amount to 6,502*l.* 5*s.*, and that the Board had referred to a report upon the said plans and specifications made to them by Mr. Ewan Christian, of Whitehall Place, Westminster, architect, it was ordered:—

1. That the Governors might cause such buildings to be erected in accordance with the plans and specifications at a cost of not more than 6,502*l.* 5*s.*
2. That the sum might be provided:—
 - (a.) By the appropriation of the sum of 1,991*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* standing to the credit of the Charity at the Bradford Old Bank:
 - (b.) By sale from time to time, under Orders of the Board, of sums amounting in the whole to 4,498*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* New Consols, held by the Official Trustees in trust for the Charity, in excess of a sum of 8,000*l.* Stock, to be set aside as an endowment fund for the Charity:
 - (c.) From sources other than the funds of the Charity.

The work of building the school was at once begun, and the actual building was completed in 1893.

Present en-
dowment.

The endowment belonging to the Foundation now consists of:

- (a.) Part of the Cowclose Gates land, called "The Bracken," let to Dr. Harrison for 70 years, from July 1861, at a yearly rent of 3*l.* During his lifetime Dr. Harrison proposed to purchase the reversion in fee simple, but the sum he offered was considered inadequate. His executors are now in possession.
- (b.) The Endowment Fund of 8,000*l.* Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees.
- (c.) The balance of the sum of 4,498*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees, upon which the Governors are authorised by the Order of 17th June 1892 to draw. Payments are made from time to time upon the architect's certificates, and for this purpose the Official Trustees have sold the following amounts of stock:

	£	s.	d.
29th March 1893	408	3	4
8th June 1893	146	0	4
3rd July 1893	440	11	2
31st July 1893	93	18	2
17th August 1893	510	17	1
4th September 1893	758	14	3
3rd October 1893	188	16	6
8th November 1893	280	13	3

leaving a balance still available for the purposes of the building of 1,671*l.* 2*s.* Consols.

(d.) The investment account arising from sales in reversion of Cowclose Gates lands, on which the dividends are accumulated, now amounts to three several sums of 1,535*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* (Order of 7th July 1874), 290*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* (Order of 23rd June 1876), and 323*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* (Order of 21st May 1878); making in all a total of 2,149*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Consols.

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The dividends on the Stock standing in the name of the Official Trustees, excepting the last-mentioned investment account, are remitted to the Governors through Lloyds' Bank for the credit of the Ilkley Grammar School with the Bradford Old Bank, Ilkley. These dividends will naturally be considerably less in future than they have been for the past few years.

Considerable accumulations of income have accrued during the abeyance of the school, in addition to the sums arising from sales of real estate. The expenditure during these years has been small, and confined for the most part to the salary of the clerk, surveyors' fees, the hire of rooms for meetings, advertisements, stationery, postage, &c., and repairs, drainage, and improvements in the estate. Surveyors' fees have necessarily been frequent, and form a large item in the yearly accounts. Occasional large payments have been made, as for instance one of 50*l.* in premiums to the architects in competition for the design of the school.

The available income from endowment after (c.) has been exhausted will be 223*l.*

The Governors had a balance in the Bradford Old Bank in July 1893 of 173*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*

Since the date of the Scheme appointments of Co-optative Governors have from time to time been made under the provisions of the Scheme. These were approved by Orders of the Charity Commissioners of the dates following:—

The Governors.

6th May 1884, John William Constantine Moeller, of Ilkley, gentleman.

14th May 1886, Francis Howard Humphris, stuff merchant, and George Newbould, draper, both of Ilkley.

22nd December, 1886, The Rev. Howard Kempson, Vicar of Ilkley.

1st January 1889, Godfrey Carter, of Ilkley, surgeon.

23rd September 1890, Francis Howard Humphris, re appointed.

22nd January 1892, Edward Hirst Wade, of Ilkley, gentleman, re-appointed.

5th July 1892, John William Constantine Moeller, of Ilkley, gentleman, re-appointed.

31st January 1893, Thomas Scott, of Ilkley, M.D.

The present Governors are:—

J. C. Naylor, Esq., Chairman.	} Representative.
E. W. Crawley, Esq., Vice-chairman.	
H. Dobson, Esq., M.D.	
Julian Green, Esq.	
G. Carter, Esq., M.R.C.S., &c.	
F. H. Humphris, Esq.	
Rev. H. Kempson, B.A.	
Constantine Moeller, Esq.	
T. Scott, Esq., M.D.	
E. H. Wade, Esq., J.P.	

The Clerk to the Governors is Mr. Latimer Darlington, solicitor, who, on the resignation of Mr. George Brumfitt, solicitor, in 1891, was appointed on the 3rd November 1891 by the Governors to fill his place, at a salary of 15*l.* This appointment was confirmed by an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 31st December 1891.

On the 22nd April 1893 the Governors appointed Mr. Frederic Swann, B.A., B.Sc. (London), late Scholar of King's College, London, and Senior Science Master in the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be Headmaster.

Present condition of School.

The Governors have fixed the fees for tuition as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
Boys under 12 years of age	-	3	6	8 per term.
Boys over 12 years of age	-	4	0	0 " "
Greek (optional)	-	1	0	0 " "
Workshop Instruction (optional)	-	0	7	0 " "
Practical chemistry (optional)	-	0	5	0 " "

there being three terms in the school year.

A composition fee of 5*s.* per term is charged to each boy for games, use of school library, &c.

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 The Gram-
 mar School
 —continued.

A registration fee of 1s. is charged on the admission of each boy to the school.
 Dinner is provided for boys coming from a distance at a charge of 1s. per day, or 2l. 16s. 8d. per term.
 All fees are payable in advance.

The charges for boarders in addition to the tuition fees are:—

	£	s.	d.	
Boys under 12 years of age - - - - -	13	0	0	per term.
Boys over 12 and under 14 years of age - - - - -	14	0	0	„ „
Boys over 14 years of age - - - - -	15	0	0	„ „

The school is intended to accommodate 80 day boys and 20 boarders.

The school buildings at the date of my visit (18th July 1893) were very nearly completed, and it was expected that they would be quite ready by the 1st of August. They consist of a handsome stone building of two storeys of good design, well lighted by mullioned windows, including a central tower with entrances at the front and back, flanked by two wings. The eastern wing on the ground floor is divided longitudinally into two, one half, facing north, forming one large and lofty assembly-room, in which several classes could be accommodated at the same time, and where it is intended that the whole school should meet for prayers at 9 a.m. It is proposed to curtain off one-third of this room for use as an art class-room. The southern half of the wing is divided into three rooms of equal size, one for the head-master's class of senior boys, which will also serve as his library, and the others for junior classes, each room being constructed to hold 20 boys. The ground floor of the tower forms a large entrance-hall, containing the main staircase to the first floor. The back portion forms a cloak-room. Here is the door through which the boys enter, communicating by a winding stair with the cloisters in the basement, at the bottom of which stair is a lavatory. A small room opening at this point into the hall is destined for a laboratory. The west wing is on the ground floor divided transversely into two portions, of which that next the tower is divided longitudinally into two by a passage. To the south of this passage is the boarders' dining-room, a large room which will hold more than the 20 boarders, and will admit of boys from a distance dining there; to the north the space for the main staircase and the master's private room. The other half of the wing forms the head-master's residence, containing on the ground floor drawing-room, dining-room, lavatory, store-room, and pantry, and provided with a separate main entrance at the south-west corner; and on the first floor three bedrooms, bathroom, &c. This part of the building is completely shut off on both floors from the school proper. On the first floor of the rest of the building are two dormitories, one 30 feet by 16½ feet, and the other 38 feet by 16½ feet, well lighted, and provided, as all the building is, with patent ventilators. It had not been decided whether to have open beds or cubicles, nor how many boys were to sleep in each dormitory. Between the two dormitories is a bedroom for an assistant-master, commanding each by a small window. Washing accommodation is provided by a large general lavatory containing two plunge-baths, a shower-bath, and wash-hand basins.

At the extreme east end of this floor, effectively cut off from the rest of it, is a sick ward, with a bath-room, &c.

The tower rises some little distance above this floor, and contains two small rooms, one above the other.

In the basement, which, owing to the fall in the ground forms the ground floor on the north side, there are a large kitchen and scullery with offices and the usual appliances and a boiler-room for hot-water heating apparatus. The extreme north-east corner is a large workshop opening on the cloisters. The latter are under the assembly-room, are well paved, and will be most useful as a playground in wet weather. Connected with the main building at the back are offices, the intervening space being covered with glass, in which bicycles can be stowed.

There is a gravelled terrace on the north side, beyond which is the playground, a grass field of several acres, on a considerable slope, which will require levelling in parts if it is intended to be of real advantage for games. Convenient offices for the boys have been provided here also. A public sewer runs under the playground, for which the Governors obtained 90l. compensation in 1888 from the Local Board, but as the Governors' share of the costs of the arbitration, by which the compensation was assessed, amounted to 79l. 7s., they did not profit much thereby. The sewer is buried in the ordinary manner.

The new school was opened on the 20th September 1893, when 38 day boys were admitted, which number was increased to 50 before November.

At the beginning of November the master's house was not completed, and was not expected to be ready till the end of the year. The master had, therefore, to be accommodated in the dormitories, and in consequence no boarders could be admitted. Of the boys attending, some came from Ben Rhydding, some from Burley, and some from Otley. Three County Council scholars were attending.

Mr. Swann has appointed as second master Mr. Baines, B.A., Oxon., and other masters visit daily to teach certain subjects.

The Governors have consented to act as a committee in conjunction with the County Council and the Science and Art Department.

The Poor's Estate. (See above, page 1.)

The estates comprised under this heading now form part of the endowment of the Grammar School.

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—continued.

(a.) *Rawcroft or Nest Egg*.—"Joshua Watkinson, of Ilkley, gentleman, by will dated 2nd October, 21 Charles II. (1669), gave to the poor of the parish of Ilkley 30s. a year for ever, and directed his executors* to buy land for the poor to the said value, the profits to be disposed and distributed yearly to the said poor by the vicar and churchwardens for the time being for ever.

The Poor's Estate.

(a.) Rawcroft.

"By indenture, dated 30th July 1675, Richard Mason, of Longbarr, in consideration of 30*l.*, conveyed a close in Ilkley called Rawcroft, containing by estimation 2 acres, to Godfrey Lawson, Elizabeth his wife, and Wilfrid Lawson, and their heirs, who covenanted with the vicar and churchwardens that they stood seized of the premises to the use and behoof of the poor people of the parish of Ilkley for the time being, but so as the premises should be held and enjoyed, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof taken and received, and yearly for ever disposed and distributed by the said vicar and churchwardens, and their successors, on the 2nd day of February, to the poor of the parish of Ilkley for the time being, according to the true meaning of the will of the said Joshua Watkinson.

"It does not appear that any subsequent conveyance has been made of the property, and it is not known in whom the legal estate is vested."

The foregoing is extracted from the above-mentioned Report of Mr. F. O. Martin to the Charity Commissioners, dated 1st February 1867. The documents which he then had before him were in the possession of Mr. W. M. Ward, Solicitor, 16, Kirkgate, Bradford, who then acted for the Trustees of the Charity. Mr. Ward and his firm have disappeared from Bradford, and I have been unable to trace the documents.

In 1860 this estate consisted of a field, which for 15 or 20 years previously had been let at a rent of 5*l.* per annum, and a garden which had been let at from 2*l.* 10*s.*, to 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The whole was let in 1860 for 7*l.*

Pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 9th May 1862, this property, described as containing 1*a.* 3*r.* 7*p.*, was, on the 16th of that month, leased to Mr. John Crossley and others, the Trustees of the Ilkley Bath Charity Hospital for a term of 99 years as from the 1st February 1861, at a yearly rent of 12*l.* 12*s.* The said trustees subsequently built thereon the existing Charity Hospital, and purchased the reversion of the lease in 1878, as related on page 10.

(b.) *Whitton Croft*.—"Joseph Watkinson, of Ilkley, having desired his son-in-law, Wilfrid Lawson, to give 20*s.* a year to the poor of Ilkley, the said Wilfrid Lawson, some short time before his death, declared his intention to settle in lieu and discharge of that legacy a close called Lyster Croft, containing by estimation an acre and a half. Richard Whitton, of Lupset, grandson and heir-at-law of the said Wilfrid Lawson, by indentures of lease and release, the release being dated the 10th December 1730, bargained, sold, &c., the said close to Thomas Lister, William Currer, James Ramsden and Nicholas Cunliffe, and their heirs in trust that the rents, issues, and profits should yearly be paid and distributed by the said Richard Whitton and his heirs, and by the said Thomas Lister, William Currer, James Ramsden, and Nicholas Cunliffe, on the Feast Day of St. Thomas in the Parish Church of Ilkley aforesaid, to and amongst the poorest house-keepers inhabiting within the town or parish of Ilkley, and to this further intent and purpose that when any of the said trustees should die, the survivors should within three months after, elect another gentleman or substantial yeoman living within the town or parish of Ilkley to succeed in the place of those who should die, to

(b.) Whitton Croft.

* This should be executrix.

Ilkley.
The Poor's
Estate—
continued.

the end that the said trust might be perpetual, and that the vicar of Ilkley for the time being should always be one of the said trustees.

In 1867 this close, consisting of 1a. 2r. 34½p. of meadow land, was let to M. Hainsworth on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 10*l.* 5*s.* yearly, and had been so let for a considerable time.

Mr. Martin reported: "It is not known in whom the legal estate is vested. It is now known as Whitton Croft. The vicar appears to be the only person at present legally qualified to act as trustee."

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners of 20th March 1868, the Rev. John Snowden, Vicar of Ilkley, Benjamin Briggs Popplewell, Esq., William Philip Harrison, M.D., Thomas Call, Surgeon, and William Margerison, gentleman, were appointed trustees.

The whole of Whitton Croft has since then been sold, as described on pages 13 and 14.

(c.) Cow
Close.

(c.) *Cow Close*.—An entry in the churchwardens' book under the date 1643, narrates that "Thomas Mawd gave vij cowgaites in Ilkley cowclose for eu^r to be letten yearly "to vij poore of Ilkley for iij^s. a gaite and xxj^s. to be given to the poore of the "perishe."

The cowpasture was a large tract of common in which the vicar and churchwardens had the right of letting these seven gates, the rents arising from which they distributed among the poor. This system was continued until 1858, when the cowpasture was inclosed under the Inclosure Acts. By his award, approved 25th March 1858 by the Inclosure Commissioners, Joseph Smith allotted to "the Rev. John Snowden, Vicar, "and John Kendall, Churchwarden, Trustees of the poor of Ilkley," three parcels of land containing together 12a. 1r. 4p. in respect of 3a. 2r. 4p. of land, numbered 292, 293 and 342 on the tithe plan, and 4⅔ cattlegates in the cowpasture which are described as freeholds belonging to the vicar and churchwardens. Nothing is known now as to the 3a. 2r. 4p. mentioned above, and as the award and the plan attached have disappeared it is impossible to say with any certainty to what the award refers. If a conjecture is permissible it may be that at some early period the then vicar and churchwardens released their rights in respect of 2⅓ cowgates to the other freeholders in consideration of being allotted in severalty so much of the cowpasture in proportion to the whole acreage as 2⅓ cowgates bore to the total number of cowgates. There is no record how the number of cowgates became reduced from 7 to 4⅔, but they were so reduced long before the time of the Report of 1829. The account of the dole of 1813 shows that there were then two gates let for 1*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, one for 19*s.*, one for 18*s.* 6*d.*, and to the same man, "1Twin-ter," for 12*s.* 9*d.* The account for 1780 mentions a payment of 1*l.* 19*s.* "towards 7 Twinter Gates in Cow Close," so that the reduction must have been from seven entire gates to seven twinter (? two-third) gates.

Power to grant leases was given by the award, and accordingly the allotment was, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, let off in parcels at varying rents for long terms, shown in the following schedule:—

Name of Lessee.	Term of Years.	Sum to be Expended.	Rent.	Quantity of Land.	Commencement of Term.	Date of Order of Board consenting.
		£	£ s. d.	A. R. P.		
Michael Dobson - - -	70	1,000	10 0 0	4 0 0	Nov. 1, 1858.	April 8, 1859.
Lister Robinson - - -	70	600	3 0 0	1 0 0	Nov. 1, 1860.	April 8, 1862.
Thomas Robinson - - -	70	600	3 0 0	1 0 0	Do.	Do.
Mary Wilson - - -	70	500	3 0 0	0 2 0	May 1, 1861.	Do.
Joseph Smith (afterwards Dr. Harrison).	70	600	3 0 0	0 2 0	July 1, 1861.	Do.
Wm. Phillip Harrison - - -	99	1,200	6 0 0	1 0 0	May 1, 1863.	Feb. 7, 1865.
Thomas Emmott - - -	70	1,200	6 0 0	1 1 16	Do.	July 18, 1865.
William Critchley and Thomas James Critchley.	21	—	5 10 0	1 1 11½	Do.	Feb. 7, 1865.
Francis Dobson, William Wilkins, and Mary Beck.	21	—	1 10 0	0 3 0½	Do.	Feb. 7, 1865.

The reversions of all the above terms, excepting that granted to Joseph Smith, and now held by Dr. Harrison's executors, have since been disposed of by the Governors of the School as is shown under the title of the school.

In order to facilitate the disposal of the allotment for building purposes, it was thought necessary to construct the present Crossbeck Bridge Road across it, and erect walls about the inclosure. Having no capital out of which to pay this outlay,

estimated at 109*l.*, the vicar and churchwardens proposed to borrow the 115*l.* belonging to the Poor's Money (*see* below). To this the Charity Commissioners, by an Order, dated 26th December 1861, gave their sanction, with the proviso that interest on the principal sum, so long as the latter should remain undischarged, should be paid at 5 per cent. out of the income arising from the allotment, and that the principal money should be replaced by annual instalments of not less than 5*l.* each within 25 years from the date of the Order.

The manner in which the rents of these closes were disposed of is stated below in the account of the Poor's Money.

On the 16th December 1871, Mr. Fearon had a conference with the Trustees of the above three Charities, and these gentlemen, at his suggestion, consented to their application to the advancement of education in accordance with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869. It was made a condition of this agreement that in any scheme which the Endowed Schools Commissioners might frame for the management of the Grammar School, it should be provided that Whitton Croft should be appropriated as the site of the new school. To this condition the Commissioners consented, with the result that these endowments were transferred to the Grammar School as stated under the title of the Grammar School, where the history of their subsequent application will be found.

Ilkley.
The Poor's
Estate—
continued.

The Poor's Money.

The following is a copy of the old Benefaction Table, painted probably between 1755 and 1780, and purporting to show the Charities as they stood in 1701. This board was removed to the belfry of the church on its restoration in 1860:—

GIVEN TO THE POOR OF THE PARISH.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Thomas Mawd	21	3	4
Mr. John Lister	20	0	0 part lost.
Ursula Carr	20	0	0 lost.
Geo. Utley	10	0	0
Geo. Thackeray	2	0	0
John Medcalf	2	0	0
Rd. Middleton	2	0	0
John Mason	2	0	0
Henr. Watkinson	2	0	0
Const. Wharton	1	10	0
John Mason	1	0	0
Wm. Janson	1	0	0
Mr. Sheffield	1	0	0
Thomas Fowler	1	0	0
Bryan Cromack	4	0	0
Ann Cromack	3	0	0
Wm. Currer	5	0	0 part lost.
Mr. Josh. Watkinson	30	0	0 now in land.
Mr. Wm. Sugden	10	0	0
Mr. Blakey and Mr. Favile	5	0	0

The Stock now extant, 100*l.*, viz., in 1701. More by William Gates, 5*l.* to Ilkley, 1755; Wm. Currer, 46*l.* to the poor of Middleton; Mr. Currer, 10*l.* to the parish.

TO THE POOR OF ILKLEY.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. Thos. Mawd, 7 Cow Gates.			
Ursula Carr	10	0	0 lost.
Sir Rd. Hawxworth	10	0	0
Mr. Wm. Lodge	5	0	0
John Middleton, Esq.	5	0	0
Reginald Heber, Esq.	5	0	0
Alice Umpleby	5	0	0 part lost.
Sarah Bland	5	0	0 in bread.

Ilkley.

TO THE POOR OF MIDDLETON.

The Poor's
Money—
continued.

	£	s.	d.
William Currer and others	46	0	0
Mr. Currer to the Parish	10	0	0

There are entries in the churchwardens' books confirming most of these as to amount, but with some slight discrepancies, and seldom with an indication as to the destination. Here again I have had to accept Mr. Horsfall Turner's extracts from the missing book as being exhaustive on this head.

John Lister does not seem to be anywhere mentioned. The items relating to Ursula Carr and William Currer must be taken with some reserve, for by an inquisition taken 12th June 1676, extracted by Mr. Martin, it was found that William Currer, of Middleton, by will, dated September 1658, gave 5*l.* to the use of the poor of Ilkley, and that he had appointed no trustees. It was directed by the decree that the 5*l.* with 3*l.* 10*s.* for interest should be paid to the minister of the Gospel of Ilkley and his successors, the churchwardens and other persons named to be trustees, to be disposed of by them to the best benefit and advantage of the poor people of Ilkley. By the same inquisition it appeared that Ursula Carr, of York, by will, dated 14th April, 1644, gave 20*l.* to Ilkley, part for a sermon, and part to be distributed to the poor; also 30*l.* for bringing up poor fatherless children.

Again, Thomas Mawde's gift of the Cowgates appears on the Benefaction Board under the heading of "To the Poor of Ilkley" (meaning the township), and the profits thereof have, in fact, been so appropriated as long as the doles existed, whereas the contemporary entry in the churchwardens' book, under the date of 1643, states that the cowgates were "to be letten yearely to vij poore of Ilkley for iij*s.* a gaite, and xxj*s.* to be given to the poore of the parishe." There are other similar inconsistencies in the churchwardens' books, and several gifts are mentioned which are not recorded on the Benefaction Table.

It would, therefore, be impossible to trace these gifts accurately to their origin, and equally difficult to identify the 115*l.* with the record of 1701. The entry of 1707 in the churchwardens' book quoted below shows that there was then only 70*l.* for the use of the poor of the whole parish. It is not known how this sum was increased to 115*l.*

I have endeavoured to reconcile the history of this money with the statement in the Report of 1829, that it was given for the poor of Ilkley *township*, but the whole recorded history shows that it was always distributed to the whole parish.

On the 28th December 1837, the churchwardens (there being then no resident vicar in Ilkley,) deposited in the Craven Bank at Skipton 115*l.* "late mortgage at Otley," to remain there at interest at the rate of 3*l.* 10*s.* per cent. "until it can be better disposed of." This was done after the sanction of the town had been obtained at a special vestry meeting. The rate of 3½ per cent. does not seem to have been maintained for any length of time.

Under the order, set out above (p. 19), of the 26th April 1861, the sum was drawn out by the vicar and churchwardens and applied to the purpose of constructing a road across the Cowpasture Allotment.

This money was paid back by degrees as provided by the Order, and the instalments deposited in the Craven Bank. When the Cowpasture allotment was transferred in 1873 to the Governors of the Grammar School, there was still owing a certain sum, which in 1875 had amounted, together with the yearly interest, to about 50*l.* In February of that year the Governors first became aware of the charge, and as the proceeds of sales of the reversion of the allotment had been paid in their entirety to the Official Trustees, there was no means of discharging the debt except by paying it out of income. The Governors accordingly asked permission to do this of the Charity Commissioners, who granted it on the 15th March 1875. The whole of the 115*l.* is now on deposit with the Craven Bank at Skipton, and interest is paid on it at the rate of 2½ per cent. The interest is said to be calculated daily, so that the income for any year depends upon the date on which it is drawn.

Cunliffe's Charity.

Cunliffe's
Charity.

By his will, dated the 3rd July 1812, John Cunliffe, of Addingham, in the county of York, Esquire, gave and bequeathed the sum of 54*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, being a moiety of the sum of 100*l.*, and an accumulation of interest secured to him upon the Otley and

Skipton turnpike road, to the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of Ilkley upon trust that they should annually pay the interest and produce thereof (with the approbation of his son, Ellis Cunliffe Lister, and his heirs) to such poor families belonging to the town of Ilkley as did not receive parochial relief, and who should be considered from time to time the most proper objects.

Ilkley.
—
Cunliffe's
Charity—
continued.

It seems that the amount actually invested in the road was 65*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.*, of which parts had been paid off before the year 1867, and deposited in the Skipton Savings Bank, leaving a balance then due from the road trustees of 42*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* A railway had penetrated then to Ilkley, and the security of the turnpike was rapidly depreciating. It was therefore determined, on the recommendation of Mr. Martin, to call in the balance of the principal, and the Rev. John Snowden, who was then vicar, accepted a composition of 42*l.* The whole sum realised was 65*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners of 26th July 1867, on the application of the vicar and churchwardens, this sum was paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to be by them invested in Consols in their name in trust for the Charity. By a further Order, sealed the 6th August 1867, the sum of 69*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* Consols, purchased with the said sum of 65*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees. The dividends, amounting to 1*l.* 18*s.* yearly, are paid through Lloyds' Bank to the account of the vicar and churchwardens with the Bradford Old Bank.

The Poor's Estate, the Poor's Money, and Cunliffe's Charity were administered together as one fund, which at the date of Mr. Martin's Report was treated as follows:—

The Charities were administered by the vicar and churchwardens, but at some earlier period the overseers, as well as the churchwardens, used to sign the book.

There were two distributions a year, the St. Thomas's Dole and the Shrovetide Dole.

The rents of Whitton Croft and the allotment, after setting aside the interest (5*l.* 15*s.*) on the 115*l.* borrowed in 1861, and 5*l.* instalment towards paying off the principal sum, formed the St. Thomas's Dole.

With this dole was distributed bread purchased with 5*s.*, said by the Benefaction Table to have been given by Sarah Bland, one-third being given to poor persons from Middleton and Nesfield, and the rest to the poor of Ilkley. One-third of the rent of Whitton Croft was handed over to the churchwardens of Middleton and Nesfield, the remaining two-thirds with the rent of the Cow Close, after the deductions above-mentioned, was given to the poor of Ilkley township.

The Shrovetide distribution consisted of the rent of Rawcroft; the interest on the 115*l.*; the interest on the Cunliffe money, and 10*s.* worth of bread. The two last, and two-thirds of the two first were distributed to the poor of Ilkley township, the remaining one-third went to Middleton and Nesfield.

The bread charity lastmentioned cannot be strictly traced to its origin. An entry, in the vestry meeting or churchwardens' book which begins in 1707, sets out "A Memorand. of the disposall of y^e Charitable moneys brought in and disposed of to y^e seu^rall Uses as hereafter is men^coned." and among the items is the following: "The sume of ffive shillings in Bread is distributed to the poor of Ilkley Towne in Hono^r of John Midleton de^cd. for ffive pound Left for the sd Use." The Dole Accounts contain an item under the Shrovetide distribution of "I. and Chr. Gott's Bread 10*s.*" and Christopher Gott did in fact give 5*l.* in 1780 for bread. But he left it to the poor of Middleton and Ilkley,* so that the money was wrongly appropriated to Ilkley alone. And it is perhaps on account of the claim of Middleton to something more than Nesfield that Middleton was always allotted more and Nesfield less than one-sixth of the parish Charities.

The memorandum is interesting also as showing how the division into thirds originated. It is evident that the parish officers had settled the proportion every year, and the following seems to be the first attempt at making a permanent division:

"It is thought meet that ffor this year the officer ffor the poor of every Towne or division in this parish have and receive the Abouesd sume of Three pounds and Ten shillings" (the interest of 70*l.*) "being parish money ffor the Uses of the poor severally

* So stated in the Parliamentary Returns of Charities of 1786.

Ilkley.
Cunliffe's
Charity—
continued.

within them And in portons as is hereunder written & soe to continue as Long as the offic^{rs} & Inh^{ts}ants thinks It reasonable to save disputes that hereafter may happen.

	li.	s.	d.
Midleton - - - - -	00.	17.	00
Nesfield cum Langbarr - - - - -	00.	16.	00
Ilkley cum Wheatley - - - - -	01.	17	00 "

This attempt to settle the proportion did not have much success, for all subsequent distributions of which records survive—and the Dole Book dates from 1780—show the proportion of two-thirds to Ilkley to one-third to Middleton and Nesfield together.

The vicar and churchwardens continue to administer the Charity, but the only funds now at their disposal are the interest on the 115*l.* in the Craven Bank, and the dividends on the Cunliffe stock. These two funds are administered together, and the vicar makes no distinction between persons belonging to the township of Ilkley and those coming from the rest of the ancient parish, although the terms of Cunliffe's will are express, that the dividends are for the poor of Ilkley "town."

The system of doles has been abandoned by the present vicar, the Rev. Howard Kempson, and the churchwardens, a step which has met with general approval. It was said that there was no "abject" poverty in Ilkley and that the poor were sufficiently helped out of church collections. The working class did not require any such assistance, and there were long-standing reasons for the change, as is recorded by Mr. Martin, since it had come even in 1867 to a waiter at the Ben Rhydding Hotel applying for a share in the Dole. Mr. E. Ibberson, one of the Guardians, said he quite agreed that it was a change for the better. The only money payment now made is of 2*s.* 6*d.* to an old woman, who had been in receipt of that sum for some years. Since the vicar came to the parish (1886) one deaf and dumb old man had also received 10*s.* He was also receiving poor law relief, but unknown to the vicar, and the payment has ceased. With the Doles has gone the fixed day for distribution. With the transfer of the Poor's Estate to the Grammar School the distribution of money at St. Thomas's Day disappeared, the bread distribution having at some previous date also been lost. The Shrovetide distribution continued till 1887.

With the exception of the 2*s.* 6*d.* and the 10*s.* above-mentioned the income of 4*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, made up of 2*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* interest on 115*l.*, and 1*l.* 18*s.* dividends on Consols, is devoted to supplementing payments to convalescents to enable them to pass a few weeks at the seaside. Payments of from 15*s.* to 25*s.* each have been made to four or five such convalescents in the course of each of the last few years. In one case the convalescent went to Whitby, in two cases to Rhyl, but all the rest have gone to Southport. Five have been assisted this year.

In choosing the persons to be assisted, the vicar and churchwardens, though claiming to know as well themselves who are in need of assistance, consult doctors and Scripture-readers; from whom in fact the applications often originate. No denominational distinction is made.

A new parish of St. Margaret's has been carved out of the ecclesiastical parish of Ilkley. It was stated that this parish received no benefit from the Poor's Money, but the vicar of St. Margaret's, the Rev. Irton Smith, informed me that they had purposely excluded themselves from the benefit.

Wesleyan Chapel.

Wesleyan
Chapel.

This chapel is now regulated by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 10th August 1866, on the trusts of the Skircoat Model Deed. Mr. John Wilde appeared on behalf of the chapel, and stated that there was no endowment except the chapel and the pew-rents, which last were included in the stipend of the minister.

TOWNSHIPS OF MIDDLETON AND NESFIELD-CUM-LANGBAR.

Middleton
and Nesfield-
cum-Lang-
bar.

Parish Poor's Money.

Parish Poor's
Money.

The share of these townships in this Dole used to be handed over by the vicar to the churchwardens for the townships, and by them distributed to the poor on St. Thomas's Day and at Shrovetide at their own houses. The one-third share allotted to these townships was not divided equally between them, and the churchwardens of each township seem to have arranged the division between them according to their necessities.* There is no church in either township, but each is represented by a churchwarden in Ilkley Church.

* See above.

TOWNSHIP OF NESFIELD-CUM-LANGBAR.

There is no longer any distribution in this township, and the only benefit which it can receive now is in having convalescents assisted out of the Parish Poor's Money.

Ilkley.
Nesfield-
cum-Lang-
bar.

Wesleyan Chapel at Langbar.

There is no endowment in connection with this chapel except the building.

Langbar
Wesleyan
Chapel.

TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETON.

Parish Poor's Money.

Middleton is entitled now to participate in the benefit of this fund in the same manner as Nesfield.

Middleton.
Parish Poor's
Money.

Middleton Poor's Money.

The sum of 45*l.*, supposed to have been given by William Curren for the poor of Middleton, was on the 1st February 1823, deposited in the Otley Savings Bank to the account of the churchwarden and overseers of the poor of Middleton, for the benefit of the poor of Middleton, by John Kendall, junior, churchwarden, William Netherwood, senior, and William Netherwood, junior, overseers. The interest, amounting to 1*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* was withdrawn yearly, and distributed to the poor by the churchwarden, together with the share of the Parish Poor's Money falling to Middleton on St. Thomas's Day.

Middleton
Poor's
Money.

On the 8th May 1885 the deposit, which then had by some means risen to the sum of 47*l.* 11*s.*, having been 45*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* in 1865, was withdrawn by Matthew Mason and George Lister, overseers, and Edward Moore, churchwarden, who, after some time, deposited it again in the Craven Bank at Ilkley, the amount then through accumulation of interest being 50*l.* The interest on this sum, amounting to 1*l.* 5*s.* yearly, is now paid to the churchwarden and overseers on their joint receipt. One of the overseers has the distribution of the money, which he gives to poor persons in the township.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

November 15, 1893.

Ilkley.
Tabular
Summary.

TABULAR

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. — Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and Its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.		Dividends and Interest.	
Ilkley.	A. E. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Grammar School - -	Site and buildings, and 0 2 0	3 0 0	—	C.	8,000 0 0	O.T.	—	220 0 0	223 0 0
Poor's Estate:—									
(a.) Rawcroft or Nest Egg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b.) Whitton Croft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c.) Cow Close	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor's Money - -	—	—	—	—	Craven Bank, Skipton.		115 0 0	2 17 6	2 17 6
Cunliffe - - - -	—	—	—	C.	69 9 10	O.T.	—	1 18 0	1 18 0
Wesleyan Chapel - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
									227 15 6
<i>Township of Nesfield-cum-Langbar.</i>									
Wesleyan Chapel at Lang- bar.	Chapel and ap- purtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Township of Middleton.</i>									
Middleton Poor's Money -	—	—	—	—	Craven Bank, Ilkley.		50 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0

NOTE.—All payments under "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of management.
The letters "O.T." signify that the Stock is held

SUMMARY.

Ilkley.
Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
223 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme under En- dowed Schools Acts dated 6th November 1883. The Official Trustees also hold upon Invest- ment Accounts three sums amounting to 2,149 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Con- sols, and a further sum of 1,671 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> Consols, the present balance of 4,498 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Consols appro- priated towards cost of new buildings.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Endowments of these Charities are included above in the Endowment of the Gram- mar School.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	2 17 6	—	—	—	Original Trusts for Poor. Income applied in payments to con- valescents.
—	—	—	—	—	1 18 0	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
223 0 0	—	—	—	—	4 15 6	—	—	—	Founded by Deed, 1833. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 10th August 1866.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture 1813. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners, 1883.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 0	—	—	

The Table shows the mode in which the Income would be applicable if received in full. C. = New Consols.
by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF ILKLEY.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 3oz. Price 3d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of KILDWICK.

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of KILDWICK.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on Friday, the 7th July 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated the 22nd January 1825, of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III. c. 91, and 59 Geo. III. c. 81, continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 13, p. 635). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1825.

Kildwick.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II.
Report of
1825.

PARISH OF KILDWICK.

THE WINTER SILVER.

Kildwick.

The Winter
Silver.

It appears by ancient writings that the sum of 80*l.* given by *John Pycroft*,* in the time of King Edward the VIth, to the vicar and churchwardens of Kildwick, for the purpose of purchasing kine, the use of which was to be let to the poorer parishioners at a certain rate, and the further sums of 66*l.* 13*s.*, 60*l.*, and 33*l.*, the acquisition of which is unknown, were laid out, the former sum in or about the year 1620, and the three latter in 1653 and 1656, in the purchase of five different rentcharges, mentioned below, amounting together to 14*l.* 6*s.* a year, for the use of the poor of this parish. The rentcharges have been from time to time transferred to successive trustees, upon trust to pay the same to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, to be by them and 10 others, most sufficient men of the parish, distributed amongst poor people of the parish; and the deeds contain a provision for conveying the rentcharges to 17 other inhabitants, when the number of trustees should be reduced to four. The legal interest in the rentcharges is now vested in the Rev. John Pering, vicar of Kildwick, and 15 others, as surviving trustees, under a deed dated in 1813. The aggregate fund which now passes under the name of Winter Silver, is distributed in certain established proportions among poor people of the different townships of the parish, by the officers of those respective townships, and the money appears to be properly dispensed.

Some of the rentcharges are created by the way of feoffment to the trustees of the property charged, and subsequent leases by the trustees to the feoffors for 5,000 years, subject to the payment intended to be created, as a reserved rent upon the property. A notion appears to have been entertained, in consequence of the adoption of this form of grant, that the actual estates charged were the subject of a purchase made with the money laid out, and that improvident leases had been granted; but we find no reason, either from the mode of conveyance, or from any variation in the amount of the payments, to suspect that a purchase of the estates was in the contemplation of the parties by whom the funds were laid out.

The rentcharges are as follows:

2*l.* 7*s.* a year out of a messuage called West Field, situate at Cowling Head, in this parish, with divers parcels of land, called the Nether Ing, Short Bank, Long Bank, and Nether Thorns, and three closes in Cowling, called Nether Crofts and Croft Hall, the whole now belonging to John Dean, esquire

2*l.* 7*s.* a year out of a close called Oxenfield, otherwise Birk Gap Field, and a laith in the same, called Nether Laith, and a close adjoining the former one, called Over Ing, also the property of the said John Dean, esquire.

3*l.* 12*s.* a year out of a messuage and six closes of land called Lee Lamb Close, Rushy Ing, Rushy Ing Beck, Intack before the Door, and Middle Intack, situate at Addingham or Addingham Moor Side, and now the property of John Batty.

4*l.* a year out of a messuage and divers closes in the parish of Addingham, called the Ing, the Calf Garth, the Green, the West Intack, the Winney Intack, and the Little Intack, belonging to Henry Cockshot.

* So in the original.—G. W. W.

Kildwick. 2*l.* a year out of a messuage in Addingham, with a barn and shop adjoining thereto, two gardens, one grass garth, a close called Oxen Close, and a garth behind the barn; all which premises are now the property of Jane Inson.

—
The Winter
Silver—
continued.

CURRER'S CHARITY.

Currer's
Charity. *Margaret Currer*, by will, dated 8th July 1761, directed her executrix therein named, to pay to Samuel Swire, of Conondley, esquire, his executors or administrators, the sum of 100*l.*, in trust that the interest thereof should be applied and disposed of for the buying of bibles and common prayer books to be distributed by the vicar and schoolmaster of Kildwick for the time being, amongst such poor children of the parish of Kildwick as the said vicar and schoolmaster in their prudence should think proper; and that the children of the town of Kildwick with Farnhill should always have the preference of the rest of the said parish.

The sum of 5*l.* a year is paid in respect of the above charity by the Rev. John Swire, the present owner of the estate called Conondley, in the parish of Kildwick. He pays the money to a bookseller in York, who transmits bibles and prayer books to the amount to the vicar of Kildwick, and the books are duly distributed amongst poor children of the parish, preference being given to those of Kildwick and Farnhill. The supply consists usually of 12 bibles and the like number of prayer books.

TOWNSHIP OF COWLING.

SMITH'S CHARITY.

Cowling.
—
Smith's
Charity. By indenture, dated 12th February 1665, Hugh Smith conveyed to John Smith, Abraham Brigg and two others, their heirs and assigns, a messuage at Bawsis Edge, with the lands and tenements thereto belonging, and also the tithes arising out of the said messuage or tenement, according to the custom or composition then used in Cowling, in trust to stand seised of one moiety of the premises, for and towards the teaching and instructing in learning of such children within Ickernshey and Stothill only, whose parents were not able to bring them up in learning; the issues and profits of the moiety or half part aforesaid to be employed for the maintaining of poor scholars, whose parents inhabit within the places aforesaid, according to the discretion of the trustees and their heirs from time to time, in paying the school wages for the most necessitated scholars, and if need require, to erect and build, in a place most convenient, at their discretion, some structure to be used for a school.

The charity estate now consists of a farm at Draughton, comprising 14*A.* 2*R.* 9*P.* of land, in several closes, being the share of the estate at Bawsis Edge which fell to the charity on a partition of the property in 1759.

A conveyance was executed on the occasion of the partition, but there has been no appointment of trustees since; and the legal estate is now supposed to be vested in Richard Bradley Wainman, of Carrhead, esquire, as heir at law of the surviving trustee in that conveyance. The father of Mr. Wainman acted for many years as the sole trustee of the charity, but a little time before his death, which took place about six years ago, he resigned the management of it to Mr. — Smith, who had married a descendant of the donor, and he is now the only acting trustee.

The land is let to Christopher Hartley, as tenant from year to year, at the annual rent of 17*l.*, which is the utmost value, and considerably exceeds an estimate made of the property by a surveyor in 1819.

The rents are received and applied by Mr. Smith as follows, viz.—

The sum of 5*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* is paid as a yearly salary to a schoolmaster for educating five poor boys in reading and writing, and five guineas a year are paid to a schoolmistress for the instruction of five poor girls in reading, knitting and sewing. The children are selected by the acting trustee from the places named in the original indenture. The boys are taught in a school-house belonging to the charity, in which the master resides, and is allowed to take other children as pay scholars. The girls are taught at the house of the schoolmistress. The residue of the rent, after payment of the above salaries, is reserved by the trustee for repairs, and since 1817, the whole has been employed towards defraying the expenses of a new barn, and other improvements upon the farm. A debt was incurred by the trustee in the outlay for that purpose, of which there remained between 3*l.* and 4*l.* to be discharged at the time of this inquiry in 1824.

It appears to us that when the debt is discharged the salaries of the master and mistress, and the number of free scholars, ought to be increased.

TOWNSHIP OF FARNHILL-CUM-CONONLEY.*

POOR'S MONEY.

Farnhill-
cum-
Cononley. The sum of 20*l.*, being the amount of certain small benefactions given by Mrs. Swire and three other persons, is understood to have been lodged for security in the hands of a Mr. Swire, a

Poor's
Money. * Farnhill and Cononley are now separate townships. The Charity here referred to may have been for the benefit of both townships.—G. W. W.

descendant of the lady above-mentioned, who was owner of a considerable estate in this township, and the interest has for many years been paid by that family. It is at present paid by the Rev. John Swire of Manfield, near Richmond, to whom the family estate at Cononley now belongs.

The money is received by the overseers, and distributed with the silver money above-mentioned.

Kildwick.
—
Farnhill-
cum-
Cononley.

Poor's
Money—
continued.

TOWNSHIP OF GLASBURN.

DOLE.

Glasburn.

A dole or ancient payment of 6s. 8d. is paid by the owner of a farm at Sutton, the property of William Spencer, as a rentcharge upon some part thereof. The amount is added to the former charity, and distributed therewith by the churchwarden.

Dole.

TOWNSHIPS OF SILSDEN AND STEETON.

LAYCOCK'S CHARITY.

Silsden and
Steeton.

By deed, dated the 5th October 1612, *William Laycock* charged three parts of a messuage called Anthony Smith's Farmhold, at Steeton, with the lands thereto belonging, and the fourth part of a cottage, barn, shop, house called a Fleight House, and croft and garden adjoining to the said barn, in Steeton, and also a close of ground called Thorneholme, lying on the south side of the river Aire, within the lordship of Steeton, with the payment of the yearly rent or sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for and towards maintaining a school, to be kept at the town of Silsden, for the benefit of the same town and township, as also for the whole town of Steeton, to be paid to the schoolmaster of the said town and place, who should be placed and allowed of, as thereafter mentioned, by the feoffees and overseers of the same school, or by the most sufficient men and neighbours dwelling within the same town; and also with the payment of the yearly rent of 20*s.* for and towards the help and relief of the poor dwelling within the towns of Steeton and Silsden, to be yearly paid to the churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the same towns for the time being; and the said William Laycock thereby nominated and appointed William Garforth the younger, Hugh Currer the younger, William Watson, and Peter Jennings, their heirs and successors, to be feoffees and overseers for the providing and placing of a schoolmaster for the town of Silsden, and for displacing thereof, with consent of other the most substantial men favouring learning, inhabiting within the said towns of Silsden and Steeton.

Laycock's
Charity.

The premises charged by the deed were formerly the property of Thomas Garforth, esquire, upon whose decease they were sold in lots to different purchasers, and the rentcharge of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was upon that occasion transferred to a close in Steeton, called Brody Lands, which was purchased subject to the payment, and is now the property of Mrs. Joseph Paget.

The rentcharge of 1*l.* is paid out of the Thorneholme close, which at present belongs to Mr. John Clough of Sutton.

Since 1814 the trusts of the charity have been under the care of Mr. Stephen Tillotson and Francis Hick, who were nominated thereto by the inhabitants assembled at a town meeting.

The sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is paid to the master of a school in Silsden, conducted on the national system, who, in consideration of that sum, teaches five poor children, nominated by the present trustees, viz. three from Silsden and two from Steeton, in reading and writing, gratis.

The sum of 20*s.* is paid to the acting trustees, who divide it equally between the two townships of Silsden and Steeton; and the respective shares are distributed amongst poor persons of the townships, at the discretion of the overseers of each.

TOWNEND'S* CHARITY.

Thomas Townend, by will, dated 21st December, 2 Charles II. gave to the poor of Silsden lordship the sum of 50*l.*, to be paid by his executrix into the hands of certain persons therein named as trustees, for the use of the poor, and to be distributed by them as they in their discretion should think most advantageous for the poor.

Townend's
Charity.

The legacy was laid out in 1683 in the purchase of a house with a small garth and three closes, and an undivided moiety of a close called Eastwood, in the township of Draughton, comprising together 5*A.* 2*R.* 33*P.* of land, which are vested in trustees, by indentures dated in 1793. The estate is let to Thomas Whittingham the elder, and Thomas Whittingham the younger, for seven years from February 1824, at the yearly rent of 14*l.*, which is the full value.

The rent is received by one of the trustees, and distributed at Christmas among poor persons belonging to the township of Silsden not receiving parochial aid, in sums of 5*s.* and under, according to their several wants and necessities.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish, contained in the General Digest, 1873-75, and in the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

III.
Digests,
1873-5,
1891.

* So in the original.—G. W. W.

Kildwick.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-5.

General
Digest,
1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.		Observations.
	Real Estate.					Education.	Distribu- tion of Money.	
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Payments.					
KILDWICK.	A. B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Winter Silver or Roy- crofts.	- - -	- - -	14 6 0	14 6 0	14 6 0	— - -	14 6 0	
Currer - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	— - -	- - -	Nothing now paid in respect of principal sum of 100 <i>l.</i> , which has been lost.
				14 6 0	19 6 0	— - -	14 6 0	
Township of Cowling:								
Smith - - -	Cottage and 12 0 30	15 8 0	- - -	15 8 0	17 0 0	N. 15 8 0	—	Nothing now paid in respect of principal sum of 20 <i>l.</i> , which has been lost.
Township of Farnhill-cum-Cononley:								
Poor's Money - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	— - -	- - -	
Township of Glasburn:								
Unknown - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 6 8	— - -	- - -	Rentcharge not now paid.
Townships of Silsden and Steeton:								
Laycock - - -	- - -	- - -	3 16 8	3 16 8	4 6 8	— 3 6 8	0 10 0	
Townend - - -	5 2 33	10 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	14 0 0	— - -	10 0 0	
*Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	— - -	- - -	Founded by deed, 1826.
				13 16 8	18 6 8	— 3 6 8	10 10 0	

Supplemen-
tary Digest,
1891.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.		Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.		
	Houses and Lands.		
	Acreage of Lands.		
KILDWICK.			
<i>Cononley :</i>			
*Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property.	Chapel, trust property, and appurtenances.	Indentures, 1808, &c. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1885.	
<i>Cowling :</i>			
*Wesleyan Chapel at Icornshaw	Chapel and appurten- ances.	Indenture, 1812. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 1875.	
<i>Steeton-with-Eastburn :</i>			
*Providence School - - -	—	Indenture, 1851.	

Note:—*An asterisk before the name of a Charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners. N. = National.

Register of
Unreported
Charities.

There is a reference in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities to the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Steeton, which, so far as is pertinent to this Report, is embodied therein under its proper heading.

The population of the parish of Kildwick, according to the census returns of 1891, is as follows:—

Townships:

Bradleys Both	-	-	-	-	-	542
Cononley	-	-	-	-	-	881
Cowling	-	-	-	-	-	1,828
Farnhill	-	-	-	-	-	655
Glusburn	-	-	-	-	-	1,942
Kildwick	-	-	-	-	-	145
Silsden	-	-	-	-	-	3,866
Steeton-with-Eastburn	-	-	-	-	-	1,687
Sutton	-	-	-	-	-	1,935
						13,481

Kildwick.
Census
Returns,
1891.

Ecclesiastical Divisions:

Cononley-with-Bradley	-	-	-	-	-	1,393
Cowling	-	-	-	-	-	1,763
Kildwick	-	-	-	-	-	1,905
Silsden	-	-	-	-	-	3,866
Steeton	-	-	-	-	-	1,687
Sutton in Craven	-	-	-	-	-	2,756
Lothersdale (part of; the whole division contains 573)	-	-	-	-	-	111
						13,481

IV. The Inquiry was held in the vestry of the parish church. There were present the Rev. A. D. C. Thompson, M.A., vicar of Kildwick; the Rev. John Berry, vicar of Silsden; the Rev. J. Whitaker, vicar of Cononley; the Rev. R. W. Wilson, vicar of Sutton; Mr. John Brigg, J.P., Alderman of the County Council of the West Riding; and Mr. W. A. Brigg, barrister-at-law, of Kildwick; Mr. John Clough and Mr. John Dixon, overseer of the poor, of Steeton; Mr. Richard Brigg Ackroyd, of Crosshills; Mr. Fred. Gillett Peacock, of Crosshills; Mr. Thomas Fisher, of Carrhead; Messrs. Benjamin Snowden and John Fort, of Cowling; Mr. Thomas Green, assistant overseer, of Silsden; Mr. William Jackson, of Brunthwaite; Messrs. James Wright Greenwood and Thomas Wilson, of Farnhill; Mr. William Thornton, of Bradley; Messrs. A. B. Smith and James Lund, of Keighley; and Mr. John Hartley Tillotson, sexton and late parish clerk of Kildwick.

IV.
Assistant
Commis-
sioner's
Report.

PARISH OF KILDWICK.

The Winter Silver or the Rycroft Charity.

The "ancient writings" mentioned in the Report of 1825 (p. 1) are now in the vestry of Kildwick Church. They bear no date, and consist of "extracts from papers which were in the possession of Mr. Richardson, of Bierley, near Bradford." It was stated by Mr. W. A. Brigg that this fixes the date at about the middle of the 18th century, and that the originals, if anywhere existent, would most probably be found among the Currer manuscripts, at Eshton Hall, Gargrave, the residence of Sir Mathew Wilson, Bart. From the above-mentioned documents it appears that John Rycroft, about the year 1532, delivered into the hands of the vicar and churchwardens 80*l.*, to the intent that they should buy six score milch kyne, and have them to the uses to be declared by his will, and that by his will he directed the vicar and churchwardens to farm the said kyne to his kinsmen and other of the poorest parishioners at 8*d.* a cow per annum; that he also delivered 80*l.* to one Nicholas Green, to be delivered to the vicar and churchwardens to be expended in the said manner and on the said trusts: and that out of the proceeds of these lettings, (1) one obyt should be yearly kept on the day of his death, (2) 30*s.* should be bestowed yearly in bread, drink, and cheese, to be given to the poor people the day of the said obyt, and (3) the rest to be bestowed to some godly use for the relief of the poor, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens of the church for the time being. Nicholas Green paid over 70*l.* out of the 80*l.*, and with that amount 130 kyne were purchased and let as directed. With the proceeds of the letting one priest was found to sing and serve

The Winter
Silver, or
the Rycroft
Charity.

Kildwick.
The Winter
Silver, or
the Rycroft
Charity—
continued.

within the parish church and keep the obyt yearly, and the remaining proceeds were employed to the relief of the poor and the other godly uses of the will.

Such a "superstitious use" was not likely at that time to escape notice, and accordingly a presentment was made in the Court of Augmentations, whereupon the churchwardens and parishioners were commanded by the king's surveyor of the lands of the West Riding to stay the kine in their hands to the king's use. Against this "command" the churchwardens and parishioners presented a bill of petition. After full hearing, the Chancellor and general surveyor of the said court, by their decree, dated 29th October, 6 Edw. VI. (1552), permitted the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners to retain the said kine and the profits thereof to the pious uses of the founder's will, but ordered them to pay to the receiver of the revenues of the court in the county of York to the King's use the whole of the 70*l.*, by instalments of 10*l.* at stated intervals, and further ordered that the surveyor of the West-Riding should take sufficient bond of six of the most substantial parishioners for the payment of the money.

The bond was never taken, and the money was never paid. One John Collyn, accordingly, being a native of Kildwick, obtained a grant of the 70*l.*, "concealed" from the Queen, by letters patent dated 14th November, 20 Eliz. (1578), and shortly afterwards filed a bill in the Exchequer praying process to compel the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners to appear and answer why they should not pay him the money. There does not appear to have been any further proceeding in this action, and immediately afterwards, in 22 Eliz., the vicar and churchwardens filed a bill in the Exchequer against John Collyn, stating that "from some hope given them by Henry " Saville, the Queen's surveyor, that they should be discharged from the payment of " the 70*l.*, they had bestowed the revenue of the said kyne upon a free grammar school " there, and that several persons were willing to dispose charitably of their goods to " the said school if the same be established: that by the Queen's proclamation of the " 15th December in that year the hearing of all matters growing from conceal- " ments were referred to that court." They therefore pray to have the said sum assured to them and their successors for ever without molestation from Collyn or his assigns.

A draft of a petition to the Lord Treasurer to the same effect is said by the " extracts " to have been then in existence, and also a draft of a petition by the vicar and others to the Queen praying licence to erect a free school.

Apparently this scheme was not persisted in, and probably the actions dropped. How the cattle were finally disposed of is not known, but in October 1620 Edward Malham (one of the petitioners last above-mentioned, and probably a trustee of the Charity) and 16 others purchased by means of grants and re-grants the two rentcharges of 2*l.* 7*s.* each, mentioned in the Report of 1825, with two several sums of 40*l.* each. This no doubt represented the proceeds of the sale of the cows.

The above two rentcharges are all that can be accredited to Rycroft's Charity. In respect of these there is a covenant in the conveyances that as soon as the number of trustees is reduced to four the survivors shall convey the premises to 17 others upon the same trusts.

The three remaining rentcharges have a different origin, and were not subject to the covenant last-mentioned.

By a Feoffment dated 28th May 1653, William Bolton, of Addingham Moorside, in consideration of 60*l.* conveyed to Roger Coates, Hugh Currer, Edmund Bawdwen, and William Watson, and their heirs, the premises thirdly mentioned in the Report of 1825. By a lease of the 18th June following, the purchasers demised the premises to the vendor, his executors, &c., for a term of 5,000 years from the date of the lease, reserving the rent of 3*l.* 12*s.* yearly, payable half-yearly, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

The charge was no doubt created in this form simply for the purpose of giving the trustees a power of entry for non-payment of the rent. As will afterwards be seen, the trustees have not thought it necessary to insist on their, in theory, undoubted ownership of the legal estate in these premises.

By a Feoffment dated 9th June 1653, Thomas Shakleton, of Addingham Moorside, in consideration of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* conveyed to Roger Coates, Hugh Currer, Edmund Bawdwen, and William Watson, and their heirs, the premises fourthly mentioned in the Report of 1825. There must have been a demise of these premises also, at a rent of 4*l.* yearly, but there is no record of it.

By a Feoffment dated the 6th December 1656, John Smallehorne, of Addingham, shoemaker, in consideration of 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* conveyed to Roger Coates, of Kildwick Grange, Esq., and Hugh Currer, of Kildwick, gentleman, their heirs and assigns, a messuage in Addingham, lastly mentioned in the Report of 1825. By a lease of the 19th February following, the purchasers demised the premises to the said John Smallehorne, his executors, &c., for a term of 5,000 years from the date of the lease, reserving a yearly rent of 2*l.*, payable half-yearly, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

Kildwick.
—
The Winter
Silver, or
the Rycroft
Charity—
continued.

By Indentures dated the 24th and 25th September 1662, Hugh Currer, of Kildwick, and two others, "in performance of the trust reposed in them and for the future use " benefit and preferment of the poor inhabitants born within the parish of Kildwick " according to the charitable intentions and purposes of the several benefactors by " whose charitable and pious contributions and benevolence the said lands and tene- " ments were purchased for the use of the poor inhabitants and persons of the said " parish," conveyed to John Currer, of Bradley, and five others the three estates in Addingham, upon trust that they and their heirs, with the consent of the churchwardens of the parish of Kildwick, should from time to time let the premises, and apply the profits to the use, benefit, preferment, and relief of the poor inhabitants and poor young persons of that parish, the same to be collected by such person or persons as the trustees and churchwardens should appoint, and dispose of the rents and profits to the relief and preferment of such of the said persons as the trustees, churchwardens, and such of the sufficient and able parishioners, or the majority of them, should think meet and convenient. There is a covenant that when there shall be only five trustees surviving they shall, at the request and at the charges of the churchwardens, convey the premises to the trustees afterwards mentioned.

These trustees were the trustees of the Rycroft rentcharges, and accordingly in 1701 the surviving trustee of the Addingham estates conveyed them to Henry Currer and 16 others, who were already the trustees of the Rycroft Charity. The trusts declared in this last deed are the same as in the deed of 1662, with the addition that the distribution of the rents and profits is to be on Christmas Day, in the Parish Church.

From this date onwards the two sets of rentcharges are administered by the same 17 trustees.

The rents were distributed among the churchwardens of the several townships in the ancient parish of Kildwick, in proportions founded upon the relative amount which each contributed to the poor rate. The following is a specimen of the distribution taken from the Churchwardens' Book, under the date 1815:

	£	s.	d.
Kildwick	0	15	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silsden	2	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Steeton-with-Eastburn	1	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sutton	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glusburn	1	17	7
Cowling	2	0	10
Farnhill-with-Cononley*	2	11	9
Bradleys Both	1	2	4

Such was the method of distribution until the year 1859.

In 1854 it was discovered that there were only three trustees surviving of those appointed in 1813, and this was pointed out to the Charity Commissioners by the then vicar, the Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett. On the death of one of these three in 1856, the vicar again pointed out the fact, when it appeared that the Commissioners had postponed dealing with the matter till after the passing of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1855, which, as originally drawn, was intended to dispense with the necessity of applying to the County Court for the appointment of new trustees. The Bill not having passed in that form, an application was made to the Commissioners by the vicar and Abraham Fletcher, the surviving trustee, for the certificate of the Board authorising them to apply to the County Court of the district for an order appointing new trustees, which certificate was granted on the 18th January 1859.

By an order of the County Court of Yorkshire, holden at Skipton, sealed the 25th February 1859, the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Kildwick, and their successors for the time being in right, and during the tenure of their respective offices, Thomas Langhorne, Robert Clough, Ishmael Clough, Robert Hollindrake, John Turner, Matthew Laycock, Henry Tissington, and John Samuel Smith were appointed

* These are now treated as separate townships.

Kildwick.
—
The Winter
Silver, or
the Ryecroft
Charity —
continued.

trustees of the Charity jointly with Abraham Flesher, and the rentcharges and all the real estate of the Charity were vested in them in trust for the Charity.

This order was approved by the Charity Commissioners by an Order sealed the 13th May 1859.

By an Order of the Board, sealed the 2nd July 1886, reciting that the Midland Railway Company were desirous of redeeming the rentcharge of 2*l.* issuing out of a messuage with a barn and shop adjoining, two gardens, one grass garth, a close called Oxen Close, and a garden behind the said barn, situate in the parish of Addingham (part of which had been purchased by the said railway company from the tenant, Jabez Robinson), to which rentcharge the trustees claimed to be entitled on behalf of the Charity, and that the company had paid 80*l.*, with the approval and under the direction of the Board, to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, it was ordered that the payment so made should operate as a final and absolute redemption of the said rentcharge, and that the dividends to arise from the investment of the said sum in Consolidated 3*l.* per cent. Annuities should be remitted by the Official Trustees from time to time to the trustees for the time being of the Charity, to be applied by them for the purposes of the Charity.

The sum of 78*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* Consols, purchased with the said sum of 80*l.*, was on the 30th June 1886 transferred to the account of the Official Trustees, pursuant to an Order of the Board dated the previous day.

In 1887 the vicar applied to the Board for an interpretation of the County Court order of 1859, in view of the ancient parish of Kildwick having been divided into several parts by the creation of new ecclesiastical parishes, and the "churchwardens of Kildwick" having acquired a new and limited meaning. This application opened negotiations for a new Scheme for the management of the Charity, which took practical shape in 1891.

On the 14th September 1891, the vicar and three churchwardens made an application to the Board for the appointment of new trustees, which was amended by a further application on the 6th February 1892, for the appointment of new trustees, and the establishment of a Scheme for the administration of the Charity.

On the 24th May 1893 an Order of the Board was sealed establishing a new Scheme.

By this Scheme the real estate of the Charity is vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and the administration in a body of six Representative Trustees, one to be chosen by the vicar and churchwardens of each of six ecclesiastical districts in the parish of Kildwick, to hold office for three years.

The first trustees are the following:—

Kildwick, St. Andrew	-	John Pollard Smith, of Kildwick, farmer;
Cononley, St. John the Evangelist	-	Matthew Laycock, of Lower Bradley, farmer;
Cowling, Holy Trinity	-	Thomas Fisher, of Carr Head, land agent;
Silsden, St. James	-	James Isaac Stocks, of Silsden, manufacturer;
Steeton, St. Stephen	-	John Clough, of Hob Hill, Steeton, manufacturer;
Sutton, St. James	-	James Bairstow, of Sutton, manufacturer.

Subject to payment of the proper expenses of management, the yearly income of the Charity is directed to be applied in making payments under one or both of the following heads, for the benefit either of the poor of the ancient parish of Kildwick generally, or of such deserving and necessitous persons resident therein as the trustees should select for this purpose, and in such way as they shall consider most advantageous to the recipients, and most conducive to the formation of provident habits:—

- (1.) The supply of clothes, linen, bedding, fuel, tools, medical or other aid in sickness, food, or other articles in kind.
- (2.) The supply of temporary relief in money, by way of loan or otherwise, in cases of unexpected loss or sudden destitution.

Provided that the funds of the Charity shall in no case be applied, directly or indirectly, in relief of the rates of the parish, or so that any individual shall become entitled to a periodical or recurrent benefit therefrom.

The solicitor's costs in procuring the Scheme, to the extent of 31*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, have, by permission of the Board, been paid out of the income of the Charity.

Nothing at the date of the Inquiry had yet been done under the Scheme, nor any money distributed since 1890. The amount of the accumulations was 43*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*,

Scheme of
24 May
1893.

from which the amount of the costs, as above, has to be deducted, leaving a balance of 13*l*. By the 3rd clause of the Scheme, all sums of cash then or at any time belonging to the Charity, and not required for current expenditure, should (unless otherwise ordered), as soon as possible be invested, under the authority of a further Order of the Charity Commissioners, in the name of "The Official Trustee of Charitable Funds."

Kildwick.
—
The Winter
Silver, or
the Ryecroft
Charity—
continued.

The rentcharges as set out in the Schedule to the Order are as follows, to which are appended the names of the present owners and occupiers :

£ s. d.

1. Rentcharge issuing out of a messuage and divers closes in the parish of Addingham, called the Ing, the Calf Garth, the Green, the West Intack, the Whinney Intack, and the Little Intack, now in the occupation of William Cockshott, of Bingley* - - - 4 0 0
2. Rentcharge issuing out of a messuage, barn, and stable, with a garden to the messuage belonging, and six closes of land, called Ley Lamb Close, Rushy Ing, Rushy Intack, Intack before the Door, and Middle Intack, situate at Addingham, or Addingham Moor Side, now in the occupation of James Lund, of Malsis Hall - - - 3 12 0
3. Rentcharge issuing out of a messuage called West Field, in Cowling Head and Cowling, in the parish of Kildwick, with divers parcels of land, called the Nether Ing, Short Bank, Long Bank, and Nether Thorns, and the closes in Cowling Head and Cowling, called Nether Crofts and Croft Hall. These belong to the executors of the late Mr. W. B. Wainman, and are now in the possession of Mr. Ernest Hall Watt, of Carrhead and Bishop Burton, Beverley - - - 2 7 0
4. Rentcharge issuing out of a close called Oxenfield, otherwise Birk Gap Field, and a laith in the same, called Nether Laith, and a close adjoining the former one called Over Ing, which said closes and laith are situate in Cowling aforesaid. They were formerly in the possession of the executors of John Harrison, of Overwindhill, who have disposed of the estate in fourths, and are now held thus :—
 - i. The representatives of George Scarborough - one-fourth.
 - ii. David Harrison, The Junction, Crosshills - one-fourth.
 - iii. William Stow, Lower Lane Ends, Cowling - two-fourths.

The whole is occupied by Enoch Harrison, son of David Harrison, and he is married to the daughter of William Stow - - - 2 7 0

The remaining income of the Charity is 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*., derived from the sum of 78*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*. Consols, now New Consols, above-mentioned, making a total income of 14*l*. 9*s*. 4*d*.

Margaret Currer's Charity.

This Charity is now lost, and under the following circumstances :—

In 1861 the Rev. John Swire, who was owner of the Cononley Estate, and representative of Roger Swire, to whom Margaret Currer bequeathed the 100*l*., died. His executors, *viz.*, his son and Mr. Baily Langhorne, registrar of the diocese of Ripon, were desirous of selling the Cononley Estate, free from incumbrances ; and, being under the mistaken impression that the payment of 5*l*. was a rent charged upon some part of the estate, took advantage of the vicar's inability to point out the closes charged—a very natural inability, considering that no closes ever were charged—to refuse further payment.

Margaret
Currer's
Charity.

The letters of Mr. Langhorne, containing the executors' argument, are not now to be found, but no doubt they were to the above effect. Mr. Clough remembers Mr. Fawcett announcing from the desk in church that the payment was stopped for this reason, and Mr. Fawcett's note in the Parish Book is to the same effect.

By the will Margaret Currer gave to Miss Ruth Thompson 115*l*. 10*s*., and directed that so soon as the said Ruth Thompson should receive the aforesaid sum of 115*l*. 10*s*. she should pay to Samuel Swire, of Cononley, Esq., his executors or administrators,

* This rentcharge has not been paid since 1888. The trustees propose now to take legal proceedings to recover the arrears.

Kildwick.
Margaret
Carrer's
Charity—
continued.

the sum of 100*l.*, in trust that the said Samuel Swire, his executors or administrators, should and might, in his and their name or names, or in the name or names of any other person or persons he or they should think fit, from time to time, put and place out the said 100*l.* upon some security or securities at interest or otherwise, employ and improve the same in such manner as he or they should in his or their discretion judge proper, and should pay, apply, and dispose of the clear yearly interest and produce thereof, as the same should from time to time arise and be received, for the buying of Bibles, &c. By his receipt, of which Mr. Fawcett had a copy, Roger Swire acknowledged payment to him by Mrs. Ruth Thompson of 100*l.* "given by the last will of the " late Mrs. Margaret Currer to my late father, Samuel Swire Esquire, his Exe^{rs.} " or Adm^{rs.} In trust to apply the Yearly Interest or produce thereof for the buying " of Bibles," &c.

There is to be seen in the church one of the last Bibles given in respect of this Charity, stamped on the cover "Mrs. M^{rs.} Currer's Charity, 1860." Curiously enough, no one present had ever received one of these Bibles, and the owner of this particular one did not know whose it was nor how it came into his possession.

TOWNSHIP OF COWLING.

Hugh Smith's Charity.

Cowling.

Hugh
Smith's
Charity.

The history of this Charity subsequent to the date of the Report of 1825 is as follows:—

The School seems to have been conducted for some years as stated in the Report of 1825; and in accordance with the suggestion of the Commissioners, the salaries of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress were raised, but apparently on the terms that they should have more scholars to teach. The salaries varied for some years after 1825, according to the number attending the School, but from 1830 the numbers of scholars were fixed at six boys and six girls, and the schoolmaster received 6*l.* 4*s.* and the schoolmistress 6*l.* 6*s.* annually. This system continued until 1843, when the salaries again began to vary according to the number of children, and it was not till 1858 that the payment again became fixed. During the years from 1843 to 1858 large sums were expended in repairs, and the balance left for salaries and the number of children taught were therefore small, but it is impossible now to say whether the amount of the salary regulated the number of children taught or *vice versa*.

The rent of the farm was reduced to 16*l.* in 1830, as appears by a note under that year in the account-book of the Charity, which covers the years, with some exceptions, from 1776 to 1875. The farm was let at 16*l.*, and then at 14*l.*, to different tenants between 1830 and 1850. In the latter year the cottage seems to have been let separately for 2*l.* 18*s.* a year. In 1852 David Emmott became tenant of the farm at the same rent of 14*l.*, and the cottage was let to some person unnamed at the same rent of 2*l.* 18*s.* A memorandum dated 1852 among the papers of the school, now in the possession of Mr. Ackroyd, contains the following statement:—

"Peter Laycock agreed with David Emmott about two years ago, in July 1850—that he was to have the rent of the School House about 3*l.* a year laid out in improving the farm—part of it in the wall of the fold and the rest in lime and drains. Then the Dole was sold and it was agreed to apply the proceeds in improvements also, and to begin on the out fence."

A short account of disbursements appended shows the purchase money received for "the Dole," which was one of the fields belonging to the farm, to have been 13*l.*, and that it was expended on the repairs.

In 1875, when the trustees appointed by the Scheme of 1874 (herein-after mentioned) took over the management of the estate, the farm was let to Mr. Emmott at the yearly rent of 12*l.* 18*s.*, and the cottage to James Nelson, at the yearly rent of 2*l.* 10*s.*

This cottage is the old schoolhouse in Ickornshaw. It was situated about three-quarters of a mile from the farm, and was used from 1843 as the girls' school, the upper floor being used as a Sunday school after the Church was built, in 1844. The schoolmaster at this time taught at Bar Chapel.

With the building of the National School, in 1847, the old school ceased to exist, and while the National School continued a certain number of boys and girls were sent to it from Stothill and Ickornshaw and were taught free, the trustees of the Charity paying the schoolmaster 7*l.* 14*s.* every half-year "for the education of free scholars, children " of poor parents resident within the hamlets of Ickornshaw and Stothill." A series

of receipts exists, running from 1858 to 1874, whereby the National schoolmaster acknowledges payment of the money for this purpose, but there are no receipts before 1858. It is said that though the whole rents were paid to the schoolmaster, some of the money was intended for his wife, who taught the girls.

Kildwick.
—
Cowling.
—
Hugh
Smith's
Charity—
continued.

The legal estate in the farm and cottage was conveyed on the 4th September 1838, by R. B. Wainman, Esq., to W. B. Wainman, W. Brigg, jun., and J. B. Sidgwick. The last-named gentleman kept the accounts until 1851, when the late Mr. John Fisher undertook the duty of honorary steward to the Charity.

In 1873 the three trustees were dead, Mr. W. B. Wainman being the last survivor. An application, signed by four inhabitants, was made in September of that year to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees and the establishment of a Scheme for the administration of the Charity. An Order of the Board was sealed the 29th May 1874, appointing

Scheme of
29 May
1874.

James Watson, of Ickornshaw, manufacturer;
Richard Brigg Ackroyd, of Cross Hills; and
Edward George Spencer, of Lothersdale, gentleman,

to be trustees for the administration of the Charity; vesting the legal estate in the realty belonging to the Charity in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands in trust for the Charity, and directing that the clear yearly income of the Charity which should remain after the payment thereof of the proper outgoings and expenses of management should be applied by the trustees towards the support of a Public Elementary School for the instruction of poor children of Ickornshaw and Stott Hill.

Upon this appointment Mr. John Fisher resigned the office of steward, and on the 28th October 1875 handed over a balance of 6*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* to Mr. R. B. Ackroyd, one of the new trustees, who since then has acted as honorary steward.

In 1874 a Board School was established at Ickornshaw, and the National School was closed. The children who had been taught at the latter at the expense of the Charity were transferred to the Board School, and the direction of the Scheme was carried out by discharging the fee-notes of the children, the School Board drawing on the trustees annually for the amount. The fees were at the rate of 2*d.* and 3*d.* a week, amounting to sums of from 1*s.* 3*d.*, to 11*s.* 6*d.* per head per annum. From 40 to 44 children were so educated, all being taken from the poorest class, until the passing of the Elementary Education Act, 1891. The last payment, of 16*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, was made on the 10th October 1891.

The estate belonging to the Charity consists of—

- (1) The farm, containing 12a. 1r. 7p., with small buildings and an unoccupied cottage, so much out of repair as to be scarcely habitable and not worth repairing, the whole let until February 1893 on a yearly tenancy, which had continued from 1882, to John Emmott, at the annual rent of 14*l.* 5*s.* About one-fifth of the land was said to be poor pasture, the rest ordinary meadow and pasture. The buildings and fences are not in good repair, and would require a considerable expenditure to restore them. Altogether, Mr. Ackroyd was of opinion that the farm was let to its full improved value, and that a better rent could not be obtained. A new tenant, Alfred Gawthorp, has taken it this year on the old terms. Endowment.
- (2) The cottage in Ickornshaw, let to James Nelson on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 2*l.* 10*s.* This rent is likely to decrease.

The gross yearly income is therefore 16*l.* 15*s.* The only outgoings are rates, amounting to 3*s.* 9*d.* annually, but the trustees till 1891 kept a sum in hand of about 20*l.* to meet necessary repairs.

Since October 1891, the rents have accumulated, and have been deposited as they were received in the Craven Bank, Skipton. At the date of the Inquiry the sum standing to the credit of the trustees was 37*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* It is proposed now to take advantage of the minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 18th May 1893, and apply the income of the Charity to a Continuation Evening School. But it is doubtful whether it is competent for the trustees to so apply the money without a new Scheme to authorize it.

Mr. Ackroyd is the sole surviving trustee, and it would be convenient to have new trustees appointed at the same time as a new Scheme is established.

Kildwick.

TOWNSHIPS OF FARNHILL AND CONONLEY.*

Farnhill and
Cononley.*Poor's Money*Poor's
Money
(Lost).

There is no trace whatever of this Charity. Mr. John Tillotson, the late parish clerk, whose recollection extends to 40 years, never heard of it, so that it is probable that the Swire family ceased to pay it before the sale of the estate in 1860.

Glusburn.

TOWNSHIP OF GLUSBURN.

Rentcharge
(Lost).

The rentcharge of 6s. 8d. has also disappeared. No information on the subject could be supplied at the Inquiry, and no one had any recollection of the payment of the charge.

Silsden and
Steeton.

TOWNSHIPS OF SILSDEN AND STEETON.

*Laycock's Charity.*Laycock's
Charity.
a. For the
School.

This Charity, so far as concerns the rent of 3l. 6s. 8d., is now lost, though the names of the fields charged and of the persons who would otherwise now be liable for the rent are ascertained, and are here recorded. The rent issued out of two closes of meadow adjoining the River Aire, and described in the Steeton valuation books of 1865 and 1882 as follows:—

Owner's Name.	Tenants.	Property.	No. in Tithe Plan.	Contents.	Annual Value.
1865.				A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Joshua Paget	Henry Blackborough	Jackson's Broady Lands	733	4 3 16	9 14 0
Trustees of late T. Paget.	John Paget	Southern Ing	732	1 2 8	2 15 9
1882.					
Paget, John's, trustees	*Whalley Smith and Paget.	Southern Ing, near River Aire.	732	1 2 8	2 5 0
James Parish	† Joseph Laycock	Jackson's Broady Lands near River Aire.	733	4 3 16	7 5 0

* These still farm it (1893).

† Now belongs to Jonathan Whitaker, Utley, who farms it himself.

Until 1874 the rent was paid to the schoolmaster of the National School at Silsden, the building thereof being the property of the Lord of the Manor, Sir Henry James Tufton, Bart. (now Lord Hothfield), and in consideration of that payment children from Silsden and from Steeton were educated free at that school, two from each township, according to the recollection of those present at the Inquiry.

In 1874, a School Board was formed for Silsden, and the National School was abandoned. The School Board thereupon made arrangements with Sir Henry Tufton to take the building from him at a nominal rent, and the school went on as before, the old schoolmaster being retained; but no formal arrangement was made transferring the school from the managers of the National School to the School Board.

When demand was next thereafter made for the rent of 3l. 6s. 8d., payment was refused on the ground that by William Laycock's will the money "was to be paid to the schoolmaster of a school at Silsden, then but not now in existence, for the instruction of a number of boys in Steeton and Silsden, and not to the master of a Board School, which had then no existence." This free, but fair, paraphrase of the trust of the will provided the owners of the land charged with a very reasonable argument, which was entitled to consideration, the more so that Mr. Thomas Paget, who was then owner of the land, declared his willingness, upon proof that his lands were properly charged, to pay the money to the schools at Silsden and Steeton in equal shares, if it could be arranged. To a proposal of this nature the Commissioners intimated that upon proper application by two inhabitants they would be prepared to assent, but, before anything could be done in the matter, the School Board of Silsden, joining the schoolmaster with them as a plaintiff, commenced an action in the county court against Mr. Thomas Paget, and, in spite of the protests of the Commissioners, persisted in it. The trial took place at a county court holden at Keighley, in July 1880, when the plaintiffs appear to have been nonsuited. Since then no steps of any kind have been taken to revive the payment.

* See note on page 2.

The 20s. rentcharge is still paid out of Thorneholme by Messrs. William and John Clough, the grandsons of the John Clough mentioned in the Report of 1825. Thorneholme is a small field in Steeton Ings. Ten shillings of this charge is paid to the overseer of Steeton, who distributes it among poor persons, as is shown below.

The remaining 10s., which ought to go to the poor of Silsden, has not been demanded since the time that Mr. Marriner was vicar of Silsden, before 1880. Mr. William Clough, however, said that though he may not have given this particular sum of 10s., he had given many times that amount every year to the poor of Silsden, and he was ready to pay the 10s. to the overseer whenever he demanded it.

So far as Mr. Clough's recollection went, Mr. Marriner used to distribute the money in sums of 6d. Mr. Marriner may have been a trustee, but there is no record of the appointment of trustees for many years.

There are no trustees of the Charity, proceedings which had been initiated in 1879 for the appointment of new trustees having fallen through owing to the action of the School Board. It is only proper to add that if there had been trustees at that date the School Board would not have brought the action.

Kildwick.

Silsden and
Steeton.

Laycock's
Charity—
continued.
b. For the
Poor.

TOWNSHIP OF STEETON-WITH-EASTBURN.

Lion Farm Rentcharge.

Steeton-
with-
Eastburn.

A rentcharge of 13s. 4d. issues out of a farm at Eastburn, called the Lion Farm, for the use of the poor of Steeton-with-Eastburn, but is not mentioned in the Report of 1825. Of this amount 11s. 10d. is paid by Mr. William Wilson, the occupier of the Lion Farm lands, and 1s. 6d. by Mr. William West, though, as appears below, the whole should be paid by Mr. Wilson. The owner is Mr. E. G. Spencer, brother-in-law of Mr. Wilson. The conveyance to Mr. E. G. Spencer in 1870 of the lands mentioned below, was produced and showed them to be "subject to a rentcharge of 13s. 4d. as winter silver payable annually " to the overseers of the poor of Steeton, from which yearly payment the two closes " sold to William Barrett are intended to be exonerated." Mr. Spencer and Mr. Barrett purchased their lands at the same time, the vendors in each case being James Driver Upton and the trustees of the will of John Driver Upton. The two closes in question, Dick Croft and Clough Cragg, are those now in the occupation of William West, and Mr. Spencer was of opinion that they were probably allotments of common in respect of the Lion Estate.

Rentcharge
for the Poor,
or the Lion
Farm Rent-
charge.

These allotments were made in 1787, by the Steeton-with-Eastburn Inclosure Award, 21 years after the rentcharge was known to be in existence, so that they probably were never subject to the rent, and certainly are not so now. The earliest mention of the rent that is now to be found is in a conveyance in the year 1766, from Thomas Parkinson to John Gott, conveying closes called Little Croft, Greater Croft, Meerllate, Crosshoyle, Tarn Ing, Claycarrs, Richard Greenwood's house in Eastburn, with a croft, garth, and garden belonging to it; these premises, or some of them, being subject to a rent-charge of 13s. 4d. yearly issuing "for the use of the poor of Steeton " and Eastburn." Some of these closes now form the Lion Farm belonging to Mr. Spencer. It does not appear how or when the charge originated, but under the head of "Steeton," in the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations, 1786, there is entered a rentcharge of 13s. 4d., founded by — Ripley, by will, for the benefit of the poor of the township of Steeton, the person then liable being John Driver. This is evidently the same rentcharge, for John Driver was the tenant for life of the Lion Farm in 1787, and it was to him that the allotments were made by the Inclosure Award of that year. It is stated in Mr. John Clough junior's History of Steeton, that in 1680 Henry Ripley kept the "New Inn" public-house at Eastburn, on the site of which the "Red Lion" public-house, whence the farm obtains its name, was afterwards built, and that in the rental of the Manor of Steeton of 1683 the name of Henry Ripley, as well as those of Alice Parkinson, John Parkinson, and William Parkinson, appear as tenants in Eastburn, a Thomas Parkinson being mentioned as a tenant in Steeton. All these names had disappeared from the list of landowners in 1787, and it is probable that John Driver owned all the land formerly possessed by Ripley and the Parkinsons.

The overseer of Steeton, now Mr. William Dixon, collects this rentcharge and half of the 20s. rentcharge, arising from Laycock's Charity, and divides them, when received,

Kildwick.

Steeton-
with-
Eastburn.Lion Farm
Rentcharge
—continued.Wesleyan
Methodist
Chapel.

among the poorest people he can find, in sums of from 2s. to 2s. 6d. There is not much poverty in Steeton, and it is almost unavoidable that some persons in receipt of parish relief should have the benefit. Aged widows are almost always chosen.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

This chapel being registered and used as a place of worship, was exempt from the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners by the Charitable Trusts Act of 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137), but the superintendent preacher, and the surviving trustees, taking advantage of the 63rd section of that Act, applied in 1863 to be admitted to the benefit of the Charitable Trusts Acts for the purposes of the appointment of new trustees and the establishment of a Scheme for the management of the Charity. The chapel was admitted to the benefit of the Acts by an Order of the Board dated 3rd February 1863, and new trustees were appointed, and the chapel placed under the provisions of the Wesleyan Model Deed by an Order of the Board dated 17th April 1863.

TOWNSHIP OF SILSDEN.

Silsden.

Townsend's Charity, or the Draughton Dole.

Townsend's
Charity, or
the Draugh-
ton Dole.

The estate belonging to this Charity consists of a dwelling-house, a barn and garth, and parcels of land called Lingray's Close, Raygappe, and Nethergarth, and half of Eastwood, all situate at Draughton, to which was added by the Draughton Moor Inclosure Award in 1872, one acre of the moor, and from which 9 perches have been taken by purchase by the Midland Railway, leaving 6a. 2r. 24p. now belonging to the Charity. The land is all grazing land, some of it good, and the buildings are in good condition, and recently repaired. The whole is let for its full value to John Whittingham, on a yearly tenancy, at 10l. rent, he having been tenant for 25 or 30 years. Last year (1892) 10s. was remitted to him out of his rent.

In May 1885 seven small land and cottage owners at Draughton formed themselves into an association to supply their properties with water by "laying down a self-acting ram in a field known as Eastwood," each of the said owners contributing to the cost of the ram and the water mains in proportion to the gross estimated rental of their several properties as stated by the Township Valuation Book, the buildings paying on the full value, and the land on one-fourth of the value as therein stated. It was also agreed that certain sums should be paid yearly to the owners of lands through which the mains, &c., passed, by way of acknowledgment for the easement. The trustees of Townsend's Charity were one of the parties to the association, and were assessed for the original cost at 13l. 13s. 4d., which they paid in 1885. Other owners having joined the association, a proportionate part of the assessment upon these was repaid to the trustees, reducing the net contribution received from the Charity to 9l. 6s. 8d. For the repairs and general maintenance of the works, the owners are rated at irregular intervals, according to the amount expended. The share payable by the Charity in September 1886 was 5s. 2d., in June 1888, 8s. 6½d., and the same sum in December 1889, and October 1890. Since then nothing has been paid by or asked from the trustees.

The trustees being owners of the field in which the ram is laid, receive a rent of 1l. yearly from the association.

On the 23rd February 1886, the sale above-mentioned, to the Midland Railway took place, when 8 perches in Eastwood Field were conveyed to them for the purpose of the Skipton and Ilkley line for 19l. This sum was deposited in the Silsden branch of the Yorkshire Penny Bank, and produces annually an income of 14s. 11d.

The gross income of the Charity is 11l. 14s. 11d.

Practically the whole of the money is distributed yearly, after the repairs to the farm and tithe rentcharge of 5s. 9d. have been satisfied, the repairs causing the amount to vary considerably from one year to another. A list is kept of all needy persons, of every denomination and without distinction of age or otherwise, belonging to the township of Silsden, who are not in receipt of parish relief. The list does not imply a permanent benefit, as names are struck off as persons become prosperous or come on the rates, or prove to be undeserving of relief.

The trustees hold a meeting once a year, but on no fixed day, and settle which cases are to be relieved, preference being always given to ancient residents. New cases are suggested, if necessary, such new cases being either discovered by the trustees themselves or being the result of applications to the trustees. Each trustee

takes a certain number of cases under his own charge, and carries the money to the recipients at their own houses, taking care to relieve only one in any house. The numbers relieved vary from 75 to 100, the individual doles from 2s. to 5s., and the total given from 7l. to 10l. 10s. This applies only to the last eight years, of which the accounts were produced to me.

With reference to the trustees mentioned above, it should be stated that there are no legally constituted trustees. Those who were appointed in 1793 were the Rev. George Benson, Joshua Wood, Jeremiah Green, James England, Francis Stirk, Thomas Jackson, jun., John Cockshott, and John Longbottom, jun. All died without any new trustees having been appointed, but the administration of the Charity has been uninterrupted, owing to the place of the deceased trustees having been filled by their heirs, the release of 1793 creating the trustees having conveyed the lands to them and their heirs. It was said that some of the heirs had renounced and others had deputed their duties. Thus, of the three acting trustees, Mr. William Jackson, of Brunthwaite, is the heir of Thomas Jackson, jun., his grandfather; and Thomas Green, of Brunthwaite, assistant-overseer, claims to represent such of the heirs of the trustees of 1793 as have not renounced. Mr. Green stated that he was appointed by Thomas Longbottom to represent him as the heir of John Longbottom, jun. Mr. Greenwood, who was said to be the heir of Jeremiah Green, said that Mr. Thomas Green had represented him also, but without instructions to do so. Being asked if he resented Mr. Green's doing so, he said that, on the contrary, Mr. Green was admittedly the best man for the purpose. The third trustee is the vicar, the Rev. John Berry, who acts *ex-officio*.

These gentlemen have administered the Charity without causing any dissatisfaction, and it is advisable that they should be properly appointed as trustees.

TOWNSHIP OF BRADLEYS BOTH.

Wesleyan Chapel.

There are five cottages adjoining the chapel, built by the trustees of the chapel, on the plot of ground originally granted for the chapel. In building the chapel and cottages a debt of 470l. was incurred, upon which the trustees pay 18l. 2s. 6d. for interest per annum. Only three of the cottages are occupied; they are workmen's dwellings, and tenants cannot be found for the others, as trade is so bad. The three cottages are let upon weekly tenancies, which together produce 18l. yearly. All are in fairly good repair.

The burial ground has been in use for only two or three years, and the fees have been allowed to accumulate to provide a fund to ornament the grounds.

Other sources of income are pew rents, amounting last year to 15l. 18s. 11d., and collections, &c., amounting to 11l. 15s. 8d., the expenditure last year, in addition to the interest on the debt, was 13l. 1s. 6d. for lighting, heating, and cleaning, and 3l. 17s. 6d. for repairs and insurance.

The balance of the account is allowed to accumulate as a repairs fund.

Cononley Wesleyan Chapel, the Wesleyan Chapel at Icornshaw, and the Steeton Provident Day School, mentioned in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, have no endowments to bring them within the scope of this Report.

11th December, 1893.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

Kildwick.
Silsden.

Townsend's
Charity, or
the Draugh-
ton Dole—
continued.

Bradleys
Both.

Wesleyan
Chapel.

Kildwick.

TABULAR

Tabular
Summary.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and Its Income.			Personalty and Its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Kildwick.	A. B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Winter Silver or Rycroft -	—	—	12 6 0	C. 78 18 3	O.T.	—	—	2 3 4	14 9 4
Currer - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Township of Cowling.</i>									
Smith - - - - -	Farm buildings, cottage, and 12 1 7	16 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 15 0
Wesleyan Chapel at Icomshaw	Chapel and ap- purtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Townships of Farnhill and Cononley.*</i>									
Poor's Money - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cononley Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property.	Chapel, trust property, and appurtenances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Township of Glusburn.</i>									
Unknown - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Townships of Silsden and Steeton-with-Eastburn.</i>									
Laycock - - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
<i>Township of Steeton-with- Eastburn.</i>									
Lion Farm Rentcharge -	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel -	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steeton Provident Day School-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Township of Silsden.</i>									
Townsend or Draughton Dole-	House, &c., and 6 2 24	11 0 0	Yorkshire Penny Bank, Silsden } Branch.			—	19 0 0	0 14 11	11 14 11
<i>Township of Bradleys Both.</i>									
Wesleyan Chapel - -	Site and building, Burial ground, and 5 cottages.	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 0 0

NOTE.—All payments stated to be due to the "Objects of Foundation" are liable to be reduced by deductions on account of outgoings and the Stock is held by "The Official

SUMMARY.

Kildwick.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Apprenticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 9 4	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 24th May 1893.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bequest of 100 <i>l.</i> for purchase of Bibles, now lost.
16 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 29th May 1874.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1812. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1875.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bequest of 20 <i>l.</i> for poor, now lost.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1808 &c. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1885.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , now lost.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	Rentcharge of 3 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> , formerly applied for education, is now lost. The half of the rentcharge of 1 <i>l.</i> payable to the overseers of Silsden has not been demanded since 1880.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 17th April 1863.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture 1851.
—	—	—	—	—	—	11 14 11	—	—	No legally constituted trustees.
—	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	The income is applied for the general purposes of the Chapel.

expenses of management. The Table shows the mode in which the Income would be applicable if received in full. The letters "O.T." signify that Trustees of Charitable Funds." C. = New Consols.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF KILDWICK.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

[*Under 3oz. Price 2½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of KIRKBY IN MALHAM DALE.

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of KIRKBY IN MALHAM DALE.

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 21st June 1893.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1826.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 15, p. 701). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1826."

PARISH OF *KIRBY IN MALHAM DALE.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (*see page 5*).

John Topham, by deed, dated the 12th October, 1606, from the good-will he bore to Benjamin Lambert, deceased, and to the intent that the charitable work mentioned in his will, should not be hindered, conveyed under Josias Lambert, and other feoffees therein named, all the lands, cottages, rents and inheritances arising of the manor of Kirby and Hanlith, devised by the will of the said *Benjamin Lambert*, (which is therein stated to have been void in law), in trust, to the use and for the salary or stipend of a schoolmaster, to be elected by the feoffees for teaching a free grammar school in Kirby, the said rents to be paid over to the schoolmaster, for the time being, who in consideration of such, his stipend, should freely teach all and every scholar, as well poor as rich, who should repair unto the school to be taught, and that when any of the feoffees should die, and his heir should not be thought worthy by the greater number to have a place among them, it should be lawful for the survivors to elect another man of the parish, provided the owner of Calton Hall were always one.

Kirby in
Malham
Dale.
The Free
Grammar
School.

The only property which the charity is known to have acquired under this endowment, consists of sundry small annual payments or quit-rents, issuing out of certain cottages, lands and tenements in Kirby and Hanlith, and paid by the proprietors thereof. A list of the payments is kept by the schoolmaster for the time being, by which they appear to amount altogether to 10*l.* a year, or thereabouts, and to be collected from about 28 different proprietors.

An addition to the income of the master has been made, by a donation of 50*l.* given to the school by *Robert and Joseph Parker*, which was laid out in 1787, in the purchase of some cattle gates, on a stinted pasture at West Malham, called Pikedhaw, yielding one year with another, about 5*l.* 5*s.* per annum, and by the dividends of 200*l.* stock, 3 per cent consols, arising from the benefaction of a *Mrs. Ann Nelson*. The cattle gates and stock are vested and stand in the name of the trustees of the school, and the produce of the quit-rents, cattle-gates and stocks, are paid to the schoolmaster, subject to an occasional deduction for repairs of the building in which the school is kept. The school is conducted both as a Latin and English School. All boys of parents residing in the parish, who attend to receive a classical education, are instructed as free scholars, and any other children who apply for admission, are instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, on moderate terms, fixed by the trustees. The number of grammar scholars has been on the decline for some years, owing as it is said, to the little demand in the place for that branch of learning, and at the time of this inquiry, there were only three scholars of that description; but the school is well attended as an English school, the number amounting to between 20 and 30 on an average.

The trustees are kept up by election, from time to time, of the surviving trustees, the owner of Calton Hall being always one.

TOWNSHIP OF KIRBY* IN MALHAM DALE.

POOR'S CATTLE GATES (*see page 12*).

The sum of 50*l.* given by some person unknown, was laid out in 1758 in the purchase of six cattle gates on a stinted pasture, called Malham Griesdale, which were assigned by indenture, dated 6th April in that year, for the remainder of a term of 700 years, to the then minister and churchwardens, and their successors, in trust, to distribute the annual profits among poor persons of the parish, not receiving parochial relief, on the Wednesday next after every Easter week.

Poor's Cattle
Gates.

The further sum of 100*l.* left by the will of *Thomas Wilson*, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish of Kirby Malham Dale, was laid out in the purchase of seven other cattle gates

[* So in the original. A.C.]

Kirby in Malham Dale. on the said pasture, which were conveyed by two several indentures, both dated 26th April 1796, to trustees upon trust, to permit and suffer the churchwardens of the parish of Kirby Malham Dale, for the time being, to apply the rents and profits among poor persons within the parish, not receiving parochial relief, at the discretion of the churchwardens, or the major part of them, in vestry assembled.

Poor's Cattle Gates—*cont.*

The thirteen cattle gates are let every year in Easter week, at a public meeting, to the best bidder, and the rent, which is paid in advance on the day of letting, is divided between the eight townships within the parish, according to the sums they severally contribute to the church rates, and the several portions are distributed in each township by the overseer among poor persons not receiving parochial relief. The cattle gates produce at present about 14s. a piece per annum.

POOR'S LAND (*see* page 13).

Poor's Land. A piece of land, called Hewitt Close, in the township of Kirby, containing 1A. 2R., or thereabouts, is appropriated to the poor of that township, and is let by the overseers to the best bidder once a year; the rent, which may be estimated at about 24s. a year, is distributed among poor people of the township.

TOWNSHIPS OF AIRTON, CALTON AND SCOSTHROP.

ELLIS'S CHARITY (*see* page 13).

Airton,
Calton, and
Scosthrop.
—
Ellis's
Charity.

By deed poll, dated 26th September 1709, *Alice Ellis*, widow and executrix of William Ellis, assigned her house, gardens, and parcels of arable, meadow and pasture ground, in the township and liberties of Airton, and the turbary upon the moors belonging thereto, then in her possession, either by the gift of her husband, or by virtue of her executorship, being leasehold, and all her right therein, to Henry Jackson, and five others, their executors, &c. for 999 years, and such further term as should remain in any of the leases or assignments thereof, in trust, to let the same to farm unto such person or persons of the people called Quakers, as should willingly at the said dwelling-house entertain such teachers as travel to preach the Gospel, and were in unity with the said people, taking no reward for such entertainment, provided such a tenant could be got; and further, that the trustees should stand seised of the yearly rents of the premises, the repairs and taxes being deducted, with reasonable charge for their care, upon trust, to employ the remaining part of the two first year's rent towards putting forth poor children apprentices to some honest and plain trades, where they should see meet; and the third year's clear rent, after the deductions as above, to be applied by them in putting out poor children apprentices, which should be inhabitants of Airton, Calton and Scosthrop, of what profession soever, to honest and plain trades, with the people called Quakers, if such masters could be got; but if any of the inhabitants of the said towns should sue or call to account her trustees, or their successors, then upon such disturbance the charity above appointed to be employed in the towns aforesaid, should be left to the disposition of her said trustees, to such charitable uses as they should see meet, and the inhabitants of the said towns should be utterly debarred from future claim thereto: And it was thereby declared, that upon the death of three of the trustees, the three survivors, or two of them, should nominate other trustees, of those called Quakers, in the county of York, so that their number might be kept up, but none of the monthly meeting of Settle.

From an entry in a manuscript book relating to the charity, in the possession of Mr. Birkbeck, of Settle, it appears, that the deed by Alice Ellis was made to carry into effect the provisions of an assignment which had been executed by her husband shortly before his death, the validity of which was afterwards doubted, and that it was expressed in such indenture, that the rents of the premises meant to be thereby conveyed, should be annually applied as follows:

- The rent of 1710, to the monthly meeting of Settle, to be there applied, &c.
- 1711, to the quarterly meeting at York, to be there applied.
- 1712, to be by the trustees applied for Airton.
- 1713, - - - - monthly meeting of Settle.
- 1714, - - - - quarterly meeting at York.
- 1715, - - - - for Calton.
- 1716, - - - - monthly meeting of Settle.
- 1717, - - - - quarterly meeting at York.
- 1718, - - - - Scosthrop.

And so on in the same rotation.

The property conveyed by the deed of 26th September 1709, consists of a house, two crofts with a small plantation, and three closes in Airton, with half an allotment on Airton moor, the whole comprising 29A. & 38P.

The property is vested in trustees chosen from members of the quarterly meeting of the Society of Friends in York, and is let to a tenant of the same persuasion, at the yearly rental of 25*l.* The land is understood to be let at a moderate rent, with reference to the conditions annexed to the occupancy of it by the donor.

The rents are regularly applied according to the scheme exhibited above, viz.; two years in succession, under the direction of the monthly and quarterly meetings of Friends in Settle and York, and every third year in apprenticing poor children belonging to one of the townships of Airton, Calton and Scosthrop. Applications are made to the trustees for the benefit of the charity by the

officers of each township, and the money for apprenticing the children is transmitted by the trustees. The whole of the rent for each third year, subject to repairs for that year, is thus applied, and as many poor children are bound therewith as the fund is sufficient to place out, with suitable premiums, not exceeding 10*l*.

Kirby in
Malham
Dale.

TOWNSHIP OF AIRTON.

CATTLE GATES (*see* page 14).

One beastgate and an half, on the stinted pasture, called Pikedshaw,* which is appropriated to the poor of this township, is let yearly to the highest bidder. and the rent is distributed among poor persons of Airton.

Airton.
Cattle Gates.

TOWNSHIP OF HANLITH.

POOK'S ESTATE (*see* page 15).

This property consists of two pieces of land, one of which, called Beargill, containing one acre, was received in exchange for a small parcel of land, formerly given to the poor of this township by *Adam Fish*, and the remainder, which contains about three acres, was allotted on the inclosure of Hanlith cow close, in respect of cattlegates belonging to the land originally given.

Hanlith.
Poor's
Estate.

The land is let once a year by the overseers to the best bidder, and was occupied at the time of this inquiry at the rent of 5*l*. 5*s*.

The rent is given away about Easter, by the overseers and principal inhabitants, among poor persons of the township, the most necessitous and deserving being preferred.

WILSON'S DOLE (*see* page 15).

By indentures, dated the 19th and 20th of April 1677, *Edward Wilson* charged certain lands, called Gill Close, Chapel Hill, Burne Close, and Eltres Close, in the township of Hanlith, and half an oxgang of winter stint, within the open field of Hanlith, which premises are now the property of W. L. R. Serjeantson, esquire, with the payment of 20*s*. a year to the poor people of the town of Hanlith, to be distributed among them on the 21st December, at the discretion and appointment of the minister of Kirby Malham Dale, and the churchwardens and overseer of the poor of Hanlith.

Wilson's
Dole.

This dole is yearly distributed by the overseer of Hanlith, among poor people of the township.

TOWNSHIP OF MALHAM.

MALHAM SCHOOL (*see* page 5).

By indentures of the 10th and 11th June 1717, *Rowland Brayshaw*, for the encouragement of a pious, sober and learned schoolmaster, as also, that the children of the poor inhabitants of Malham might be taught gratis, conveyed a close, called Rariggs, with a barn thereon; another close, called Capplebers, and the moiety of a parcel of meadow ground, also called Capplebers, in Kirby Malham Dale; and also, several pieces and parcels of arable and meadow ground, in Malham, to Robert Brayshaw, and six others, and their heirs, in trust, after the decease of the said Rowland Brayshaw, for the use of the schoolmaster of Malham, and his successors, the rents to be yearly paid over to the schoolmaster for the time being, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, which schoolmaster should for his stipend freely teach all and every scholar living within Malham only, as well poor as rich, as should repair to the school to be taught; the schoolmaster to be elected by the trustees, or the greater number of them, and their heirs, and to be allowed of by the Archbishop of York for the time being.

Malham.
Malham
School.

The property conveyed by the deeds consists of 13 acres of lands, or thereabouts, in the township of Kirby and Malham, and 107 sheep gates, upon a stinted pasture, called the Outside, in the township of Malham, and it is let by the trustees of the school, (who are chosen as vacancies occur by the survivors, from among the inhabitants of the township), once every three years, to the highest bidder. The rent at the time of this inquiry was 49*l*. per annum.

The schoolmaster receives the rent from the trustees, and teaches the children of the inhabitants of Malham gratuitously, in English, writing and arithmetic, and in Latin, when required. The school is well attended and conducted.

DOLES (*see* page 15).

The sum of 10*s*. a year is paid for the poor of this township, in respect of a close in Malham East, called Howdas Close, the property of the Rev. John Clapham; and the sum of 8*s*. a year is paid by Mr. Robert Chester, as the interest of 10*l*. in his hands, being a benefaction for the poor of Malham, bequeathed by *Mary Hargrave*, lately deceased. These doles are annually distributed among poor persons of the township.

Doles.

TOWNSHIP OF MALHAM MOOR.

FISH'S DOLE (*see* page 15).

The yearly sum of 15*s*. given for the poor of this township, by a person named *Fish*, is paid as a rent-charge on a farm, called Hightwain House, or Malham Farm, the property of Lord Ribblesdale, and it is distributed by the overseer of the poor, among poor persons of Malham moor, not receiving parochial relief.

Malham
Moor.
Fish's Dole.

[* So spelt in the original. A.C.]

Kirby in
Malham
Dale.

Chamber-
lain's
Charity.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CHARITY (see page 16).

Richard Chamberlain, by will, dated 16th January 1738, charged his freehold lands and hereditaments in the townships of Settle and Langeliffe, or elsewhere, in the county of York, with the payment of 6*l.* a year, or in lieu thereof, the sum of 120*l.* to be placed out at interest, or in the purchase of land, for and towards the maintenance and support of the poor within the townships of Settle, Malham moor, and Langeliffe, (that is to say); two-third parts thereof to be divided to the poor of Settle; three parts in four of the other one-third part to the poor of Malham moor; and the remainder of the third part to the poor of Langeliffe; to be distributed on the feast of St. Andrew, by and at the discretion of the persons seised of his said freehold estate.

The yearly sum of 30*s.* was, for many years, paid in respect of this gift, for poor persons of Malham moor, by the family of Chamberlain, proprietors of the testator's estates; but since 1791, the payment has been discontinued, and as the gift, as a charge on land by will, is void, the resumption of the payment must be left to the option of the owner of the property devised by the will.

III. The following are extracts containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-5, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

GENERAL DIGEST 1873-5.

Locality and Designa- tion of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Founda- tion or purposes to which the Income is applicable.		Observations.	
	Real Estate.			Personalty.					Educa- tion.	Distrib- ution of Money.		
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.							
KIRBY-IN-MALHAM DALE.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Free Grammar School -	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	C.	200 0 0	6 0 0	27 0 0	21 5 0	G.	27 0 0	—	Stock held by Official Trustees.
Township of Kirby-in- Malham Dale:												
Wilson and another -	29 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	—	25 0 0	25 0 0	9 2 0	—	—	25 0 0	Probably merged in Wilson and another's char- ity.
Poor's Land -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 4 0	—	—	—	
Atkinson - - -	—	—	—	C.	111 2 3	3 6 8	3 6 8	—	—	—	3 6 8	Trusts not ascer- tained; appar- ently not yet declared.
							28 6 8	10 6 0			28 6 8	
Township of Malham Moor:												
Fish - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 15 0	—	—	—	Charity in abey- ance.
Townships of Ayrton, Calton, and Scothrop:												
Ellis - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This charity for apprenticing; under the man- agement of the Society of Friends.
Township of Ayrton:												
Poor's Estate - -	About 3 0 0	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	1 1 0	—	—	2 10 0	
Township of Hanlith:												
Poor's Estate - -	4 0 0	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	7 0 0	5 5 0	—	—	7 0 0	Rent-charge not now paid.
Wilson - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	
							8 0 0	6 5 0			8 0 0	
Township of Malham:												
*School - - -	107 sheep gates and 22 3 12	79 18 0	—	—	—	—	79 18 0	49 0 0	—	79 18 0	—	Interest upon 10 <i>l.</i> not now paid.
Unknown - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	
Hargrave - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 8 0	—	—	—	
							79 18 0	49 18 0		79 18 0	—	

* Denotes the possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners. C. = Consols; G. = Grammar.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.

Supplemen-
tary Digest,
1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. — Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or purposes to which the Income is applicable.	Observations.
	Real Estate.	Personalty and its Income.				Education.	
	Houses and Lands.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.				
KIRKBY-IN-MALHAM DALE.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clapham, T. - - -	—	C.	1,037 12 4	28 10 8	28 10 8	28 10 8	Stock stated not to be subject to written trust.
SCOSTHROP.							
*School - - - -	Site and buildings.	—	—	—	—	—	Founded 1852.

NOTE.—C = New Consols.

* Denotes the possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.

There is a reference to the Charities of this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is given hereafter under the head of the Charity of William and Alice Ellis.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the schoolroom of the United Schools. There were present the Rev. T. C. Henley, vicar; Messrs. John Wrathall and Frank Caton, churchwardens, and Messrs. William Parker and William Knowles, overseers of Kirkby Malham; Mr. Robert Dawson, of Malham; Messrs. James Bolland and John Leeming, overseers of Scosthop; Messrs. Robert Brown and Charles Tomlinson, overseers of Calton; Mr. Abraham Banks, overseer of Malham Moor; Mr. Thomas Carr, overseer of Airton; and Messrs. William Taylor and Richard Wooler, overseers of Hanlith. Mr. Joseph Edmondson, of Heath Avenue, Halifax, and Mr. John E. Wilson, members of the Society of Friends, attended to give information as to the Charity of William and Alice Ellis. The overseers of the various townships brought for my inspection the accounts of the charities severally administered by them.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

The population of the various townships in this parish, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is as follows:—Airton, 212; Calton, 75; Hanlith, 26; Kirkby Malham, 107; Malham, 163; Malham Moor, 118; Otterburn, 47; Scosthop, 80; making a total population for the parish of 828.

Census of
1891.

The United Schools.

The two schools mentioned in the Report of 1826, namely, the Free Grammar School at Kirkby Malham, and the school at Malham founded by Rowland Brayshaw, and their respective endowments, are now administered as one Foundation, under two Schemes made under the Endowed Schools Acts on the 9th August 1872 respectively. They have therefore been dealt with as one Charity in this Report under the above heading.

The United
Schools.

There is little to record of the history of these schools in the period between the date of the Report of 1826 and the establishment of the Schemes. The Kirkby School was not in any way brought to the notice of the Charity Commissioners between 1853 and 1869, in which latter year the negotiations which ended in the establishment of the Scheme were first set on foot. In the case of Brayshaw's School, however, the intervention of the Commissioners was called for in 1856, and again in 1867, owing to disputes between the trustees and Mr. Atkinson, the schoolmaster, into the merits of which it is not necessary to enter here. A few months after the Scheme was established, Mr. Atkinson, under its provisions, retired upon a pension of 20*l.* a year, which he still enjoys.

In December 1867 the trustees of Brayshaw's School submitted to the Charity Commissioners a proposal for an exchange of lands with Mr. Walter Morrison, of Malham Tarn House. The proposed exchange was greatly for the benefit of the Charity, Mr. Morrison offering in exchange for 3*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.* of inclosed land on Swarthmoor, the fence of which was in bad order, and 107 sheep gates on an uninclosed

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.
—
The United
Schools—
continued.

pasture called Outside, to give 71a. 1r. 15p. of inclosed pasture land on Ewe Moor, which was not only dry and well fenced, but considerably nearer to Malham than the land taken in exchange. By a valuation made by Mr. Hartley, land surveyor, of Clapham, it was estimated that the exchange would result in an increase of income to the Charity of not less than 8*l.* a year. The trustees were recommended to apply to the Inclosure Commissioners for carrying out their object. This was done, and the exchange received the confirmation of the Commissioners on the 5th November 1868.

The land on Swarthmoor formed part of the lands conveyed by the original deed of gift of Rowland Brayshaw, dated 11th June 1717.

The annual value of the lands belonging to this school increased considerably in the period now under consideration. It is stated in the Report of 1826 to be 49*l.*; in 1856 the lands were let for about 70*l.*, and in 1867 for 80*l.* In the years immediately following the rents rose still further owing to the greater value of the land acquired by the exchange. They have, however, in recent years again fallen considerably in amount, owing to the general depreciation in the value of land.

Both of these schools were inspected by Mr. J. G. Fitch, Assistant Commissioner to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, in 1865 or 1866. His report, published at page 155 of the 18th Report of the Commissioners discloses a most unsatisfactory state of things in the case of the Kirkby Malham School, as will be seen by the following extract: "Nothing beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic is aimed at, but this humble aim is not realised. As the vicar is not on the trust, and as the business of the trustees is limited to the receipt and payment of the income, there is no one to concern himself about the school or to take any measures for rendering it efficient." It was also stated that the premises were old and out of repair, and that no residence was provided for the master.

The condition of the Malham School was more satisfactory, as shown by the following passage: "There is one boy learning the rudiments of Latin; otherwise the school is wholly elementary, making very modest pretensions, but fulfilling them in a satisfactory and intelligent manner." The superiority of the Malham School Mr. Fitch attributes to the fact that it was annually visited and inspected, on the invitation of the trustees, by the Rev. Canon Boyd, the Diocesan Inspector.

Upon the establishment of the Endowed Schools Commission in 1869, it occurred to Mr. Walter Morrison and other residents in the parish, who were in a position to form an independent judgment, and were dissatisfied with the manner in which the schools were carried on, that under the powers conferred upon the Commissioners, the educational endowments might be consolidated, and an efficient school established for the whole of the parish. Accordingly Mr. Morrison, on the 30th October, wrote to the late Endowed Schools Commissioners giving statistics of the parish, and full particulars of the schools and their endowments, and suggesting in considerable detail an amalgamation of the funds, and reconstitution of the schools. The income from endowment of the Kirkby Malham School was given by Mr. Morrison as 29*l.*, and that of the Malham School as 82*l.*

Mr. Morrison subsequently offered to provide a suitable site for the new school, and to erect upon it, at his own expense, buildings sufficient for the purpose, in consideration of the sites and buildings of the old schools (which were of little value) being conveyed to him.

After some correspondence the Commissioners, in May 1870, instructed Mr. Fearon, then one of their Assistant Commissioners, to conduct inquiries in the locality, and to report upon the best means of carrying the proposed reforms into effect. After an exhaustive local inquiry, Mr. Fearon in his report, dated 8th May 1871, suggested the outlines of a Scheme, the provisions of which in all essential particulars were afterwards embodied in draft Schemes which were published in the locality on or about the 22nd August 1871. It was at this time proposed to include in the Schemes a small endowed school for girls at Malham. The idea was relinquished for reasons which are given below, under the head of Thomas Clapham's Gift.

The proposed Schemes evoked some local opposition, especially on the two questions of the situation of the new school, which it was finally decided to place midway between the two principal townships of Kirkby Malham and Malham, and of the granting a pension to the master of Malham School on his retirement; but after some

modification of the original provisions had been made, the Schemes were approved by Her Majesty on the 9th August 1872.

By the first of these Schemes, which is headed "Scheme for the management of the " school founded by Benjamin Lambert and John Topham, at Kirkby Malham, in the " West Riding of the County of York, in the year 1606," after a declaration that the object of the Foundation was to supply a practical education by means of a school or schools in the parish of Kirkby in Malham Dale, and that after the establishment of that Scheme and another Scheme framed by the Endowed Schools Commissioners for the management of the Foundation of Rowland Brayshaw in the same parish it was intended that the two foundations should be united and placed under one management under the provisions of that Scheme, it was provided that the Governing Body for the Consolidated Foundation should consist of three Representative Governors, to be elected by the ratepayers of the parish of Kirkby in Malham Dale, and to hold office for five years, with right of re-election, and four Coöptative Governors, to be appointed by the other Governors, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners, and to hold office for nine years, with right of re-election. The first four Coöptative Governors were named in the Scheme, two of whom, Mr. Walter Morrison and the Rev. T. C. Heniey, were appointed for 10 years. It was also provided, as required by section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, that religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship should not affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor.

After the usual management clauses, the Scheme provided that, subject to the special provisions thereof (relating to the establishment of an Upper Department), the school should be conducted according to the regulations prescribed for a Public Elementary School in section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, with a proviso for the exemption of day scholars from attending prayer and religious worship, and from lessons on religious subjects, as required by section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869; that the head master, who should not be required to be in holy orders, should be a certificated teacher as defined in the regulations of the Education Department; should receive a fixed stipend of 70*l.* a year, together with a capitation payment to be agreed upon between him and the Governors, and should be at liberty to receive boarders into his house under limitations and regulations to be approved by the Governors, and at a charge for boarding, apart from tuition fees, of not more than 25*l.* a year. It was further provided that the Governors should appoint and dismiss all teachers in the school at their discretion; that all scholars should pay such tuition fees as the Governors should fix from time to time, being not more than 9*d.* a week; that the subjects of secular instruction should be such as might be required from time to time by the Education Department, and that the Governors should make proper regulations for the religious instruction to be given in the school.

The Scheme then proceeded to provide that an Upper Department should be attached to the school, under the charge of the head master, for the purposes of education higher than elementary, into which department no scholar should be admitted without having satisfactorily passed an examination graduated according to the age of the scholar, but never falling below the requirements of the Standard IV., as defined in the Code (1871) of Minutes of the Education Department, Article 28, with power to the Governors to raise the minimum standard from time to time if they should deem it advantageous for the school.

In this department of the school it was provided that the amount of the tuition fee should be fixed by the Governors between the limits of 2*l.* and 4*l.* a year. The following subjects of secular instruction were prescribed:—

Mathematics,
Mensuration and Land Surveying,
English Grammar, Composition, and Literature,
History,
Geography, Political and Physical,
At least one branch of Natural Science,
Latin, or some Foreign European Language,
Drawing,
Vocal Music,

and it was directed that there should be once a year an examination of the scholars either by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, or by an Examiner appointed by the Governors, who should report to them on the results of the examination.

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.

The United
Schools—
continued.
Schemes of
9th August
1872.

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.
—
The United
Schools—
continued.

Provision was then made for the granting of Exhibitions, tenable in the Upper Department, and consisting of total or partial exemption from the payment of tuition fees, to be awarded partly to scholars who had not yet entered the Upper Department and partly to scholars already attending it; and also, so soon as the funds should admit, for the granting of one or more Exhibitions, not exceeding in value 30*l.* a year each, tenable at any school of more advanced education or place of scientific or professional training,

Under the head of Application of Income the Governors were directed, as soon as the state of the funds admitted, to set apart a capital sum of 500*l.* as a Repairs and Improvements Fund, and in the meantime to treat the sum of 15*l.* a year out of the income of the trust as applicable to repairs and improvement of the property, with power to accumulate the surplus in any year.

The Scheme then, after reciting the offer made by Mr. Morrison, as mentioned above, for providing a site and buildings for the new school, directed the Governors to take steps without delay for effecting the exchange suggested by Mr. Morrison.

Lastly, the Scheme provided that after the date thereof Mr. Christopher Edmonson should cease to be master under the trust, and that the Governors should thenceforth pay him the annual pension of 15*l.* during his life.

By the second Scheme, being that for the management of Rowland Brayshaw's School, in the township of Malham, it was provided that the object of the Foundation should be the advancement of education; that from the date of the Scheme the Governing Body of the Foundation should be the same as was provided by the Scheme for the management of Lambert and Topham's School, and that the two foundations should be united under the provisions of that Scheme; and that if the Governing Body for any cause other than misconduct should determine not to employ Mr. Atkinson, the then present master of Brayshaw's School, as a master under either of the Schemes, or if he should retire, the Governors should pay to him on his retirement such sum or annual sum, not exceeding in value the annual sum of 20*l.* for his life, as they, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, should think right.

Each of the above Schemes contained a clause vesting all real estate belonging to the trust in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and all stock, securities, &c., in the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The experiment of combining in one school a Lower Department, which should be a Public Elementary School, and an Upper Department, which should supply the teaching of a third grade Secondary School, was being tried for the first time in the preparation of these Schemes, and as it seemed probable that questions might arise in the working of the Schemes as to teaching, inspection, government grant, and qualifications of teachers, communications were entered into with the Education Department, before the publication of the Schemes, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Department on these points, and at an interview held with Mr. W. E. Forster, then Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, on the 25th November 1871, certain questions were submitted to him by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and were answered by him. The suggestions made and conditions laid down by Mr. Forster were for the most part embodied in the provisions of the Scheme, but an Upper Department has never been actually established in the school, it being found that no demand existed in the parish for the more advanced education which that Department was intended to supply.

Soon after the establishment of the Schemes the question of the erection of the new school came under discussion between the Governors and Mr. Morrison, when it appeared that the most convenient site was to be found, not upon Mr. Morrison's land, but upon a portion of the land called Raw Riggs, which was formerly part of the endowment of the old Malham School. Application was accordingly made to the Charity Commissioners to sanction the sale by the trustees to Mr. Morrison of 2 roods of that land for 50*l.*, and an Order to that effect was made on the 18th November 1873. The Order directed that the purchase money should be paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds; this was accordingly done, and the money was invested in the purchase of 54*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 30th January 1874, under a further Order of the Board dated the 27th of the same month.

The new buildings were finished by May 1874, and an Order was made by the Charity Commissioners on the 5th May 1874 authorising the Governors to exchange the sites and buildings of the old school, which had been valued by Mr. Hartley at 190*l.*, for the new site and the buildings then recently erected thereon. By a further Order, made on the 14th July 1874, the new site and buildings were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands.

Kirkby in Malham Dale.
The United Schools—*continued.*

The total expenditure of Mr. Morrison on the buildings, furniture, and fittings of the new school, at the time it was handed over to the Governors, had been 2,874*l.* This included payments of 381*l.* for a boundary wall, and 123*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* for water supply. Shortly afterwards Mr. Morrison laid out further sums on painting, decoration, and furniture, bringing the whole expenditure up to about 3,000*l.*

Endowments of the United Schools.—The property of the United Schools now consists of the particulars set out in the following table:—

Endowments of the United Schools.

Description.	Extent or Amount.	Tenant, or Person in whose Name invested.	Annual Income.
<i>Real Estate.</i>	<i>A. R. P.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
School and master's house	0 2 0	-	-
Raw Riggs	7 0 0	William N. Yeoman	15 10 0
Crookdale	12 0 0	J. Walker	12 10 0
Ewe Moor	71 1 25	B. Swinbank	40 0 0
Grisedale [<i>or</i> Pikedhaw]	11 0 0	J. Hargreaves	8 0 0
Garden plot at Kirkby Malham	—	J. L. Kidd	0 2 6
Quitrents on various lands and houses	—	-	10 10 0
	<i>£ s. d.</i>		
New Consols (Nelson's Benefaction)	200 0 0	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	5 10 0
Do.	54 3 11	Do.	1 9 8
Do. (Clapham's Gift)	1,037 12 4	Do.	28 10 8
		Total	£122 2 10

Of the above lands Raw Riggs and Crookdale formed part of the original endowment given by Rowland Brayshaw, Ewe Moor was acquired by exchange as already mentioned, and the 11 acres on Grisedale were acquired by the trustees of the old Kirkby Malham School under an Inclosure Award made in the year 1849, in lieu of the cattle gates purchased with the donation of Robert and Joseph Parker mentioned in the Report of 1826. This award is kept in the vestry, and was inspected by me there. It is an award of Ralph Lodge, made in pursuance of the Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 118, and a Provisional Order of the Inclosure Commissioners, dated 11th January 1847, for the inclosure of Ewe Moor and Grisedale, is dated 12th November 1849, and received the seal of the Inclosure Commissioners on the 12th July, 1850. The 11 acres on Grisedale, distinguished by the number 10 on the map, are allotted to the trustees of Kirkby Malham School in respect of four freehold beast gates on Pikedhaw, and the trustees are directed to maintain the fences on the north and east sides.

Inclosure Award of 1849.

No deeds relating to the above lands were produced at the Inquiry. The deeds relating to the lands belonging to the old Kirkby Malham School appear to be lost. The original Deed of Foundation of the Malham School by Rowland Brayshaw, dated 11th June 1717, is in the possession of Mr. Robert Dawson, as are also two earlier deeds, dated respectively 7th September 1693, and 19th April 1703 (being the conveyances to Rowland Brayshaw of Raw Riggs and of the Malham Lands respectively), and other documents relating to the old Malham School. Mr. Dawson, upon the establishment of the Schemes of 1872, claimed the right, as being a trustee of the old school, to retain these deeds and documents, and has always refused to hand them over to the Governing Body, who have not thought it worth while to take steps to enforce their demand. It was pointed out to Mr. Dawson, at whose house the deeds were inspected, that he had no right, either at law or in equity, to their custody, and that he ought to hand them over to the Governors of the United Schools. It is not probable, however, that he will voluntarily relinquish them during his lifetime, but he promised that he would take steps to ensure their being handed over to the proper custodians after his death. The deeds are kept carefully under lock and key, and I think they are in safe custody.*

* Since this Report was in print information has been received that Mr. Dawson has handed over the deed of the 11th June 1717 to Mr. Walter Morrison, one of the Governors of the School

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.
—
The United
Schools—
continued.

The school stands in a dry and healthy situation, at the top of a small hill about half way between Malham and Kirkby Malham, and abuts on the high road. The buildings comprise, under one roof, a large schoolroom, classroom, master's house, and offices. They are well built, and appeared to be in good repair. The site, as already mentioned, is about half-an-acre in extent. The schoolmaster has the use of this ground, and cultivates it partly as a garden and partly as ordinary grass land.

The field called Raw Riggs (in old deeds spelt Roriggs or Rariggs) is let to William Yeoman by lease, dated 26th November 1888, for seven years, at a rent of 15*l.* 10*s.* The land is described in the lease as "two closes of land called Kirkby Fields Pasture and Kirkby Fields Meadow." The counterpart of this lease is kept by the Rev. T. C. Henley, at the vicarage, where I saw it.

The land on Ewe Moor is let by written tender for a term of three years; the other tenancies are yearly. All the lands are pasture; there is no arable land, other than gardens, in the parish.

The trustees invite tenders by advertisement, and the lands are let at their full improved annual value.

The quitrents, or rentcharges, consist of a number of small sums payable in respect of various houses and small pieces of land in the townships of Kirkby Malham and Hanlith. No list of them was produced, but it was said that they were paid regularly, though occasional disputes arise as to liability between owner and occupier. They are paid half yearly, on April 26 and October 26, and are collected by the rate collector, who is paid 5*s.* in each half year for collecting them. From a list given on p. 156 of the 18th volume of the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, it would appear that there are 27 separate payments, varying in amount from 6*d.* to 3*l.*

The sum of 200*l.* Consols arises from Mrs. Ann Nelson's Benefaction, mentioned in the Report of 1826. In the year 1871, this sum was standing in the names of Messrs. George Whitelocke Lloyd and John Brown, of whom the latter was deceased. Mr. Lloyd, at the suggestion of the Charity Commissioners, made an application, dated 21st April 1871, for an Order of the Board directing the transfer of the sum to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. An Order was made accordingly, on the 19th May 1871, and the sum was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 30th of the same month.

The sum of 54*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* arises from the sale of the school site to Mr. Morrison as mentioned above, and the sum of 1,037*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* from Clapham's Gift, of which full particulars are given hereafter. The dividends from these sums are paid through Messrs. Prescott, Dimsdale, Cave, Tugwell & Company, to the account of the Governors at the Craven Bank, Settle. The vicar acts as treasurer, and all cheques are signed by him and another of the Governors.

Present
condition of
the school.

The school appears to be well conducted, and to meet the educational requirements of the parish. There are now 69 children on the registers, and the average attendance is 54. The Annual Grant last year was 66*l.* 13*s.* and the Fee Grant 26*l.* 5*s.* An extra grant of 20*l.* has been given for the last two years under the clauses of the Revised Code relating to small populations, but is now about to be withdrawn. The schoolmaster is Mr. A. K. Turner, who has held the office for about seven years, and whose sister lives with him, and acts as mistress. The master receives a salary of 70*l.*, and, by way of capitation fees, one-third of the annual Government Grant. His sister now receives a salary of 33*l.* and one-third of the Fee Grant. The two received last year from all sources about 131*l.* They are also, in addition to salary, allowed coals and the use of a house and garden free of charge, with a yearly allowance of 5*l.* for school cleaning.

The report of Her Majesty's Inspector for the year 1891-92 was shown to me by Mr. Henley, and was, on the whole, very favourable, as is shown by the following extracts: "The school is in good order and the work carefully done." "Elementary science merits the full grant as a promising beginning."

It has been mentioned that an Upper Department has not yet been established under the provisions of the Scheme for Topham and Lambert's School. A statement to that effect was made by Mr. Henley at the Inquiry, but has been slightly modified by him in a letter dated 18th November 1893, in which he says: "Strictly speaking, there was for a short time an Upper Department. One or two boys paid quarterly fees of 10*s.* (2*l.* per annum), in return for which they received some extra tuition, in Latin. But it was a brief and unsuccessful experiment. The masters have all been competent to undertake the teaching of an Upper Department, but no pupils have been forthcoming for many years."

The ordinary education of a Public Elementary School has hitherto been found sufficient to meet the requirements of the district. Of late years there has always been one branch of natural science taught. This year the subject is chemistry; last year it was botany. In the Infant School the Kindergarten system is in use. No fees are now charged in the school. There being no Upper Department of the school, it follows as a necessary consequence that the provisions of the Scheme relating to exhibitions tenable in that Department are not carried into effect. Mr. Henley stated that one exhibition had been granted years ago, and the holder was regarded as being in the Upper Department, but that now there was no demand. For the exhibitions tenable elsewhere there have been hitherto no funds available. The pension of 15*l.* to Mr. Edmonson is still paid, and also, as already stated, that of 20*l.* to Mr. Atkinson.

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.
—
The United
Schools—
continued.

For a number of years an independent examination in the whole work of the school, by a paid examiner, was held yearly in addition to the regular Government inspection. It was discontinued a few years ago, being thought by the Governors to be a needless multiplication of examinations. An examination in religious knowledge is held annually by the Diocesan Inspector.

A Repairs and Improvements Fund has been gradually established by yearly contributions from the general income and now amounts to 265*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*, which sum is standing to the credit of the Governors at the Craven Bank, Settle.

Mr. Henley informs me that a large outlay, amounting already to more than 60*l.*, must be incurred this year on repairs to the real property belonging to the trust, and that as the amount is too large to be met out of income, recourse will be had to the Repairs Fund. The amount borrowed will be repaid out of the income of the lands.

In August 1891, the Charity Commissioners intimated to the Governors that they would be prepared to entertain an application from them for an alteration of the Scheme regulating this Charity, with the view of dispensing with the necessity for the approval by the Board of appointments of Coöptative Governors. It was added that, in accordance with the practice of the Commissioners, the suggested scheme would contain a provision giving to the Commissioners power in any year to direct an Examiner of their own nomination to conduct an examination in the school, and that the Scheme would also necessarily provide that the Governors might let in allotments, in accordance with the provisions of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, any part of the land belonging to the Charity. The Governors, however, declined to make the application suggested.

The Governing Body of the school now consists of the following persons:—

Representative Governors:

Edward Taylor,	} Elected 15th October 1893.
Charles Tomlinson,	
John Walker,	

The above are all farmers resident in the parish.

Coöptative Governors:

William Illingworth, of Newfield Hall, Esq.,	} Approved by Order of the Board, dated 21st July 1891.
James Hammond, of Scothrop House, Esq.,	
Walter Morrison, of Malham Town Hall, Esq.,	} Approved by Order of the Board, dated 5th February 1892.
Rev. Thomas Clark Henley, vicar of Kirkby in Malham Dale,	

The cost of the recent election of Representative Governors was 6*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Clapham's Gift.—The will of Thomas Clapham, dated 2nd January 1846, and proved at York on the 23rd March 1846, contained the following bequest:—"I give and bequeath the sum of 1,000*l.* to Mr. Thomas Preston, of Scothrop, in the parish of Kirkby Malham." No trusts were declared of this sum, but Mr. Preston, in pursuance apparently of an agreement entered into with the testator in his lifetime, applied the money to the endowment of a small school for girls, which was carried on in a cottage in the township of Malham. It was invested, at a date which I have not been able to ascertain with certainty, in the purchase of a sum of 1,037*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Consols. It would appear that the 1,000*l.* had been invested before it was handed over to Mr. Preston, and it evidently remained in the names of the executors for some years after the death of the testator, for upon inquiry at the Bank of England, it appears that the sum of 1,037*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Consols was transferred from the names of Robert Gilbert and Stephen

Thomas
Clapham's
Gift.

Kirkby in Malham Dale. Hargreaves (two of the executors named in the will of Thomas Clapham) to that of Thomas Preston, on the 28th April 1852.

The United Schools, Thomas Clapham's Gift—cont. During the negotiations preceding the establishment of the Schemes of the 9th August 1872, an attempt was made to include the Girls' School at Malham and the endowment of Thomas Clapham in the Schemes; but owing to certain conditions being imposed by Mr. Thomas Preston, which the Commissioners did not see their way to accept, the idea of including this school was relinquished.

Very soon after the establishment of the Schemes, however, it was found advisable to merge the Malham Girls' School in the United Schools, and the endowment of the former was thenceforth applied by the Governors for the general benefit of the school. Mr. Preston had been nominated by the Scheme one of the first Coöptative Governors, and upon the expiration of his nine years of office he was re-elected in that capacity. Not long afterwards he died, having named as the executors of his will Messrs. James Hammond, senior, and junior.

In May 1891, the attention of the Charity Commissioners was called to the fact that the sum of 1,037*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Consols was still standing in the name of Mr. Thomas Preston, and that there were no declared trusts of the fund, though the income had been applied for many years for the benefit of the United Schools. This was felt to be an unsatisfactory state of things, and by a Minute of the Board, dated 15th December 1891, it was resolved that it be proposed that the stock should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and that if so transferred it should be held in trust for the school.

The executors of Mr. Preston were accordingly approached with a view to the transfer, and upon the receipt of an application from them, dated 29th December 1891, that the sum might be transferred to the Official Trustees, an Order was made by the Board on the 18th June 1892 directing the transfer, and the sum was accordingly transferred on the 25th of the same month, and now forms part of the general endowment of the School.

The Poor's Cattle Gates.

The Poor's Cattle Gates. By the award of Ralph Lodge mentioned above (*see* p. 9), a parcel of freehold land on Grisedale, containing 2*sa.* 0*r.* 10*p.* was allotted to the overseers of Kirkby Malham in respect of 13 freehold beast gates on Grisedale. The allotment was numbered 12 on the map, and the overseers were directed to maintain the fences on the north and east. The mode in which the beast gates originally became vested in the overseers is explained in the Report of 1826.

This allotment is let year by year, by auction, at the Easter Vestry. This year the rent obtained was 14*l.* 15*s.* At the same vestry the recipients of the benefit of the Charity for the preceding year are named, and any name that is not unanimously accepted is put to the vote. The amount is always divided equally; on the last occasion each person received 14*s.* 7*d.* The benefit of this Charity is not restricted to the township of Kirkby Malham, but is shared by the poor of the whole parish. This appears to be in accordance with the terms of the original trust, as given in the Report of 1826.

Mr. Tomlinson suggested with regard to the administration of this Charity, that if in any year there should not be a sufficient number of really poor persons to exhaust the fund, part of it should be accumulated until necessitous cases occurred. He said that under the present system persons received the dole who were in no need of such assistance, and instanced a case of a recipient of the dole last year who the year before had claimed a vote in respect of freehold property owned by him.

Atkinson's Charity.

Atkinson's Charity. Mr. Robert Dawson, who appeared to know more about this donation than any one else present at the Inquiry, gave the following information respecting it. About 30 years ago, Mr. Atkinson gave to him and Richard Procter a sum of 100*l.*, in the form of a bank-note, upon trust that the interest should be given to the poor of the parish, and should be distributed with the rent of the Poor's Cattle Gates. Messrs. Dawson and Procter handed the money over to Mr. Preston, because he was the wealthiest man in the district, and was considered safe. Mr. Preston would appear to have invested it in Consols, and there is now a sum of 111*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* New Consols standing in the name of Mr. James Hammond, of Arncliffe, who is the surviving executor of Mr. Preston.

The interest of this sum, amounting to 3*l.* 1*s.* annually, has always been distributed with the rent of the Poor's Cattle Gates, but so far as I can ascertain no definite trusts of the endowment have ever been declared in writing.

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.

The Recreation Grounds.

By the above-mentioned award of Ralph Lodge (*see* p. 9), there were allotted to the churchwardens and overseers of the township of Malham two pieces of ground, one, containing 12*a.* 0*r.* 18*p.*, situated at Gordale, and the other, containing 4*a.* 0*r.* 18*p.*, situated at Malham Cove, the allotment in each case being made "as a place of public resort for the inhabitants of the parish of Kirkby Malham Dale and the public at large."

Recreation
Grounds

The land is rough and uninclosed, and is used principally by the tourists who frequent these two places in large numbers in the summer months. It was said that the grass was depastured by the cattle of the tenants of Mr. Morrison, owner of the adjoining land.

TOWNSHIP OF KIRKBY MALHAM.

Poor's Land.

No rent has been paid for the land mentioned in the Report of 1826 since the year 1862. The land, which is stated in that Report to contain 1*a.* 2*r.*, but is entered in a "Measurement and Valuation of the township of Kirkby Malhamdale, A.D. 1838," as measuring 2*a.* 2*r.* 38*p.*, lies within the Common Hill Field, the property of a Mr. Procter, but is not fenced or marked out in any way; and the present owner, to whom the overseers, at the instance of the Local Government Board's auditor, applied some years ago for arrears and for the continuance of the rent, has refused to pay anything. The last payment, in 1862, was made by Mr. Procter's father.

Kirkby
Malham.

Poor's Land.

The overseers, in March 1885, recovered a sum of 28*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, which was in the hands of a former overseer, being rent received and not accounted for by him. Part of this sum was applied towards fencing the Poor Share Allotment, to be presently mentioned, and the remainder was paid over to the Highway Board.

The Poor Share Allotment.

By an inclosure award, which I have not been able to identify, there was allotted to the overseers of the township of Kirkby Malham a triangular piece of pasture land on the Settle Road, about 2 acres in extent. This was formerly called "Cow Close Share," but is now called "Poor Share Allotment." It used to be found difficult to let this land, because it was not fenced, and lay open to the highway, but about the year 1886 the overseers applied part of the money received in respect of rent for Hewitt's Close, as mentioned under the head of the next foregoing Charity, in inclosing the allotment with an iron fence, and it is now let regularly, by tender, immediately after the Easter Vestry Meeting. The present tenant is William Peacock, who pays a rent of 2*l.* 15*s.* The rent is applied in aid of the highway rate.

The Poor
Share
Allotment.

TOWNSHIPS OF AIRTON, CALTON, AND SCOSTHROP.

Charity of William and Alice Ellis.

The Charity of which particulars are given in the Report of 1826 under the head of "Ellis's Charity," is now generally known by the above name, in order to distinguish it from other charities established by the same founders severally. Full particulars respecting it were given by Messrs. Edmondson & Wilson, who are respectively treasurer and assistant treasurer for the Trust Funds of the Brighouse Monthly Meeting. I was informed that in the year 1853, the Settle Monthly Meeting was dissolved, and the several meetings composing it were united to the Brighouse Monthly Meeting.

Airton,
Calton, and
Scosthrop.

Charity of
William and
Alice Ellis.

The endowment of this Charity consists of a dwelling-house, barn, and out-buildings, and 22*a.* 1*r.* 8*p.* of land at Airton. The land includes the half of an allotment on Airton Moor, mentioned in the Report of 1826, the acreage of which is 8*a.* 3*r.* 19*p.*

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.
—
Airton,
Calton, and
Scosthrop.
Charity of
William and
Alice Ellis—
continued.

The other half of this allotment belongs to the Charity of Alice Ellis. The property is now let, in conjunction with other lands in the townships of Airton and Calton, belonging to the Charities of Alice Ellis and of the Gill Estate (no part of the benefit of either of which is restricted to any part of the parish of Kirkby in Malham Dale), by lease dated 11th December 1888, to Thomas Carr, from year to year, at a rent of 90*l.* The whole extent of the lands included in the lease is 80a. 2r. 24p. Of the whole rent only 19*l.* is apportioned to the Charity of William and Alice Ellis.

The method of application of this money is explained in the Report of 1826. Each of the three above-named townships is entitled to receive it once in nine years, to be applied towards apprenticing. The apprenticeship system, however, has been steadily declining in favour for many years, and there is now hardly any demand for the money for this purpose. Mr. Edmondson said there had been only one case in his recollection. That was in July 1887, when 10*l.* was paid to William Beck, of Scosthrop, for apprenticing his son to a joiner. Since then there has been no application. The money has in consequence been accumulated, and there is now a sum of over 100*l.* in hand. Separate accounts have been kept for each township, and the following figures were given to me by Mr. Edmondson as making up the total sum :—

	£	s.	d.
Airton	-	36	13 3
Scosthrop	-	20	3 6
Calton	-	43	15 8

For several years past the rent of the lands has been applied in replacing a large outlay made on the property in the year 1883.

Mr. Edmondson suggested that this fund might be applied towards technical education in the district, as by sending girls to dairy schools. I suggested an application to the Charity Commissioners for a Scheme which should provide for the future disposal of the fund for this or some similar object. Mr. Henley thought the accumulated fund might be applied towards the enlargement of the Airton School.

TOWNSHIP OF AIRTON.

Poor's Land.

Airton.
—
Poor's Land.

By the above-mentioned award of Ralph Lodge (*see* p. 9), there was allotted to the overseers of Airton on the inclosure of Ewe Moor a piece of land numbered 30 on the map, and containing 2a. 0r. 4p., and the overseers were directed to maintain the fences on the east and west sides thereof. The land was allotted in respect of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ beast gates on Pikedhaw mentioned in the Report of 1826.

This piece of land is let every year after the Easter Vestry Meeting. For the year 1892-3 the rent received was 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* For the previous year it was only 17*s.* The money is given to a poor person or persons of the township, selected by the overseers. There are very few poor. Of late years Charles Overing, a one-handed man, and an old woman named Jane Banks have been the only recipients. Of the above sum of 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, Jane Banks received 15*s.* and Charles Overing 12*s.* 6*d.*; in the previous year the whole 17*s.* was given to Overing. In 1890-1 the rent being 1*l.*, with a balance brought over of 11*s.*, Overing received 10*s.* and Banks 7*s.* 4*d.*, while the balance of 13*s.* 8*d.* was expended on a new gate.

Poor Houses.

Poor Houses.

There are also in the village of Airton two semi-detached cottages called "Poor Houses," which are regarded as township property, and are let by the overseers. The rent is paid in relief of the poor rate. Nothing appears to be known of the origin of these houses. The Rev. T. C. Henley, in a printed statement issued in 1887, and relating among other things to the charities of the parish, says: "The name by which the cottages are known lends colour to an impression that they were originally given as almshouses, and were at one time assigned as free quarters to superannuated poor people, but I have not met with anyone who remembers as a fact that this was the case."

The present rent of the two cottages is 4*l.* 10*s.*

TOWNSHIP OF HANLITH.

*Poor's Estate; Wilson's Dole.*Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.

Hanlith.

The land called Beargill mentioned in the Report of 1826 is now let from year to year at a rent of 5*l.* 5*s.* This rent appears to have been obtained for many years past. The present tenant is Mr. William Taylor, churchwarden and overseer of the township.

Poor's
Estate;
Wilson's
Dole.

The rentcharge of 1*l.* payable under Wilson's Dole is also paid regularly, but it is now treated as issuing out of an allotment of 3*a.* 3*r.* 20*p.* on Hanlith Cow Close, belonging to the devisees of the late George John Serjeantson. I cannot reconcile this state of things with the account given in the Report of 1826. It would appear probable that owing to the allotment made in respect of cattle gates belonging to the Poor's Estate having by some means come into the possession of the same family who owned the lands charged with Wilson's Dole, a confusion has arisen, and it has been considered, and sanctioned by long custom, that the dole is payable out of the allotment instead of the lands originally charged. The allotment itself appears to be lost to the Charity; but at what period it was lost I have not been able to ascertain.

There are no poor persons in this township, and it has been the custom for many years to divide the income amongst the four or five tenant farmers who form the population, in proportion to the rateable value of their holdings. In the year ending 25th March 1893, the amount received, viz., 6*l.* 5*s.*, was apportioned as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
William Taylor	1	2	5½
Richard Wooler	1	3	6
John Wood	1	9	1
John Parker	2	7	5½
Property tax	0	2	6
	£6	5	0

This is a mode of application of charitable funds which it may be said with confidence does not commend itself to any person outside the township of Hanlith.

TOWNSHIP OF MALHAM.

Doles.

I could get no information as the two small payments mentioned in the Report of 1826. Mr. Robert Dawson, one of the oldest inhabitants of the township, had never heard of them. The vicar said he had made inquiries some six or seven years ago, but could find no one who had any distinct recollection on the subject.

Doles.

TOWNSHIP OF MALHAM MOOR.

Fish's Dole.

The rentcharge of 15*s.* is paid regularly. On the 17th March 1871, Mr. James Metcalfe, on behalf of the overseers, wrote to the Charity Commissioners informing them that there were no resident poor in the township who were not in receipt of parochial relief; that the Charity had for that reason not been applied for three years, and there was then a sum of 2*l.* 5*s.*, being the accumulations of three years, in the hands of the overseers; and that at a meeting of the ratepayers in vestry assembled, it had been resolved that subject to the approbation of the Commissioners the rentcharge should be applied in relief of the poor rate; or in the alternative that it should be given towards the support of the new school which had recently been opened on Malham Moor for the benefit of the children of the working classes, and was supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. To this letter the Secretary of the Charity Commissioners replied, on the 22nd April 1871, that the Commissioners could not sanction the application of the rentcharge in relief of the poor rate, but that they would offer no objection to its being applied towards the support of a school open to the children of all the poor of the parish, without reference to their religious creed.

Malham
Moor.
Fish's Dole.

Kirkby in
Malham
Dale.

The rentcharge has been applied to the support of the school ever since. This is a very small school, the total number on the books being less than 20, but it appears to be well managed.

Malham
Moor.

Chamberlain's Charity.

Cham-
berlain's
Charity.

The payment mentioned in the Report of 1826 has never been resumed, and the Charity is now irretrievably lost.

TOWNSHIP OF SCOSTHROP.

THE SCHOOL.

Scosthrop.
—
Scosthrop
School.

This School, the site of which was granted by Miss Isabella Preston, by deed dated 4th February 1852, and the buildings erected by voluntary subscription, was conducted as a National School until the establishment in 1875 of a School Board for the Airtion United School District. In 1876 the School Board wished to rent the Scosthrop School buildings, but a difficulty arose from the fact that Mr. Thomas Preston, who with the Rev. T. C. Henley had been made a trustee of the school by the original deed of settlement, was averse to the proposal, and declined to act. An application was accordingly made by Mr. Henley, supported by all the members of the School Board, to the Charity Commissioners to appoint additional trustees of the school and site. After some correspondence the Commissioners, by Order dated 11th July 1876, appointed, in addition to Mr. Preston and the Rev. T. C. Henley, the following persons to be trustees :—

William Alcock, of Newfield Hall, Calton, banker ;
John Bonny Dewhurst, of Aireville, Skipton, manufacturer ;
William Gomersall, of Otterburn ;
Anthony Taylor, of Airtion ; and
Edward Taylor, of Airtion, gentlemen.

Mr. Preston has since died, and has been succeeded as trustee, under the provisions of the original deed, by his heir, Mr. James Hammond, of Arncliffe. With the addition of Mr. Hammond the above constitute the present trustees of the school.

By lease, dated 8th November 1876, the trustees, with the consent of the Education Department, demised to the Airtion School Board the school premises, which consist of the schoolhouse, with principal schoolroom, classroom, and detached offices behind, for seven years, and so on for successive terms of seven years, with power to either party to determine the tenancy by 12 months' notice at the end of any period of seven years, at a yearly rent of 5s., the trustees reserving to themselves the use of the premises on Sundays, and on Tuesdays and Fridays after 5 p.m., and of the classroom every evening after 5 p.m. And it was provided that the trustees should contribute one-seventh of the cost of the repairs of the buildings, the share, however, not to amount to more than 1*l.* in any year. The School Board are restricted from underletting except with the written consent of the trustees. The trustees let the classroom for the use of the Airtion Reading Room, which is open only in the evenings, and only during the winter months, for 15s. a year.

The above payments of 15s. and 5s., with occasional lettings for miscellaneous purposes, amounting to about 10s. a year, form the only income of the trust, and are applied for the purposes of the Sunday School.

25 November 1893.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Report of the
 Commissioner of the
 General Land Office
 for the year 1900
 in relation to the
 public lands of the
 United States
 and the
 Department of the
 Interior

TABULAR SUMMARY.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.				Personalty and its Income.						
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.		Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Divi dends and Interest.				
KIRKBY IN MALHAM DALE.											
United Schools - - -	{ Site and Buildings Garden and 101 1 25	£ s. d. 76 2 6	£ s. d. 10 10 0	C.	£ s. d. 54 3 11	O.T.	—	£ s. d. 1 9 8	{ 122 2 10		
Nelson - - - - -		—	—	C.	200 0 0	O.T.	—	5 10 0			
Clapham - - - - -		—	—	C.	1,037 12 4	O.T.	—	28 10 8			
Poor's Cattle Gates - - -	29 0 10	14 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 15 0		
Atkinson - - - - -	—	—	—	C.	111 2 3	—	—	3 1 0	3 1 0		
Recreation Ground at Gordale	12 0 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Recreation Ground at Malham Cove.	4 0 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
									139 18 10		
Township of Kirkby Malham.											
Poor's Land - - - - -	2 2 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Poor Share Allotment - -	2 0 0	2 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0		
Townships of Airton, Calton, and Scoothrop.											
William and Alice Ellis - -	House, &c., and 22 1 8	19 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 0 0		
Township of Airton.											
Poor's Land - - - - -	2 0 4	1 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 6		
Poor Houses - - - - -	Two cottages	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 0		
									5 17 6		
Township of Hanlith.											
Poor's Estate - - - - -	1 0 0	5 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 5 0		
Wilson - - - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0		
									6 5 0		
Township of Malham.											
Doles - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Township of Malham Moor.											
Fish - - - - -	—	—	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 15 0		
Chamberlain - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Township of Scoothrop.											
School - - - - -	Site and Buildings	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 0		

NOTE.—All payments shown under "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of management.
The letters "O.T." signify that the stock is held by

SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
122 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Schemes of En- dowed Schools Commissioners, 9th August 1872.
—	—	—	—	—	—	14 15 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 1 0	—	—	No trusts yet declared in writing. Only one stockholder.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	} Award 12th November 1840.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
122 2 10	—	—	—	—	—	17 16 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No rent has been received in respect of this land since 1862.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	Income applied in relief of High- way Rate.
—	19 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No demand in the district for apprenticing. A sum of 100 <i>l.</i> in hand from accumulations of income.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 6	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 0	Income is paid in relief of Poor Rate.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 6	—	4 10 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 5 0	—	—	} Income is divided among four or five tenant farmers in propor- tion to the rateable value of their holdings.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	6 5 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly two annual payments of 10 <i>s.</i> and 8 <i>s.</i> for poor. Nothing now known of the Charities.
0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Original trust for Poor. Applied to the school since 1871 with sanction of the Charity Commis- sioners.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly a rentcharge of 6 <i>l.</i> for poor of Settle, Malham Moor, and Langcliffe. Lost.
1 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly a National School, now let to the Airtton School Board. Income is applied for purposes of Sunday School.

The Table shows the mode in which the Income would be applicable if received in full. C. = New Consols.
 "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF KIRKBY IN MALHAM DALE.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 30s. Price 2½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2.) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of KIRKBY OVERBLOW.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of KIRKBY OVERBLOW.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 3rd of August 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 15th January 1820, of the Commissioners appointed, in pursuance of the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 91, as amended and extended by the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 81, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. III., p. 462.) This Report is herein-after referred to as the Report of 1820.

Kirkby
Overblow.
I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1820.

PARISH OF KIRKBY OVERBLOW.

TOWNSHIP OF KIRKBY OVERBLOW.

THE SCHOOL. (See page 4.)

The property appropriated to the support of this school consists of 11 acres of land, in the township of Kirkby Overblow, in the occupation of the schoolmaster, and estimated at 10*l.* a year. There are no deeds or writings relating to the land; but it was given, according to tradition, upwards of 160 years ago, by the lords of the manors of Kirkby Overblow and Walton Head, for the education of four poor children.

Kirkby
Overblow
School.

In 1782, a school-room was built, by means of subscriptions, and of an additional sum of 15*l.* belonging to the poor of the township; and in 1790, a house for the schoolmaster, adjoining the school-room, was also built by subscription, in consideration of which, he undertook to teach two poor children in addition to the former number.

The schoolmasters for the time being have also received for a great length of time 1*l.* a year from the rector of the parish, and 1*l.* 1*s.* a year from the owner of an estate in the parish, called The Swindon Estate, which now belongs to the Earl of Harewood; these payments continue to be made, but we are unable to discover their commencement or foundation.

Six poor children, nominated by the rector of the parish, are constantly educated in the school, and are instructed, gratuitously, in reading, writing, arithmetic and the church catechism, with other children who are educated at the expense of their parents. The free scholars are generally about six years old when admitted, and continue five years in the school; but the age of their admission and their continuance at school are not fixed by any regulation.

OTHER CHARITIES.

POOR'S MONEY. (See page 6.)

The sum of 15*s.* is paid annually by the overseers of the poor of this township as the interest of 15*l.*, which was applied in 1782 for building a school-room.

Poor's
Money.

It is not known at what time, or by whom the 15*l.* was given for the use of the poor, but the advance of the money for building the school is mentioned in the table of benefactions in the church.

The sum of 5*s.* a-year is also paid as the interest of 5*l.* charged on land in the township of Kirkby Overblow, the property of Mr. Stables. It is not known when the 5*l.* was given, but it is recorded in the table of benefactions, and therein mentioned to be charged on lands called Scalebords; but Mr. Stables considers it chargeable on part of his estate called Easterby's Land.

The sum of 1*l.*, arising from the two charities, is added to money collected at the communion, and distributed yearly, at Candlemas, among poor people of the township, under the direction of the rector and churchwardens.

DR. COOPER'S BEQUEST. (See page 5.)

Dr. Cooper, late of this parish, gave by his will 6*l.* a year to be laid out in clothes for six poor girls to go to church in on Sundays.

Dr. Cooper's
Bequest.

The sum of 200*l.* three per cent consols was purchased to answer this bequest, and is standing in the names of Dr. Marsham rector of the parish, and others, as trustees.

Kirkby
Overblow.
—
Dr. Cooper's
Bequest—
continued.

The dividends (6*l.* per annum,) are received by Mr. Earnshaw, solicitor, of Knaresborough, and the yearly amount, after deducting 6*s.* for his trouble in receiving, is paid by him to the churchwardens, and applied in purchasing clothes for six poor girls, selected by the rector.

TOWNSHIPS OF KIRKBY OVERBLOW, RIGTON, AND KERBY CUM NETHERBY.

WHITE'S LEGACY. (*See* page 6.)

Kirkby
Overblow,
Rigton, and
Kerby cum
Netherby.
—
White's
Legacy.

Joshua White, who died about the year 1790, left by his will, 120*l.*, the interest thereof to be distributed at Candlemas annually in corn, one-half to the poor of Kirkby Overblow, the other half to the poor of the two other townships mentioned above, by the direction of the rector and churchwardens.

This legacy has been laid out in the purchase of 200*l.* three per cent. consols, standing in the names of Dr. Marsham and others; and the dividends, after deducting 6*s.* per annum to Mr. Earnshaw for receiving them, are paid to the churchwardens, and laid out in the purchase of wheat, which is distributed on Candlemas Day among 48 poor persons in equal portions, 24 of them being inhabitants of the township of Kirkby Overblow, 12 of Rigton, and 12 of Kerby cum Netherby.

TOWNSHIP OF SICKLINGHALL.

INTEREST OF 7*l.* (*See* page 8.)

Sicklinghall.
—
Interest of
7*l.*

The sum of 7*s.* is paid yearly by the churchwarden of this township as the interest of 7*l.*, which it is understood was formerly raised by subscription for establishing a school, but that purpose having failed for reasons now unknown, the money was left in the hands of the churchwarden for the use of the poor, and the interest thereof has accordingly been added every year to the money collected at the communion, and distributed therewith at Christmas among poor people of the township.

The sum of 4*l.* per annum used to be paid, until within the last nine or ten years, by Peter Harland of Barrowby Grange now deceased, as the interest of 100*l.*, bequeathed by *Richard Saxton*, who by his will dated the 16th of September 1741, gave 100*l.*, to be paid unto the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the township of Sicklinghall, to be by them laid out in the purchase of lands, and the profits thereof to be yearly distributed amongst poor people of the township, and he appointed Peter Harland the elder, father of the above-named Peter Harland, his executor and residuary legatee.

It appears, that Peter Harland the elder executed a deed, creating a mortgage or charge on a house and some land for securing the sum of 100*l.* to the officers of the township, but this deed is lost or destroyed; and as the bequest was void by the Statute of 9 Geo. II., ch. 36, we apprehend that the payment of principal or interest of the legacy cannot be enforced.

TOWNSHIP OF STAINBURN.

DUNWELL'S CHARITY. (*See* page 9.)

Stainburn.
—
Dunwell's
Charity.

There is an annual sum of 3*l.*, called Dunwell's Charity, paid by Walter Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, esquire, in respect of land, of which he is the proprietor, for the use of the poor of Stainburn. This charity was given by the will of a person named *Dunwell*, but we have not met with a copy of the will, or been able to ascertain where the will was proved. An ancestor of Mr. Fawke's, in 1748, purchased an estate at Stainburn, of one Thomas Dunwell, but we could obtain no further account of the land subject to the charge. The 3*l.* is received in half-yearly payments by the overseers of the poor, and distributed among poor people not receiving relief from the rates.

INTEREST OF 3*l.* (*See* page 9.)

Interest of
3*l.*

The sum of 3*l.* has, for a great number of years, been in the hands of the successive overseers of the poor of this township, for which 2*s.* 6*d.* a year is paid as interest. It is not known from what source the fund arose. The interest is given to poor people at Christmas.

THE RECTOR'S CHARITY. (*See* page 9.)

The Rector's
Charity.

The rector of Kirby Overblow gives annually nine bushels of wheat, which are distributed at the Parsonage house at Christmas, among poor people from each of the five townships in the parish selected by him with the assistance of the curate. It is not known when this distribution commenced, or whether it is to be considered merely a voluntary gift, but it has been usually made by the rector for the time being for several years past, and is noticed in the table of benefactions.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish, contained in the General Digest, 1873-1875:

Kirkby Overblow.

III.
Digest,
1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or purposes to which the Income is applicable,			Observations.
	Real Estate.			Personalty.				Educa- tion.	Distribu- tion of Articles in Kind.	Distribu- tion of Money.						
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Pay- ments.	Stock.	Securi- ties and other Person- alty.	Divi- dends and In- terest.										
KIRKBY OVER- BLOW.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.			
School	11 2 5	17 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	18 0 0	12 1 0	18 0 0	—	—	—			
Poor's Money	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 5 0	15s. formerly paid as interest upon prin- cipal sum of 15l., not now paid.		
Cooper	—	—	—	C.	200	—	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	—	Cl.	6	—	Stock held by official trustees.		
Townships of Kirkby Overblow, Rigton, and Kerby-cum-Netherby:								24 5 0	19 1 0	18 0 0	—	6	0 5 0			
White, <i>alias</i> Waites.	—	—	—	C.	200	—	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	—	—	6	—	For poor in corn. Stock held by offi- cial trustees.		
Township of Sicklinghall:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Poor's Money	—	—	—	—	P.	7 0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 7 0	—	—	—	0 4 6			
Township of Stainburn:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Dunwell	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	—	3 0 0			
Poor's Money	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 2 6	—	—	—	—	Interest upon 5l. in the hands of the parish not now paid.		
Rector's Charity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Nine bushels of wheat distributed annually among the town- ships.		
								3 0 0	3 2 6	—	—	—	3 0 0			

NOTE.—C.=Consols; P.=Personal security; Cl.=Clothing.

The following is the only addition made to the above in the Supplementary Digest, 1891:—

Digest,
1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.			Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.			
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	
KIRKBY OVERBLOW:				
RIGTON: *Wesleyan Chapel	Chapel and appur- tenances.	—	—	Indenture, 1816. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1880.

There is no reference to this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

Register of
Unreported
Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held at the schoolroom of Kirkby Overblow.

There were present the Rev. Edmund Snowden, Canon of Wakefield, rector, and the Rev. Cornelius William McDermott, curate, of Kirkby Overblow; the Rev. Walter Hall, vicar of Stainburn and curate of Rigton; Mr. Michael Rodger, churchwarden, and formerly overseer, of Stainburn; Mr. Henry Towers, overseer of Stainburn; Mr. William Smith, overseer of Sicklinghall; Mr. Sam Gill, and others.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commissioner.

The population of the parish according to the Census Returns of 1891 is as follows:—

Township of Kirkby Overblow	281
" " Kearby-cum-Netherby	131
" " Sicklinghall	211
" " Stainburn	150
" " Rigton	345
	1,118
Ecclesiastical parish of Kirkby Overblow	968
" " Stainburn	150
	1,118

* The asterisk denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income.

Kirkby
Overblow.

TOWNSHIP OF KIRKBY OVERBLOW.

The School. (See page 1.)

The School.

From the notes of the late rector, Mr. Toogood, some information has been obtained in addition to that contained in the Report of 1820. These notes were made in an old vellum book, the first few pages of which form the Parish Register from 1798 to 1812, and relate to a variety of matters of interest to the parish. One entry, which is compiled from the "Old Church Account Books,"* runs as follows:—

"1789. Mr. Joshua Wait of Lead in the parish of Ryther in the county of York, left by will in the year 1789 three several sums of 80*l.* each to the rector of Kirkby Overblow for the time being in trust for certain purposes, if the rector would accept the trust, which he would not do The interest and proceeds of the third 80*l.* were to be applied to the education and clothing of two poor boys belonging to the township of Kirkby Overblow. In consequence of the rector of K. O. not accepting the trust it was not so applied, but of this 80*l.* the sum of 15*l.* was paid by the executors toward the present good and substantial schoolroom in K. O. The overseer paid for this 15*l.* the sum of 15*s.* per annum to the poor as by agreement of the parishioners until the introduction of the new poor law, when the payment was objected to by the auditor. The remainder of the 80*l.* was divided amongst a number of the testator's poor relations."†

The "present good and substantial schoolroom" which the rector mentions is the present building, but not in its present condition, nor was it, in his opinion, identical with the original school. "New school implies old school," he writes in reference to an entry in the Parish Register, which speaks of the "new school," and states that "the Rev. Dr. Cooper gave the timber for the said building, and Mrs. Cooper gave five guineas." The original building he supposes was erected in 1660."

In 1871 the schoolroom was rebuilt at the expense of the late Earl of Harewood, a porch being added and a new timber roof put on. It now consists of one room, 30 feet by 18 feet, and stands on the road leading through the village. Adjoining it is the "master's house," now occupied by Miss Branwood, the schoolmistress, who was appointed about 1888. The site of both school and house belongs to Lord Harewood.

The three fields are in the occupation of John Wright, as yearly tenant, at a rent of 14*l.* It was alleged that a higher rent could be obtained; that when the last tenant, Maude, was in possession he paid 15*l.*, and that one Pulleine offered 17*l.* when Maude left. The rector explained that Maude absconded to Australia, leaving his rent unpaid, and the trustees thereupon decided that the better policy would be to let the land at a lower rent, which would be more likely to be paid. In 1869, when Robert Hannam was tenant, the rent was 17*l.* The land is pasture land. The fences are not in good condition, those bounding the Earl of Harewood's land having given occasion for some dispute between the respective tenants.

The rest of the income of the school is made up of subscriptions, as follows:—

Lord Harewood, 5*l.*,
The Rector, 2*l.*,
Other subscribers, 4*l.*,

and of the grant from the Education Department, which in 1892 amounted to 55*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* Of these payments the 5*l.* paid by Lord Harewood may be said to include the guinea payable by the owner of the Swindon Estate, mentioned in the Report of 1820, but it does not appear whether that sum was a charge on the Swindon Estate or merely a subscription voluntarily made by the owner. A note of Mr. Toogood's in the vellum book, under the date 1869, says that "The guinea from the Swindon Estate has long been discontinued," but in the following year he notes that "the Earl of Harewood became a subscriber of 5*l.* per annum for the K. O. school." He also states under the date 1869 that in answer to the Charity Commissioners he had made a return of the income and expenditure, and he sets out the items that he returned. Among them is this: "The rector subscribes 1*l.* per annum." An earlier entry, however, states that "since 1837 the rector has given 2*l.*," and the school accounts shew that Mr. Toogood always gave 2*l.* until 1877, after which date until his death he gave 5*l.* annually.

There have never been any appointments of trustees in legal form. On the 17th April 1871 the rector notes that he had that day "appointed the Earl of Harewood, "joint trustee, with himself of the school, land, and buildings." The Earl of Harewood referred to is now dead, but the rector considers the present earl to be joint trustee with himself.

* The present rector knows nothing of these.

† It will appear under the title "Poor's Money" below, that this is a somewhat conjectural story.

Miss Branwood receives the rent of the fields amounting to 14*l.* per annum, but her salary is made up to 60*l.* per annum out of the grant from the Education Department and private subscriptions.

Kirkby
Overblow.

The School
—continued.

Other outgoings consist of 6*s.* 10*d.* for highway rate, 2*s.* 9*d.* for inhabited house duty, and 5*s.* 6*d.* for poor rate. The school and house are insured for 800*l.* The school mistress has the use of a small garden at the back of the house belonging to Mr. Johnstone Scott, of Woodhall, lord of the manor of Kirkby Overblow, to whom the trustees pay a rent of 3*s.* yearly in respect of the garden. The 11 acres are free of all rates and taxes. The trustees pay for all repairs, but they do not expend the whole of the income of the school, and now have a balance in hand, arising from accumulations, of 47*l.*

Regarding the educational management of the school prior to the Education Act of 1870, there is little information procurable. The only note made on the subject by the Rev. Mr. Toogood is under the date 1859, and is as follows: "Twenty-five children are taught reading for the subscription of 10*l.* These children pay 2*d.* more per week for writing, and 2*d.* more for ciphering. The rector appoints six free scholars." There is nothing to shew what the "subscription of 10*l.*" referred to.

The school is now conducted as a Public Elementary school, and although the parents of many of the children are dissenters, none of them take advantage of the conscience clause. Religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England is given daily from 9.0 to 9.40 a.m., except on the two mornings in the week when the rector and the curate respectively visit the school, and give the religious instruction from 11.30 to 12 a.m. and on these occasions, the rector stated, the attendance is better than on other days. The school hours are from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. The ages of the children range from five to 13, and the average number attending the school during the first half of 1893 was 38. The Inspector's report was favourable. The attendance is said to be good, there being only 58 houses in the township. The parish otherwise is well provided with schools, Sicklinghall and Rigton townships having each flourishing voluntary schools of their own.

Dr. Cooper's Bequest. (See page 1.)

By a second codicil, dated 2nd May 1804, to his will, which is dated 15th May 1801, and was proved at London the 6th December 1804, the Rev. Charles Cooper, D.D., late prebendary of Durham and rector of Kirkby Overblow, bequeathed "to the rector of Kirkby Overblow the interest of two hundred pd. in the three per cents. In trust to be annually disposed of as follows:—

Dr. Cooper's
Bequest.

"To six poor girls of the Parish of Kirkby Overblow that they be called Church children and be of ye established Church that each of them have a Brown Stuff Gown and pettycoat and ye rest of the money as far as it goes in Shifts and other Clothing and that the Rector for the time being do fill up the vacancies and manage this small Charity—that their ages be from seven to 14 years."

The stock appears to have stood always in the name of the rector for the time being and one or more churchwardens, and, as stated in the Report of 1820 (p. 2), the dividends were paid to the churchwardens. The stock was on the 15th July 1870 transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, made on the application of the Rev. H. G. Scawen Blunt, rector of Kirkby Overblow and surviving trustee of this Charity.

The trustees since then have been the rector and churchwardens, but only one churchwarden and the rector sign the order for withdrawal of the dividends. The dividends of this and Waite's Charities are paid through Lloyd's Bank into a separate account at the Bradford Old Bank, Harrogate, in the name of the rector and churchwardens.

Hitherto, the girls have been chosen by the rector alone, as the will prescribes, but the present rector intends in future to choose them in consultation with the churchwardens. Considerable difficulty is experienced in observing the terms of the will, "poor" girls being rare in this parish. Whatever the intention of the testator was, the will does not direct that the girls should go to church. Most of them go, in fact, but attendance is not enforced, nor denominational qualification considered, although apparently required by the terms of the foundation.

Kirkby
Overblow.
—
Dr. Cooper's
Bequest—
continued.

A tradition has hitherto prevailed that according to the will the clothes were to be distributed just before Easter Sunday, in order that they should be worn on that feast, and until recently they were so distributed, but now the distribution is made in January or early in the spring.

The sum of 5*l.* 10*s.*, being the interest of the 200*l.* Consols, is expended annually by the rector's wife in the purchase of stockings, boots, and materials for clothes, which the girls make up or have made up for themselves. Though there are few, if any, poor in the parish, this Charity is said to be highly appreciated, and to be of real benefit. A list of recipients is kept by the rector, and those on the list continue to receive until they remove from the parish or go into service, or more necessitous cases occur, but the same child never receives for more than a year or two. All the girls are about the age of 10 or 11. One witness knew of cases of girls receiving this Charity who were in service and in receipt of wages, but that was in the time of the late rector.

The rector, Mr. Snowden, was of opinion (before seeing the Will) that this Charity was meant to extend to the whole parish, but he was unable to point to more than one case where a girl not belonging to the township of Kirkby Overblow had received the benefit of it. The above extract from the Will shows that the benefit should extend to the whole of the ancient parish.

The Poor's Money. (See page 1.)

The Poor's
Money.

Mr. Toogood's account of the sum of 15*l.* quoted under the title of "The School" must be pronounced erroneous. The date of the building of the "new" school was no doubt 1782, as stated in the Report of 1820, or thereabouts, because in the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations of 1786, it is stated that a sum of 15*l.* of unknown origin produced an income of 15*s.*, which was paid yearly to the use of the poor by "The School." This was three years before Joshua Waite had made his will, so that it could be no part of his bequest. There is no record to show when or how this payment was dropped other than the note of Mr. Toogood above-mentioned, but it is very probable that his statement is correct in this respect, and that the payment ceased upon the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, (4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76). Between the time when the overseers, as agents for the township, borrowed this money for the building of The School from themselves, as trustees for the poor, and the time when the payment was disallowed, it is plain that the poor were getting the benefit of it twice over; and now it still subsists as part of the provision for the education of their children.

The Scalebords Rentcharge. (See page 1.)

Scale-
bords Rent-
charge.

This Rentcharge issues from a farm of that name, still the property of the Stables family, and now in the occupation of Mr. Rowntree as their tenant. The sum of 5*s.* being so small, it has hitherto been customary for the payment to be made every other year, in sums of 10*s.*, but in future the rector will request payment every year. The money is paid to the rector, who adds it to the Waite Charity Money, and distributes them at the same time, but it is questionable whether, in view of this payment being recorded in the Report of 1820 under the heading "Township of Kirkby Overblow," the rector is at liberty to extend its benefit to the townships of Rigton and Kearby as hereafter appears.

Townships
of Kirkby
Overblow,
Rigton, and
Kearby cum
Netherby.
Waite's
Bequest, or
The Candle-
mas Dole.

TOWNSHIPS OF KIRKBY OVERBLOW, RIGTON, AND KEARBY CUM NETHERBY.

Waite's Bequest, or The Candlemas Dole. (See page 2.)

I have been unable to discover how the Charity originated which now goes by this name. The will of Joshua Waite, of Head, in the parish of Ryther, in the county of York, gentleman, bears date the 12th January 1789, and was proved in the Exchequer Court of York on the 28th August 1790, by Hugh Gill and Joshua Collett, his nephews, and joint executors. By this will Joshua Waite gave three several sums of 80*l.* each to the rector of Kirkby Overblow, as stated above, under the title of "The School," on the following trusts:—

- (1.) The sum of 80*l.*, to be invested in real security, and the interest disposed in bread for ever in manner following, viz., 9*s.* worth of bread in penny loaves on the Day of the Circumcision, and 5*s.* worth of penny loaves on each of 11 saint's days, which he named, and these to be distributed at the church of Kirkby Overblows, after public prayers read on those days, among such poor old people and such poor

children under 12 years of age, as resided in the township of Kirkby Overblows, whether legally settled there or not, who were objects of charity and should attend the said prayers, in such manner as the rector and the churchwardens of the township should think best. If there should be more bread than was sufficient for these, then the surplus was to be given to such other poor person of the township as were most necessitous. If no prayers happened to be read on any of the days named, then the distribution was to be made on the first day thereafter when prayers should be read. Provided that no child above nine years of age should receive a share of the bread who should not be able to repeat the Church Catechism to the satisfaction of the rector.

Kirkby
Overblow,
Rigton,
and Kearby
cum
Netherby.

Waite's
Bequest—
continued.

(2.) The sum of 80*l.*, to be invested in real security, and the interest disposed in bread for ever in manner following, viz., a threepenny loaf on the first Sunday in every calendar month to each of 10 children whose parents were poor and necessitous and resided at Rigton, at the church at Kirkby Overblow after divine service: further, a threepenny loaf on the last Sunday in every calendar month to each of 10 children, whose parents were poor and necessitous, and resided in the township of Kearby cum Netherby, whether legally settled there or not, at the church of Kirkby Overblows, after divine service. Provided that no child under seven years or over 11 years, and no child who, being above nine years old, did not repeat the Church Catechism once or twice a year before either the rector or curate of Kirkby Overblows, should receive a share of the bread. The churchwardens and the principal inhabitants of the townships of Rigton and Kearby with Netherby were to select the objects of the Charity; the children who received in one month were to be changed for others the next month, and so on until the numbers of the children admitted of no further change, and no poor person was to receive any less weekly allowance from the parish or township on account of anything their children might receive from this Charity.

(3.) The sum of 80*l.*, to be invested in real security, the interest thereof to be paid for six years to his executors for the use of certain persons, and after the expiration of the six years, the sum of 1*l.* 12*s.* of such interest to be paid yearly to the schoolmaster of Kirkby Overblows, or some other sufficient schoolmaster, for teaching two boys of poor parents belonging to the township of Kirkby Overblows. to be chosen by the rector and churchwardens; these boys to be eight years of age, to be taught to read the Holy Bible and New Testament distinctly, and prepared to repeat the Catechism used in the church before the rector or curate, and to be taught writing and the first four rules in arithmetic. Each boy was to be taught for three years only. The rector, churchwardens, and executors were enjoined to see that the schoolmaster did his duty, and ordered the boys to attend the church every Sunday, and power was given to them to remove the schoolmaster for remissness or misconduct, and dismiss the boys for absenting themselves from school or misbehaviour towards the schoolmaster. The residue of the interest was to be expended by the rector yearly in the purchase of a new coat of blue cloth for each of the boys, and if there should be any surplus, then in the purchase of books for them to read in:

Provided that if the rector did not within six months after testator's decease find a good real security, such as he and the executors should approve, the executors were not to pay the three sums of 80*l.* each to the rector, but were to give him their bond for it, with interest at 4 per cent., until a good security should be found.

Provided also that the said money should not be paid nor bond given unless the rector should permit two boards to be put up in the church, commemorating, one, the gift of bread, and the other, the gift to the scholars. And in case of refusal by the rector, or in case of his objecting to any one request in the will, then the three sums of 80*l.* each were to be divided equally between the executors.

Dr. Cooper was then the rector, but though he has left many traces behind him, he has left no explanation of his reasons for renouncing these bequests. Nor is there any record of what the executors did with the money. If a conjecture may be hazarded, it is possible that one of the executors determined to carry out to some extent his uncle's charitable desires, and gave the whole of his share, 120*l.*, for the purpose. In 1796, six years after testator's death, and for about five years after that, this sum would have purchased at their then price, 200*l.* Consols, but not before 1796 or after 1801, so that it is probable that the executors allowed the rector the whole of the six years in which to make up his mind.

Kirkby
Overblow,
Rigton, and
Kearby cum
Netherby.

Waite's
Bequest—
continued.

The proportion in which the money is now divided is precisely that prescribed by the will of Joshua Waite, so far as regards the two sums of 80*l.* given for bread, that is to say, the share of Kirkby Overblow is equal to the shares of Rigton and Kearby cum Netherby together, and the shares of these two townships are equal. This proportion is now a very unequal one, as the population of Rigton alone has advanced to 345, while that of Kirkby Overblow, probably the largest township in the parish in 1790, has fallen to 280.

The sum of 200*l.* Three per cent. Consols, was on the 15th July 1870, transferred, in pursuance of the same Order as the Consols belonging to the Cooper's Charity, to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

The dividend of 5*l.* 10*s.* annually is paid to the rector and churchwardens, and distributed, together with the 5*s.* issuing out of Scalebords (*see* The Scalebords Rentcharge *above*), in the following proportions:—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
20 poor persons in Kirkby Overblow receive . . .	3	0 each.
12 " Rigton receive . . .	2	6 "
12 " Kearby and Clapgate receive	2	6 "

The distribution in kind was given up some years ago, at the request of the recipients and inhabitants generally.

There is only one person in the parish in receipt of relief from the rates. He is not excluded from the benefit of this dole. There being no really poor to receive the money, it is given to those who have least means, for the most part widows; but men as well as women, not necessarily aged, but such as are in bad circumstances, are on the list. No denominational distinction is made; the distribution, nevertheless, takes place in church.

The rector of Kirkby Overblow makes the distribution for the townships of Kirkby Overblow and Kearby. Some time between Christmas and Candlemas Day a service is held, and the rector distributes the money, previously offered on the altar, to the recipients at the altar rails, as they file past. This was said to be done in accordance with the direction in the will, but it has now been shown that the Charity is not derived from the will, although it may be derived from a subsequent will of one of the executors, of which no tradition survives. Attendance at church is not compulsory. Some of the Kearby people come to the church at Kirkby Overblow: some of the people of Kirkby Overblow do not attend the service. The rector carries on the list handed on to him by his predecessor, and fills up the vacancies as they occur, with persons known to himself to be in bad circumstances. Of those on the list who have not attended the service, there are some who call at the rectory for the money, and some to whom the rector takes it.

The Vicar of Stainburn holds a service at Rigton on Candlemas Day and distributes 30*s.* to those upon his list who come to the church. The list contains the names of the 12 poorest persons in Rigton, these also, as in Kirkby Overblow township, being generally widows, and the vicar is guided by the same considerations in making the list and filling up vacancies in it, as the rector.

There are no applications for this dole, the recipients being chosen by the respective incumbents.

Township of
Rigton.

Wesleyan
Chapel.

TOWNSHIP OF RIGTON.

Wesleyan Chapel.

This Charity has no endowment, save the pew-rents, amounting to about 15*l.* yearly, and the chapel building. It is regulated by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated July 30, 1880, embodying the provisions of the Wesleyan Model Deed.

Township of
Sicklinghall.

Interest
of Seven
Pounds.

TOWNSHIP OF SICKLINGHALL.

The Interest of Seven Pounds. (See page 2.)

The overseer, Mr. William Smith, was unable to tell me whether this money was ever applied to the use of the poor. He himself had no recollection of it. Mr. Snowden, who had been making inquiries among ancient inhabitants, had been informed by Mr. Elsworth, a farmer, and a native of Sicklinghall, that the money

was deposited in a bank at Wetherby, withdrawn in 1887, and expended on making a road. This would explain the fact of the annual interest being stated in the Digest of 1873 as being only 4s. 6d. There is in the possession of the Charity Commissioners an account of 1868 in which Mr. W. Mountain, the then overseer, charges himself with this 7s. Mr. Mountain is dead. The only other information procurable has been supplied me by the above-mentioned Mr. Edward Elsworth. The sum of 7l. seems to have been handed by each overseer to his successor, and upon one occasion the outgoing overseer was unable to pay it. Thereupon, Mr. Elsworth writes, "it was agreed for him to pay it when he could. I do not know his name, as it was before I can remember. When paid, Mr. W. Mountain was then the overseer, and it was paid to him. He put it in the bank instead of applying it to a poor rate." Here Mr. Elsworth is referring to an erroneous belief that the 7l. represented an unexpended balance of poor rate. "Mountain died 13 or 14 years since, and it still remained in the bank until the Queen's Jubilee year, when the ratepayers and overseer agreed to draw it out to be used in repairing a footpath in the village, John Turner being then the overseer, and expended the amount drawn. It was put in a small bank at Wetherby, at present done away with. I am not able to give you the name of the bank."

Kirkby
Overblow.
Sicklinghall.
Interest of
Seven
Pounds—
continued.

There are two John Turners in Sicklinghall, one a farmer and the other a blacksmith. I wrote to the farmer for information, requesting him if he were not the person in question to forward my letter to the blacksmith. The letter did not return to me, and presumably reached its destination, but I have received no answer.

TOWNSHIP OF STAINBURN.

The Interest of Three Pounds. (See page 2.)

This has been lost. It appears to have been the custom, while this Charity existed, for each outgoing overseer to hand half-a-crown to his successor, with the instruction that it was to be given to the poor. Who the overseer was who failed to pay the half-crown to his successor cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed to have occurred about 50 years ago.

Township of
Stainburn.

Interest
of Three
Pounds; lost
Charity.

Dunwell's Charity. (See page 2.)

No more information is obtainable now than in 1820 as to the fields charged with this rent. Mr. Ayscough Fawkes is the owner of almost all the land in Stainburn, and he has paid the rentcharge regularly until 1890. The tenant is Henry Towers, who for this year happens to be the overseer. He stated that he had not asked Mr. Fawkes for the money, but the last overseer, Mr. Joseph Holmes, said he had twice last year asked Mr. Richard Palliser, Mr. Fawkes' estate agent, for the money, and had been met by the answer that Mr. Fawkes refused to pay it, because there were no poor in Stainburn.

Dunwell's
Charity.

Among those who were relieved on the last occasion appear the following:—

Tom Rhodes, formerly Mr. Fawkes' gamekeeper, and in good circumstances, 10s.

Israel Rhodes, his father, 5s.;

Fred Slater, a woodman in the employment of Mr. Fawkes, and in receipt of good wages, 10s.

The distribution was made by the overseer, Mr. William Slater, a farmer, who allotted to himself the sum of 5s. I found that the administration of this dole was a standing joke at Stainburn.

Mr. Ayscough Fawkes has, since the inquiry, informed me through his agent, Mr. Palliser, that he has withheld the rentcharge as a protest against what he considers an improper use of it, and in order to call the attention of the Charity Commissioners thereto. He will submit himself to the direction of the Charity Commissioners.

PARISH OF KIRKBY OVERBLOW.

The Rector's Charity. (See page 2.)

The Rev. Mr. Toogood, the late rector, was in the habit of distributing in sums of 1s. to poor persons in Kirkby, Sicklinghall, Kearby, and Rigton, so much money as would purchase nine bushels of wheat, or "three loads of wheat" as it is expressed on the benefaction board in the church. Mr. Toogood used to distribute the money by the hands of the churchwardens, but they are not in any sense trustees or administrators of the Charity.

Parish of
Kirkby
Overblow.
Rector's
Charity.

Kirkby
Overblow.

The Rector's
Charity—
continued.

The present rector, Canon Snowden, who has been the incumbent for the past year, has distributed 2s. to each of five persons in Kirkby Overblow, 1s. to each of eight persons in Sicklinghall, 1s. to each of seven persons in Kearby, and 1s. to each of 10 persons in Rigton and Stainburn, in all 1l. 15s., but inasmuch as he is unable to find that this annual payment is in any way charged upon the rector's stipend, or that any capital sum has been set apart by any previous rector to provide for it, he intends, as vacancies in his list of recipients occur by death or removal, to leave them unfilled, and so gradually to extinguish the payment.

I was unable to discover the origin of this payment.

21st November 1893.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR

Tabular
Summary.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or CHAPELRY. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.									Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.						
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Paym ^{ts} from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.				
Kirkby Overblow.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
School - - - - -	11 0	14 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	
Cooper - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	C.	200 0 0	O.T.	—	5 10 0	5 10 0	
Poor's Money - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scalebords Rentcharge - - - - -	- - - - -	—	0 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	
The Rector's Charity - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Townships of Kirkby Over- blow, Rigton, and Kearby cum Netherby.</i>									19 15 0	
Waite or Candlemas Dole - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	C.	200 0 0	O.T.	—	5 10 0	5 10 0	
<i>Township of Rigton.</i>										
Wesleyan Chapel - - - - -	Site and buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Township of Sicklinghall.</i>										
Interest of Seven Pounds - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Township of Stainburn.</i>										
Interest of Three Pounds - - - - -	- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dunwell - - - - -	- - - - -	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	

NOTE.—C. =Consols. The letters "O.T." signify that the Stock

SUMMARY.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Apprenticing and Advancement of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
14 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Also subscriptions of 5 <i>l.</i> by Earl of Harewood, and 2 <i>l.</i> by Rector.
—	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Applicable for clothing girls.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 <i>s.</i> , formerly paid by the Overseers as interest on 15 <i>l.</i> advanced for building the School.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A sum of 1 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> yearly for the Poor appears to be a customary, but perhaps voluntary, payment, and the present Rector intends to gradually extinguish it.
14 0 0	5 10 0	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 10 0	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scheme of Charity Commissioners 30 July 1880.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Interest paid to Poor till 1887, when the principal was expended for repair of footpath.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lost.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	Payment of Rentcharge recently refused.

is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
: (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF KIRKBY OVERBLOW.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[Under 2.02. Price 2d.]

315.-XXVI.

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of LEATHLEY.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of LEATHLEY.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on Wednesday, the 2nd August 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish dated 15th January 1820 of the Commissioners appointed, in pursuance of the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 91, as amended and extended by the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 81, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 3, p. 472). This Report is hereinafter referred to as "The Report of 1820."

Leathley.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II.
Report of
1820.

PARISH OF LEATHLEY.

THE SCHOOL AND ALMSHOUSE. [See page 3.]

Leathley.

School and
Almshouse.

Mrs. Anne Hitch, by indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, bearing date 8th July 1769 conveyed to five trustees and their heirs, a piece of ground, containing 35 yards in length, and 25 yards in breadth, in Leathley, and a building thereon, the middle part thereof intended for a school and dwelling-house for a master of the school, and the residue for four cottages or almshouses, two at each end of the school and school-house, in trust, to permit the middle part of the said building to be used as a school for educating and instructing the children of the inhabitants of the township of Leathley, in reading and writing the English language grammatically, in arithmetic, and the principles of the Protestant religion, and other useful learning, and for a dwelling-house for the master, and the cottages to be held by such four of the tenants of the estate then late of Henry Hitch esq. in Leathley aforesaid, as might be indigent and reduced in their circumstances; and after reciting that she had surrendered a messuage and 20 acres of land in Felliscliff, within the Forest of Knaresborough, to the use of two of the said trustees and their heirs, for such uses and trusts as she should appoint, she directed that they should yearly, out of the rents and profits of the said customary tenements, pay by equal portions, on the two feasts therein mentioned, to the schoolmaster, 12*l.* a-year, and to the occupiers of each of the said cottages or almshouses 4*l.* a-year, and that out of the residue of the yearly rents of the said copyhold premises, the said last named trustees should pay all such sums of money as they should under their hands certify to be necessary for the repair of the fabric of the said dwelling-house, school and cottages or almshouses, or any of them, so as the same did not exceed 2*l.* in any one year, and also the charges of conveying the premises to new trustees; and she directed, that after her decease, the said five trustees, and the survivors of them, should have the whole management of the said school and almshouses; and that the said trustees, or the major part of them, on any misbehaviour, might remove the schoolmaster and children from the said school, and remove any of the persons inhabiting the said almshouses, and put in others in their room; and that the said five trustees, or the major part of them, might make such orders and regulations as they should think requisite for maintaining the charitable uses thereinbefore declared; and she thereby further declared, that the owner of the manor of Leathley for the time being, the rector of Addle and the rector of Leathley, should at all times be trustees of the said charity, and that there should always be five trustees after the decease of the said Anne Hitch, to superintend the said charity, and that the legal estate of the copyhold premises should be vested in two persons, who should likewise act as trustees, as aforesaid.

For want of appointment of new trustees, there are at present only three trustees of the charity, namely, Walter Fawkes, esq. lord of the manor of Leathley, the rector of Addle and the rector of Leathley. The last conveyance and surrender of the freehold and copyhold premises mentioned in the indenture of the 8th July 1769, were made in the year 1791, and the legal estate in the premises is now vested in Mr. Fawkes, as the survivor of the persons to whom the conveyance and surrender were made.

The school and hospital premises consist of the school-room and house in the occupation of the master, and of the four cottages or almshouses adjoining, which are at present occupied by three poor women and one poor man.

There is no further appointment by the indenture of the 8th of July 1769, of the uses or trusts on which the copyhold premises should be held; the only effect of that instrument therefore appears, as

Leathley.
 —
 School and
 Almshouse
 —continued.

far as the charity is concerned, to be a security for the two annual payments of 16*l.* and 12*l.*, and for the expense of repairs, not exceeding 2*l.* a-year, and of conveyance to new trustees. The annuities have been regularly paid, and also the money for repairs when demanded; and the beneficial interest in the rents of the copyhold premises, subject to the security for the above payments, is now vested in Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Felliscliffe. The annuities are paid half yearly to the master of the school, out of which he retains £.12 a-year for his salary, and divides the sum of £.16 yearly among the four alms-people.

The cottages require the window frames to be mended, but with this exception the school and hospital buildings are in good repair.

The alms-people are selected, when vacancies occur, from amongst the oldest and poorest inhabitants of Leathley, by the churchwardens and principal parishioners, to whom the nomination is left by Mr. Fawkes, who is the proprietor of nearly the whole of the land in the parish. The number of children educated at the school varies considerably. In summer but few of the children attend, the greater part of them being employed with their parents in harvest work, but in winter there are generally from 50 to 60 boys and girls in the school.

All children from the township of Leathley are admitted, on application to the master, between the ages of five and fifteen, and are instructed gratuitously in reading, writing, English grammar, and the church catechism. They go to church on Sundays, attended by the master. The master is permitted to take other children from the neighbourhood, whose education he is paid for; and, at the time of our examination, he had seven scholars of this description.

It seems desirable, that the property mentioned in the deed of 1769 should be conveyed and surrendered to new trustees, especially as a fund is provided by that deed for the expense of such conveyance.

LEATHLEY.

BENEFACTIONS FOR THE POOR. [See page 4.]

Leathley.
 —
 Benefactions
 for the Poor.

There is a sum of £4. 10*s.* a-year, paid by *Walter Fawkes*, esquire, of Farnley Hall, for the use of the poor in this parish.

At the time of our inquiry, we were unable to ascertain whether this was paid as a rent charge upon lands belonging to Mr. Fawkes, or was the interest of money bequeathed to the poor, for the payment of which Mr. Fawkes had become responsible.

A letter has since been received from the agent of Mr. Fawkes, stating, that the copy of a bond had been found, dated 25th May 1768, from James Maude, esq. of Leathley, to John Moises and John Fairburn, the obligees therein named, for securing the payment of the sum of £113. 4*s.* 7*d.* with interest, after the rate of four per cent per annum, a copy of which document was transmitted to the commissioners.

The copy of the bond bears a memorandum endorsed, whereby the obligees agree to stand possessed of and interested in the said sum of £113. 4*s.* 7*d.* to apply and dispose of the interest thereof for the use and benefit of the poor of Leathley township, in the same manner as the interest arising upon a sum of £78. 7*s.* 1*d.* had before been applied.

It is not known when or by whom this sum of £78. 7*s.* 1*d.* was first given to the use of the poor; but from a statement annexed in the copy of the bond, it appears that that sum had belonged to the poor of Leathley in the year 1737, and was at that time deposited in the hands of Henry Hitch, esq. of Leathley, who, for 31 years afterwards, paid no interest thereon, so that in the year 1768, after his decease, there was found to be due and owing from his estate for interest the sum of £96. 7*s.* 6*d.* subject however to a set-off for the rent of four cottages, occupied as poor houses during the same period of time, which, after the rate of 10*s.* per annum for each cottage, amounted to £62, and by which the total sum due for principal and interest from Mr. Hitch was reduced to £113. 4*s.* 7*d.*

This sum was afterwards paid by Mrs. Anne Hitch, the executrix of the said Henry Hitch, to James Maude, esq. as appeared by a copy of his receipt annexed to the copy of the bond, and bearing even date therewith. The original bond is stated to have been lodged in the hands of one Fryers, who removed long since from the neighbourhood, and it is not known what afterwards became of him.

Mr. Fawkes is the owner of land in Leathley, that formerly belonged to Mr. Maude, and the above annual sum of £4. 10*s.* has been paid for the last 30 years by his father and himself, as the proprietors of that land. It did not appear by what agreement the payment of this interest had been transferred from Mr. Maude to Mr. Fawkes's family, but the present Mr. Fawkes considers himself liable to it, and is ready to give any security that may be thought necessary to preserve it. The money is at present distributed by one of the overseers of the poor of Leathley amongst poor people in the parish, and usually to such as receive no relief from the rates, in sums of from 2*s.* to 10*s.* A list is kept of the persons to whom the money is given, which is produced in vestry when the overseers pass their accounts.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-1875. Leathley.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or purposes to which the Income is applicable.			
	Real Estate.	Personalty.					Education.	Support of Alms- houses, their Inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribu- tion of Money.	
	Rentscharge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.							
LEATHLEY.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Hitch - - -	30 0 0	—	—	—	30 0 0	30 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	—	
Unknown - . -	—	C.	117 19 0	3 10 9	3 10 9	4 10 0	—	—	3 10 9	
					33 10 9	34 10 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	3 10 9	

NOTE.—C. = Consols.

There is no reference to this Parish either in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, or in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities. Digest, 1891.
Register of
Unreported
Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held at the schoolroom in Leathley. There were present the Rev. H. Canham, Rector of Leathley; Mr. Dacre, solicitor to Mr. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, and clerk to the Hitch Charity; Mr. Palliser, estate agent for Mr. Fawkes; Mr. Spurr, Mr. Mawson, churchwarden of Leathley; and several inhabitants. IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

The population of the parish according to the Census of 1891 was as follows:—

Township of Leathley	-	-	-	-	141
„ Castley	-	-	-	-	67
					208

Census,
1891.

Miss Anne Hitch's Charity. (See page 1.)

The beneficial interest of the messuage and 20 acres, which are copyhold of the Crown manor of Knaresborough, was in the year 1878 in Messrs. Thomas and John William Ellis, the descendants of the Thomas Ellis mentioned in the Report of 1820. In that year Messrs. Ellis refused to pay the rentcharge due to the Charity on the ground that there was no schoolmaster to receive the money, the last schoolmaster having resigned in April 1877. This difficulty seems to have been surmounted, and since the subsequent appointment of a schoolmaster the rentcharge has been regularly paid.

The beneficial interest in the copyholds is now in Mr. Harper and Mr. Bramley, the executors of the survivor of the Messrs. Ellis. They are in possession and farm the estate.

By an arrangement made in 1878 between Mr. Harper and Mr. Bramley, each pays half of the rentcharge of 30*l.* half-yearly to Mr. Dacre, solicitor, Otley, clerk of the charity, who pays 4*l.* annually at his office in Otley, to each of the aged poor living in the almshouses. The balance of the 30*l.* he pays to Mr. Ayscough Fawkes of Farnley Hall, who retains 2*l.* for repairs and pays 12*l.* to the schoolmistress.

The acting trustees are the Rector of Leathley, the Rector of Adel, and Mr. Ayscough Fawkes, the last as the representative of Walter Fawkes the last surviving trustee appointed by the surrender of 1791. No new trustees have been appointed since that date.

The sum of 2*l.* is insufficient for the necessary yearly repairs, and Mr. Fawkes supplies out of his own pocket the balance required. No one else contributes to this charity. The house of the schoolmistress has been recently put into thorough repair, and drains for that and the almshouses were laid down in 1892. One of the old women complained that they were choked up after three months, but it appeared that this was due to want of proper flushing by the inmates of the almshouses. Outside repairs to all the almshouses are very necessary, and a considerable sum of money will have to be expended before the sanitary inspector will be satisfied or the inmates properly protected from draughts in the winter. The funds of the Charity do not permit of the required expenditure.

The buildings erected by Miss Anne Hitch in 1769 are still practically in their original condition. The centre and largest part of the building is the residence of

Leathley.
—
Anne Hitch's
Charity—
continued.

Mrs. Hughes, the schoolmistress, and consists of a large sitting-room, which formerly opened directly into the open air, but has recently been provided with a porch inside the room, a kitchen, scullery, &c. on the ground floor, and on the first floor two large bedrooms. The rest of the building consists of two wings, each containing two almshouses. Each house has a large sitting-room, a small bedroom, and a larder, all internally in good condition. These are of one storey only. The coalholes and offices are in the yard at the back.

The Alms-
houses.

(a.) *The Almshouses* are occupied by aged poor women chosen by the Rector of Leathley from among ancient residents in Leathley and Castley townships, and care is taken to choose only natives of the parish. According to the original trusts the duty of supplying vacancies rests with the majority of the trustees, but in practice it is left to the rector.

All the present occupants have been appointed within the past 14 years. Two of them have their husbands living with them, both being past work. The remaining two women are widows, one of them being 96 years of age.

The buildings were insured in 1888 for 300*l.* with the Church of England Life and Fire Institution, in the name of the Rev. H. Canham, the rector, who pays the premiums and is reimbursed by Mr. Fawkes.

The School.

(b.) *The School*.—There does not seem to have been any change in the management of the school until quite recently. Until Mr. Mitchell ceased to be the schoolmaster, either in 1871 or soon after, the school was held in the large sitting-room in the schoolmaster's house, but since then the old tithe barn belonging to the Rectory has been appropriated and fitted as the school building, and is kept in repair at the expense of Mr. Fawkes. No books or papers seem to have been kept relating to the management of the school, and it is impossible to ascertain actual dates.

For several years before 1891 Mr. Arthur Shepherd was schoolmaster, and in that year Mr. Thomas Broadwell succeeded him. About July 1892 the trustees resolved that, in view of the smallness of the master's salary and the consequent difficulty in finding a satisfactory man to do the work, a woman should be appointed to the post, and the present schoolmistress, Mrs. Hughes, was then appointed.

The average attendance is 12, and this includes boys and girls, whose ages range from 4 to 14. The school hours are from 9 to 12 noon, and from 1 to 4 p.m., the half-hour from 11.30 to 12 being devoted to religious instruction of a general description. The majority of the children are of parents belonging to the Church of England, but no denominational distinction is made, nor any effort to take the children to church. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the original deed, with the addition of drawing. The school is inspected annually by the Education Department, the last report being dated the 7th July 1893. From that report it appears that the net grant was 34*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* for the preceding year. The result of the inspection was fairly satisfactory. There is no other Public Elementary School in the parish.

Benefactions for the Poor.

Benefac-
tions for
the Poor.

At some time subsequent to 1820 the capital sum of 113*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* seems to have come into the hands of Mr. Fawkes of Farnley Hall. An Order of the Charity Commissioners was made on the 15th June 1858 for the payment by Mr. Francis Hawksworth Fawkes of the above sum to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be invested by them in consolidated Three per cent. Annuities. On the 29th June an Order was made transferring to the Official Trustees 117*l.* 19*s.* Consols, which had been purchased with the said sum of 113*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

On the 28th January 1859, an application was made to the Charity Commissioners, signed by two inhabitants, setting forth that the rector and churchwardens and overseers had been in the habit of distributing two-thirds of the interest on the capital sum to the poor of Leathley township, and one-third to the poor of Castley township, but that there were no proper trustees, and they prayed the appointment of trustees. On the 7th of June a certificate was given by the Charity Commissioners authorizing an application to the County Court for the appointment of new trustees, and in accordance with this certificate the County Court Judge at Otley on the 15th August appointed the rector and churchwarden trustees.

The present rector, the Rev. H. Canham, who has been eight years in the parish, stated that he had no knowledge of this Order, and that he had never had anything to do with the administration of the dole. Mr. William Mawson, the present churchwarden, receives the dividends, amounting to 16s. 2d. quarterly, from the manager of the Yorkshire Bank at Otley, and divides them equally among the inmates of the almshouses twice a year.

Leathley.
 ———
 Benefactions
 for the Poor
 —continued.

Mr. William Rhodes, mentioned below, stated that he had frequently held the office of overseer for Castley, and that that township had never had the benefit of this dole.

TOWNSHIP OF CASTLEY.

Castley Poor's Money.

A field in Castley township called Waterhouse Garth is stated in the Castley rate book to be owned by the overseer of the poor (at present Mr. George Newby) and to be in the occupation of William Rhodes, at a rent of 3l. The field is of the area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is water-meadow. The tenant holds from year to year, and pays the rent to Mr. Newby once a year, who divides it between two old people. Formerly, Mr. Rhodes stated, there used to be seven or eight recipients, but the population of the township of Castley is only about 70. and there are no more poor people to whom to pay the money. There is no evidence to show how this land came into the possession of the overseer, nor how it was appropriated to the use of the poor.

Castley
 Poor's
 Money.

October 17th, 1893.

G. W. WALLACE,
 Assistant Commissioner.

Tabular Summary.

NOTE.—Payments shown under "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of The letters O.T. indicate that the stock is held

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. — Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.					Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.			Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.		Dividends and Interest.	
Leathley.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hitch - - -	—	—	30 0 0	—		—	—	—		—	30 0 0
Benefactions for the Poor -	—	—	—	C.	117 19 0	O.T.	—	—		3 4 8	3 4 8
											33 4 8
<i>Township of Castley.</i>											
Castley Poor's Money - -	1 2 0	3 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0

SUMMARY.

Leathley.
Tabular
Summary.

management. The Table shows the mode in which the Income would be applicable if received in full. C.=New Consols.
by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
12 0 0	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4 8	—	—	
12 0 0	—	—	—	18 0 0	—	3 4 8	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING of YORK).

PARISH OF LEATHLEY.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894 ;—*for*,

RETURN “ comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County; or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of MARR.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

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90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of MARR.

Marr.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 20th of July 1893.

I.

Date of Inquiry.

II.

Report of 1827.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 623). This Report is herein-after referred to as "the Report of 1827."

PARISH OF MARR.

Marr.

LEWIS'S CHARITY.

Lewis's Charity.

Jane Lewis, by will, 6th February 1666, gave 200*l.*, to be laid out in lands, of the yearly value of 10*l.*, the rents thereof to be applied in putting out poor children of inhabitants of Marr apprentices to some trade, to be elected and appointed by the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the said town; and in case there were not so great a necessity in any year for putting forth such apprentices, then to be employed for the relief of the poor inhabitants of the said town, and what could be conveniently spared, to be reserved for the increase of a stock for the said poor.

The legacy was laid out in the purchase of a rent-charge of 10*l.* a year, issuing out of lands at Heck, in the parish of Snaith, the property of Thomas Gibson, esquire, which is paid by the occupier of the land, and duly applied by the parish officers in apprenticing poor children, and when not required for that purpose, in purchasing blankets and warm clothing, which are distributed among poor persons of Marr.

CARTWRIGHT'S ALIAS VICARS'S DOLE.

The yearly sum of 13*s.* 4*d.* is paid in respect of this charity, of which an account is given in the 17th printed Report, to a poor widow of Marr.

Cartwright's alias Vicars's Dole.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest of Endowed Charities, 1873-5 :—

III. Digest, 1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total gross Income.	Total former Income.	Objects of Foundation or purposes to which the Income is applicable.		Observations.								
	Real Estate.					Support of Almshouses, their Inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribution of Money.									
	Rents-charge and fixed annual Payments.															
<i>Marr.</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.							
Lewis - - -	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	Trusts, "Apprenticing."						
Cartwright - -	—			—			0	13	4	—	See General Charities for this County.					
				10	0	0	10	0	0	0	13	4	10	0	0	

There is no reference to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Parish School-room. About a dozen persons were present, among whom were the Reverend William Bickerstaff, M.A., Vicar of Marr, Messrs. Ingham, senior and junior, and Mr. Harrison, Overseer of the Poor.

IV. Report of Assistant Commissioner. Census of 1891.

The population of the ancient parish and township of Marr, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 165.

Jane Lewis's Charity.

This Charity still consists of a rentcharge of 10*l.* on land at Heck (incorrectly called Heek in the Report of 1827), in the Parish of Hensall, near Snaith. The original deed by which the rentcharge was conveyed was not produced, and it is not known in whose

Jane Lewis's Charity.

Marr.

custody it is, or whether it exists at all. In a book produced by the Vicar, however, is a copy of a deed dated the 6th February, 25 Charles II., in which the deed of conveyance is recited as having been made on the 14th October, 24 Charles II., between Charles Richard of Heck of the one part, and Richard Kaye (executor of Jane Lewis) of the other part, and an approval and ratification of the purchase by the Vicar and Churchwardens is witnessed.

The land on which the 10*l.* is charged is now in the occupation of Mr. Frederick England, whose family have held it as tenants for a great many years, nearly 50 in the recollection of the elder Mr. Ingham, who was present at the Inquiry. Mr. Frederick England holds under the trustees of the late Mr. H. A. Spedding, of Mirehouse, near Keswick, of which estate I was informed that his widow, Lady Jane Spedding, is now in occupation as tenant for life.

The rentcharge appears to be always paid by the tenant, and has never, so far as is known, been withheld or disputed. The Vicar produced records, partly in the account book referred to, and partly in loose leaves which formed part of an earlier book, of the payment of the charge and the particulars of its distribution since the year 1731.

No one present had any personal knowledge of the extent or nature of the land out of which the rentcharge issues, nor could say whether Mr. England held under lease, or whether the charge is reserved by any deed or writing. Mr. England, when recently applied to by the Vicar, refused to give any information on these points. The Vicar expressed an intention of shortly going over to see the land himself. Mr. England pays the money to the Vicar by cheque. No banking account is kept for the Charity.

The administration is carried out by the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Overseers, and is the subject of careful consideration and discussion by them. There is no apprenticing now in the village and the whole amount is distributed in money payments, usually among about 10 persons, but sometimes as many as 15 or 20. During the last few years the sums given to the recipients have varied from 10*s.* to 2*l.*, though it is not often that more than 30*s.* is given to any person. Formerly smaller sums, ranging from 3*s.* and 4*s.*, were given. The distribution is made soon after Christmas by way of New Year's gifts. A list of the recipients is kept, and the same persons often receive the dole from year to year, but each case is considered afresh every year, and each recipient re-elected. The Trustees are guided by such considerations as number of family, amount of earnings, illness, temporary or permanent incapacitation for work, and also by general circumstances, as whether a person is living alone or is partly supported by others.

There are very few poor people in the village, and very little out-door relief is given; and for this reason the receipt of relief is not considered a disqualification for the dole, but rather, as affording evidence of poverty, a reason for giving it. No preferences are made on sectarian grounds. A list, either printed or written, of the persons appointed to receive the benefit, with the amounts given to each, is put up every year on the church door for general inspection.

Cartwright's or Vicars's Charity ; Mann's Augmentation.

Cartwright's
Charity, with
Mann's Aug-
mentation.

For a full account of these Charities, see the Report on the Parish of Brodsworth.

The yearly payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* referred to in the Report of 1827 was increased to 1*l.* in 1870 by the gift of the late Mr. Mann, but since the reduction of interest on Consols, in which the endowment of the latter Charity is invested, the amount has been only 19*s.* 6*d.*, which is paid by the Vicar of Brodsworth in two half yearly instalments of 9*s.* 9*d.* on the days and in the manner prescribed by the will of the founder.

The present recipient in this Parish is Mrs. Cass, a widow, who, as is customary in the case of this dole, will continue to receive it during her life, subject to good behaviour and to continued residence in the parish. She is not thereby precluded from receiving other doles, and is on the list for Lewis's Charity. On her death a successor will be nominated by the Vicar. Widows are usually appointed. As Brodsworth is an adjoining Parish and the village is not far away, the recipient can, unless very infirm, go twice a year in person to receive it in the manner prescribed by the will.

24 July 1893.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR SUMMARY.

Marr.
—
Tabular
Summary.

TABULAR

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Marr.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- tices and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 10 - -	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	- 19 6	—	—	Original trusts for apprenticing or poor.
—	—	—	—	—	—	10 19 6	—	—	See General Charities for this County.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF MARR.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

[*Under 1 oz. Price 1d.*]

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“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of MARTON-IN-CRAVEN.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of MARTON-IN-CRAVEN.

Marton-in-Craven.
I.
Date of Inquiry.
II.
Report of 1829.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 29th May 1894.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this parish, dated 31st January 1829, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 91, to inquire concerning Charities in England for the education of the poor, and the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 81, amending and extending the first-mentioned Act, and the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58, continuing the said Acts (Vol. 21, p. 611). This Report is herein-after referred to as the Report of 1829.

PARISH OF CHURCH MARTON.

THE SCHOOL.

Church Marton.
The School.

Frances Green, by Deed, dated in 1755, (. . .) of which, however, we have not been able to meet with the original, or any copy, appropriated a piece of land in Marton, containing 9A. 0R. 19P., or thereabouts, and a beastgate on Hayfield, for the teaching of poor children in Marton; and the Rev. *Reginald Heber*, by his Will dated the 19th January 1799, directed 30*l.*, which had been given by his aunt *Rebecca Heber*, to be paid to trustees, of which the owner of the ancient estates of the Hebers at Marton, should be one, in trust, to pay the interest thereof to a master of a school at Marton for teaching to read four poor boys or girls of Marton, to be nominated by the trustees; and he further directed the sum of 26*l.*, formerly given by — *Stowell*, and others, to be vested in the same trustees, for the teaching of four more poor boys of Marton, to be nominated by the resident rector of the parish.

The property settled by *Frances Green* was let at the time of this Inquiry to *Thomas Croft*, as yearly tenant, at 22*l.* 10*s.* a year, but was worth probably nearly 30*l.* a year; and the sums mentioned in the will of the Rev. *Reginald Heber*, amounting to 56*l.*, were in the hands of *Henry Alcock*, esq. of *Shipton*, at interest of 2*l.* 8*s.* a year; and we found that the rent and the interest of the money were paid to a schoolmaster, who instructed all the poor children of Marton who applied for admission to the school, reading being taught without any charge, and writing, on payment of a small quarterage. The average number of such scholars was about 24, and there were others attending the school who were instructed at the charge of their friends.

The master was appointed by *R. Heber*, esquire, with the concurrence of the inhabitants, and the school was kept in a building belonging to and repaired at the expense of the parish.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-5:—

III.
General Digest,
1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Total former Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.				
	Personalty.				Education.				
	Stock.	Dividends and Interest.							
MARTON, CHURCH.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
School - - - C	1,109	8	9	33	5	6	33	5	6

Supplementary Digest.
Register of Unreported Charities.
Census Returns, 1891.

There is no mention of this parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

The population of Marton, according to the Census Returns of 1891, was 270.

IV.
Assistant Commissioner's Report.

IV. The Inquiry was held at the Village Institute, West Marton, there being present, among others, the Rev. *Richard Thorman*, Rector of Marton, the Rev. *Laurence Burke Morris*, Rector of *Thornton*, Messrs. *Thomas Varley* and *Richard Harrison*, trustees of the School, the former a churchwarden; and Messrs. *W. Hargraves* and *W. E. Shuttleworth*.

Marton-in-
Craven.

The School, otherwise known as The Endowed School of Martons Both.

The School.

By Indenture of Lease and Release dated 30th and 31st July 1753, and duly enrolled the 30th October following, *Frances Greene* granted to William Drake, Richard Heber, and Henry Curre a cottage in Marton then used as a schoolhouse, a messuage called the Coate, and closes called the East Carr, the West Carr, Middle Meadow, Leyfield, Wilkinson Ing, and the Pasture Close, containing together 12 acres; and four pieces of ground* in the common field called Hayfield, upon trust to permit the said cottage to be for ever after used as a schoolhouse wherein should be taught freely for ever the children of such poor inhabitants of the parish of Marton as should not be able to pay for the learning of their children, in the English language, vulgar arithmetic, and the rudiments of the Latin tongue, and grammar, and upon trust to receive the rents and profits of the said other hereditaments and pay the same to a schoolmaster as aforesaid, who should teach the subjects aforesaid and take the children to church, look after their morals, and teach them the principles of the Church of England; and provision was made for the removal and appointment of the schoolmaster by the trustees, and failing them by the rector of Thornton for the time being; and for the appointment by the surviving trustee of two new trustees to whom, together with himself, he should convey the said hereditaments, and if he should fail so to appoint within 60 days, then the rector of Thornton was to appoint new trustees; and it was provided that the lord of the manor of Marton, being a male sole seised thereof, and of full age, should be made a trustee upon an election, and that the other trustees should be substantial inhabitants of the parish of Marton.

The Rev. Reginald Heber, by his will dated 19th January 1799, directed his trustees 12 months after his death to pay to Richard Heber, Esq., two sums of 30*l.* and 26*l.* to be by him invested in trustees of his own choice upon trust that they should pay the interest of the said sum of 30*l.* (being *Rebecca Heber's Charity*†) to the master of the school at Marton aforesaid for teaching to read four poor boys or girls belonging to Marton aforesaid, to be nominated by such trustees on Christmas Day annually, and that they should pay the interest of the said sum of 26*l.* (being *Stowell's Charity*‡) to the said schoolmaster for teaching to read four poor boys of and belonging to Marton aforesaid, to be nominated annually on Christmas Day by the resident rector of Marton, or in his absence or default by his curate.

Richard Heber, who was lord of the manor of Marton, never made any appointment of such trustees, and the sums of 30*l.* and 26*l.* remained in the hands of William Alcock, the acting executor under the will of Richard Heber, and afterwards in the hands of Henry Alcock, executor and a residuary legatee of William Alcock, who in the year 1854 alleged that he and William Alcock had nevertheless each paid interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. in accordance with the trusts of the will of Reginald Heber, although the schoolmaster denied having received more than 2*l.* yearly.

No new trustees had ever been appointed of the school estate. The direction as to the appointment of the lord of the manor upon an election had always been interpreted to mean that the lord of the manor, if of full age, should be *ex-officio* a trustee, and therefore, as there generally was a lord of the manor satisfying the condition, and the management was left to him and the rector, the want of properly appointed trustees was not noticed for many years. Upon the death of Richard Heber, which occurred in 1833, the manor and estates, together with the advowson of the church, were

* Probably the equivalent of the "Beastgate," mentioned in the Report of 1829, which description is copied from the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations of 1786.

† Given by her will in 1776. (Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations, 1786.)

‡ This is explained by the Parliamentary Returns of 1786 to have been made up of the following gifts:—

Nicholas Stowell, clerk, by his will in 1597 gave 20 <i>l.</i>	-	-	-	to the poor of
Francis Gledston, " 1655 "	5 <i>l.</i>	-	-	the Parish of
Ambrose Heber, " 1683 "	1 <i>l.</i>	-	-	Marton;

and it is stated that the money, producing 1*l.* 4*s.* yearly, had been and was applied for teaching poor children.

In the first volume of the Register of Thornton Parish there is a copy of Nicholas Stowell's will, extracted from the Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, where it is said to have been proved on the 22nd December 1601, the will itself being dated 23rd December 1597. By it, Nicholas Stowell, who describes himself as a clerk, "Parsonne of Blisland and Lanretho" gave and bequeathed to seven parishes that is to Blisland, Lanretho (Lanreath), Bodmin and East Lowe in Cornwall, Thornton, Skipton and Merton (Marton) in Craven in Yorkshire, seven score pounds equally to be divided and to be lent at the discretion of the parson or vicar and the churchwardens of each of the parishes to twenty, fifteen, or seven of the poorest householders in each parish freely, so that they gave surety to repay it every Good Friday, and so to continue from year to year for ever as "Stowelles Stoke" provided for the poor.

The extract is in a contemporary hand.

sold, in accordance with the directions of his will, by his sister, Mrs. Macaulay, and purchased in 1841 by Richard Henry Roundell, Esq., of Gledstone. Mr. R. H. Roundell never seems to have taken any active part in the management of the estate of the school or the school itself, which had since 1831 been practically under the sole control of the Rev. H. C. Wilson, of Eshton Hall, the rector of Marton, who did all repairs and furnishings required at his own cost, and Mr. Roundell's only recorded connection with the school was his approval of the appointment in 1843 by the rector of Charles Tunnicliffe as schoolmaster. Mr. Roundell was succeeded in 1851 as lord of the manor by his brother and heir-at-law, the Rev. Danson Richardson Roundell, who proceeded to exercise his supposed right to manage the school, and at the beginning of 1854 gave the schoolmaster notice to leave on the ground that he had been irregularly appointed. This led to the want of legal trustees being discovered, and on the 30th October 1854 an order of the Charity Commissioners was sealed authorising an application to the county court judge for the appointment of new trustees, and the settlement of the sums of 30*l.* and 26*l.* The application was accordingly made on the 17th November 1854 in the Yorkshire County Court, holden at Skipton, by the Rev. D. R. Roundell, the Rev. H. C. Wilson, the Rev. W. H. Hamilton, the Rev. L. S. Morris, and William Roundell.

Craven.
The
School—
continued.

By an order of the county court judge made thereon on the same day it was ordered (1) that the Rev. Danson Richardson Roundell, lord of the manor of Marton, the Rev. Henry Curren Wilson, rector of Marton, the Rev. William Henry Hamilton, curate of Marton, the Rev. Laurence Stuart Morris, rector of Thornton, and William Roundell, of Marton, should be trustees for the management of the Charity and the estates and property thereof, subject to the trusts and with the powers declared and contained in the Indenture of 31st July 1753; (2) that Henry Alcock should on or before the 17th January 1855 pay the two sums of 30*l.* and 26*l.* with interest at 4 per cent. from the 4th May preceding to one of such new trustees, to be by them invested in 3*l.* per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities in the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds; and (3) that the schoolhouse and real estate belonging to the Charity should vest in the Treasurer of Public Charities (afterwards the Official Trustee of Charity Lands). This order was approved by the Charity Commissioners by an order sealed 6th January 1855.

On the 17th January 1855 an Order of the Board was sealed authorising the trustees to apply to the county court for an order establishing a Scheme certified by the Commissioners for the management of the school.

On the same day the trustees gave formal notice to Mr. Tunnicliffe terminating his engagement as master of the school.

By an order of the County Court of Yorkshire holden at Skipton, sealed 26th January 1855, the following Scheme for the administration of the Charity was established :

County
Court
Scheme of
1855.

The full number of the trustees was raised to five, who should be resident within seven miles of Marton Church, and of whom the lord of the manor for the time being should *ex-officio* be one (cl. 1). On the reduction of the number of the trustees to three by death, resignation, refusal or incapability to act, non-attendance at meetings for two years, bankruptcy or insolvency, or non-residence within the prescribed limits, the survivors were to appoint fit and proper persons with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners; and when the number in whom the Charity estate should be vested should be reduced to two, and then only, the estate should be conveyed to the new trustees jointly with the survivors (cl. 3). This last part of cl. 3 was drafted under a misapprehension, and is meaningless, the county court order of 17th November 1854 having vested the real estate belonging to the Charity in the Treasurer of Public Charities (now the Official Trustee of Charity Lands), and ordered the transfer of the personal estate to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Various provisions follow, arising out of the same error, which do not require to be set out here, especially as there is no longer any real estate belonging to the Charity except the School building and playground.

After certain management clauses the Scheme proceeded to prescribe as the subjects of instruction the principles of the Christian religion, history, geography, arithmetic, reading and writing, so as to give the children a sound, moral, religious, and liberal education; the plan of work to be approved by the Trustees (cl. 9). Provision was made for the reading of prayers and instruction in the Holy Scriptures, subject to the exemption of children whose parents should object; and for the master accompanying the children to church and sitting with them there, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of 1753 (cl. 10).

Marton-in-
Craven.

The
School—
continued.

The appointment and dismissal of the master was vested in the trustees in accordance with the said deed. The master's salary was to be fixed by the trustees; he was to reside in Marton, and discharge his duties personally, and not to undertake any other employment without leave of the trustees; and he was forbidden to take boarders (cl. 11, 14).

The school was to be open to all the children of the parish between the ages of six and 16 years, who should pay weekly fees to be fixed by the trustees, except the children of those whom the trustees should consider poor inhabitants, who should be taught free up to the first class. There should be three classes, all open to children of farmers on payment of sixpence a week; but children of poor inhabitants should pay that fee only for the first class (cl. 15, 16).

Books, stationery, &c., were to be provided at the expense of the children (cl. 17).

The school is still conducted subject to this Scheme, save in so far as its provisions are inconsistent with the Elementary Education Acts.

It was stated at the Inquiry that about this time the Rev. D. R. Roundell built at his own expense a new school at a distance of a few yards from the former one, on a piece of land containing about a rood, which he gave in exchange for the former site and building; and that he thereupon pulled down the old building. No legal assurance of the new site was made, so far as I could ascertain, and the legal estate in it and the schoolhouse is neither in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands nor in the trustees of the school.

To the sums of 30*l.* and 26*l.* ordered, as above stated, to be invested in Consols in the name of the Official Trustees, the Rev. D. R. Roundell added 44*l.* as a voluntary donation so as to bring the sum up to 100*l.*, and on the 16th February 1855 the Board issued its certificate authorising the trustees to apply to the county court for an order for the investment of the additional sum. The county court judge made the required order on the 23rd February 1855, which order was approved by the Board by an order sealed the 30th March following.

The total sum of 100*l.* was invested on the 1st March 1855 in the purchase in the name of the Official Trustees of the sum of 109*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Consols.

By an order of the Board, sealed 9th August 1859, the trustees were authorised to sell to the Rev. D. R. Roundell, for 1,000*l.* Consols, a piece of pasture land containing 20*A.* 3*R.* 4*P.* or thereabouts, in the parish of Marton, and forming part of the trust estate belonging to the Charity; the said sum of Consols to be transferred into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and held by them in trust until the same should be converted and re-invested under the order or direction of a competent court or of the Board in the purchase of land or other real estate, in trust for the Charity. Pursuant to the order, by an Indenture dated 27th October 1859, the trustees, together with the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, released to William Elliott Oliver the whole of the school estate, containing 20*A.* 3*R.* 4*P.* of pasture, let to a yearly tenant at the rent of 21*l.*, excepting only the school building and its appurtenances; the sum of 1,000*l.* Consols having on the 25th October 1859 been transferred to the Official Trustees pursuant to an order of the Board sealed the 13th October 1859.

The subjects of instruction in the school previous to the Scheme were the same as those prescribed thereby. In 1854 there were 35 children on the books, including 24 free scholars, 26 being boys and 9 girls.

Upon the establishment of the Scheme Charles Wood was appointed master, and continued in the post until Christmas 1866, when he resigned. Mr. Wood was neither a graduate nor certificated. In 1866 the total amount of the school fees was 10*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Persons present at the Inquiry who recollected the school at that date stated that the weekly fee was only 2*d.* or 3*d.*, and that these fees were paid by all the children of farmers, tradesmen, and craftsmen, but that they were only exacted of labourers' children when they got to the "rule of three." Mr. Wood was succeeded by Elijah Newsham, and in his first year there were 21 boys and 15 girls under instruction. In the following year there were only 32 children on the books, of whom 11 were under six years of age; the population of the parish was steadily diminishing, and the endowment was not sufficient to attract a good master. The trustees accordingly applied for permission to appoint a mistress, which was granted by an Order of the Board sealed 31st January 1868. Miss Emma Buckle was then appointed, and the school has ever since been under a mistress. The present mistress is Mrs. Mary Ann Leach.

The school became a public elementary school in 1872, in which year it had an average attendance of 20, and a grant of 10*l.* 15*s.* Last year the average attendance was 15 boys and 19 girls, and the grant was 36*l.* 9*s.*, including a grant of 10*l.* under

Art. 104. The school is now entirely free, having accepted the fee grant under the Elementary Education Act, 1891. Marton-in-Craven.

The trustees pay the dividends on the 1,109*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* Consols, amounting to 30*l.* 10*s.* yearly, to Mrs. Leach, as part of her salary. The School—
continued.

New trustees have been appointed from time to time by resolution of the survivors, the last appointment having been on the 9th June 1892, when Mrs. Roundell, the Rev. C. W. Hamilton, rector of Broughton, and the Rev. L. B. Morris, rector of Thornton (the Rev. W. H. Hamilton and Judge Ingham having ceased to reside in the prescribed limits), appointed by resolution Thomas Varley and Richard Harrison.

Mrs. Roundell was appointed a trustee upon the death of her husband, Mr. William Roundell, in 1882, he having been lord of the manor, and therefore a trustee; and it was designedly to fill his place that she was appointed. Mrs. Roundell, however, was never lady of the manor, the legal estate having been in trustees from her husband's death until the majority of her son, which occurred last year. Mr. Richard Foulis Roundell, the son, is now sole seised, and therefore must be elected upon the next vacancy, but it is submitted that as lord of the manor he has no official position in regard to the school until such a vacancy and election, although the Scheme of 1855 makes him a trustee *ex-officio*.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

June 18, 1894.

Marton-in-Craven.
Tabular
Summary.

Note.—The letters "O.T." signify that the Stock is held by "The

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personality.	Dividends and Interest.			
Marton-in-Craven.	A. B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
School	Site and Buildings.	—	—	C.	1,109 8 9	OT.	—	—	30 10 0

SUMMARY.

Marton-in-Craven.

Tabular Summary.

Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." C. = New Consols.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
30 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by County Court Scheme 26th January 1855.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF MARTON-IN-CRAVEN.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and
“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of MEXBOROUGH.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of MEXBOROUGH.

Mexborough.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 16th of June 1893.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1827.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III, c. 91, and 59 George III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 George IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 624). This Report is herein-after referred to as "the Report of 1827."

PARISH OF MEXBOROUGH.

Mexborough.

THE HOSPITAL HOUSES.

The Hospital
Houses.

There are six small tenements in Mexborough, occupied by poor widows, which are supposed to have been founded about the year 1728, by persons named Horne and Calverley, and endowed with a rent-charge of 5*l.* a year, paid out of an estate in Mexborough, belonging to Richard Fountayne Wilson, esquire.

The six almswomen are chosen by those who act as trustees of the charity, namely, the minister of the parish, and the owner or occupier of a farm in Mexborough, formerly belonging to the family of Horne, and now the property of Samuel Carnley Hurst, esquire. There being no other fund for repairs, it has been necessary to apply the whole of the annuity since 1824, in rebuilding a wall on the almshouse premises, excepting 1*l.* 15*s.*, which remains in hand, to be applied for the almspeople.

CARTWRIGHT'S ALIAS VICARS'S DOLE.

A pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year is paid under this charity, to a poor widow of Mexborough.

Cartwright's
alias Vicars's
Dole.

BELTON'S GIFT.

The sum of 10*l.* appears to have been given formerly by the Rev. — Belton, to the poor of Mexborough, but no account can be given of the fund, and it is unknown what became of it.

Belton's Gift.

III. The following are extracts containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-5, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-5.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Total former Income.†	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.	—
		Support of Almshouses, their Inmates, and Pensioners.	
MEXBOROUGH.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
*Almshouses - -	5 0 0	—	Rent-charge of 5 <i>l.</i> not now paid.
Cartwright - -	—	0 13 4	See General Charities for this county.

* Denotes the possession of property unproductive of income, so far as yet known to the Commissioners.
† This refers to the income mentioned in the Report of 1827.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.	Observations.
	Real Estate.	
	Acreage of Lands.	
MEXBOROUGH.	A. R. P.	
Poor's Allotment - -	3 0 0	Award, 1861. Subject to rentcharge of 3 <i>l.</i>

Supple-
mentary
Digest, 1891.

Mexborough. There is a reference to this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is given below, under the head of the Poor's Allotment.

IV. Report of Assistant Commissioner. The Inquiry was held in the Market Hall, and was well attended. There were present the Rev. H. Ellershaw, vicar of Mexborough; the Rev. G. E. Park, curate; Mr. J. H. Watson, C.C., member of the Mexborough Local Board; Dr. Twigg, churchwarden; Mr. Joel Kirby, a former churchwarden, and an old resident in the town; Messrs. Abraham Lee and George Crossland, overseers; Mr. G. White, local agent to Mr. Montagu, and others.

Census of 1891. The ancient parish of Mexborough comprises the townships of Mexborough and Denaby. The population of these townships respectively, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 7,734 and 1,708. The ecclesiastical parish is identical in extent with the ancient parish.

The Hospital Houses (see page 1).

The Hospital Houses. No deeds are known to be in existence relating to this Charity. It is commonly supposed that the almshouses were built by Sir William Horne, who died in 1679, and by whom almshouses were founded at Wakefield.

William Calverley, by his will dated 25th April 1728, devised unto William Farrer, curate of the Parish Church of Mexborough, and Joseph Morton, of Mexborough aforesaid, and their heirs and assigns, an annuity or yearly rent of 5*l.*, to be issuing out of a messuage, farm, and tenement situate in Mexborough, and in the occupation of James Elam or his assigns, to be paid without any deduction at the Feast of Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishop in winter, with power of entry and distress in case of nonpayment. Upon trust that his said devisees, together with the owner for the time being of the estate of freehold of the said farm charged with the same annuity, should at all times after the testator's decease dispose of the same in the necessary and convenient repairing and upholding an hospital or almshouse in Mexborough aforesaid, theretofore built or reputed to be built by Mr. Horne, so often as there should be occasion, and should apply the residue of the annuity towards the maintenance of such poor, aged, or impotent persons of Mexborough aforesaid, if such there should be, and in case there should be no such poor of Mexborough, then to such place or places, town or towns as his said devisees, together with the owner of the freehold of the said farm for the time being, should appoint to inhabit in the said hospital during the time they should dwell therein. And the will contained directions for the appointment of new trustees upon the death of the said William Farrer or his ceasing to be curate of Mexborough, and upon the death of the said Joseph Morton.

The particulars of the above will have been taken from an old abstract of title produced by the overseers at the Inquiry. The abstract has the following note as to the will. "Appears to have been duly executed and attested, but does not appear to have been registered."

On reference to the Report of 1827, it will be observed that at that date the administration of the charity was in the hands of the incumbent of the parish and the owner of a farm, which it may be assumed with some probability was the farm referred to in William Calverley's will. At that time, however, the rentcharge was considered to be charged not upon the farm, whose owner acted as trustee, but upon a different estate, the property of Mr. Fountayne-Wilson, probably identical with the estate now held to be subject to the rentcharge, which is the property of Mr. Andrew Fountayne-Wilson Montagu, the successor in title of Mr. Richard Fountayne-Wilson, mentioned in the Report of 1827. The present vicar, who has held the benefice for about 32 years, said that his predecessor used to have the sole management and control of this Charity, to which he himself succeeded. The farm mentioned in the Report of 1827, the owner of which then acted as trustee jointly with the vicar, cannot now be identified with certainty.

The vicar stated that when he came to the parish he found that the rentcharge had not been paid for many years, though it was said that Mr. Montagu had spent considerable sums on the repair of the houses. Upon representations being made to him by the vicar, Mr. Montagu in 1865 paid arrears of the rentcharge amounting to 108*l.* He also voluntarily undertook to pay for the future 6*l.* instead of 5*l.* A sum of 18*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* was immediately expended on repairs. The increased rentcharge was regularly paid from 1865 to 1880 inclusive, and no further outlay was made until the latter year,

when the houses were in very bad repair, several of the roofs having fallen in, and an expenditure was incurred in putting new roofs on four of the houses, laying on water supply, &c., amounting to 111*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* There then remained, according to the vicar's statement, a balance of 74*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, which is arrived at in the following way:—

Mexborough.
The Hospital
Houses—
continued.

	£	s.	d.
Payment in 1865 (less amount expended on repairs) -	-	89	19 3
Sixteen years' payment of 6 <i>l.</i> rentcharge - - -	-	96	0 0
		185	19 3
Deduct amount expended on repairs (1880) - - -	-	111	17 6
	£74	1	9

The vicar has now in hand a sum of 129*l.* 6*s.*, which (as the rentcharge has not been paid since 1880) he accounted for as produced by the accumulations of interest on the 74*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, at 2½ per cent., the amount allowed by Messrs. Beckett's Bank, where the money has always remained in the name of the vicar on current account. As, however, the above sum would not have amounted, at compound interest since 1880, to more than about 100*l.*, it is reasonable to suppose that the accounts have not been very strictly kept, and that the vicar's calculations are based partly on guess-work. It is probable that interest accumulated during part, at all events, of the period between 1865 and 1880, for which period the vicar's statement makes no allowance for interest, although the money was not being employed, and ought to have been invested or placed on deposit during the whole time.

The payment of the rentcharge has not been applied for since 1880, according to the statement of the vicar, because negotiations had been set on foot, as hereafter mentioned, for the exchange of the old almshouses for others which Mr. Montagu had built. Mr. Ellershaw, however, expressed his entire confidence that Mr. Montagu would, when applied to, continue the payment and account for all arrears since 1880. Mr. G. White, the only representative of Mr. Montagu at the Inquiry, was unfortunately not in a position to speak as to his views and intentions with regard to the charge, and therefore, as the existing state of affairs appeared far from satisfactory, I wrote to Mr. Cundy, of Hall Orchards, Wetherby, Estate agent to Mr. Montagu, asking for corroboration of the vicar's statements, who has replied that he is not at present in a position to give me any definite information on the subject.

In December 1876 correspondence was opened with the Charity Commissioners with reference to a proposed exchange of the old houses and site for six new houses which had been built by Mr. Montagu at no great distance from the old ones. The Charity Commissioners suggested that the exchange should be effected through the Inclosure Commissioners, and the correspondence was not continued. At the Inquiry it was said that the exchange had never been carried out. Both parties, however, seem still to desire it, and it is difficult to understand why the matter has never been pushed forward and definite terms proposed. Mr. Watson, speaking on behalf of the Local Board, said that they were anxious that the exchange should be carried out, as certain street improvements were in contemplation at that end of the town, to be carried out by the Local Board and Mr. Montagu jointly, and it was essential for this scheme that the old houses should be pulled down. There can be no question that the new houses are in every way better than the old. On the other hand, Mr. Waddington, a parishioner, said that there was a certain clique in the town who had opposed the exchange on the ground that the site of the old houses was more valuable than that of the new, and that Mr. Montagu would get the best of the bargain. No person present at the Inquiry advocated that view. It is probably true that the old site, being nearer to the centre of the town, is the more valuable, but the question of relative value and the terms of the exchange generally would, of course, have to be settled by agreement before any definite proposal were again laid before the Commissioners.

The old houses are now in a very bad condition, and by the general admission of all who were present at the Inquiry, are not worth the expense of repairing again, and had better be pulled down.

The six houses are in a continuous row facing the road; each contains a room on the ground floor, and a bedroom above. The ground slopes upwards behind them, the

Mexborough.
The Hospital
Houses—
continued.

soil of the field at the back coming considerably higher than the level of the floor, and the houses are cold and damp even in summer. There is a common ashpit at one end, and the sanitary arrangements are quite inadequate.

The inmates are all elderly widows. They are selected by the vicar alone, who is guided by his knowledge of the parish, and does not invite applications. The choice is not subject to any restrictions or conditions. The inmates have received no payment from the endowment for many years, as the accumulations of the charge have been kept untouched pending the settlement of the question of exchange.

The houses built by Mr. Montagu, which are now occupied by ordinary tenants, are not only newer and in good repair, but are better built, and more commodious in every way.

Mr. Lee mentioned that he had been told by an old inhabitant of the parish that the small meadow at the back of the almshouses really belonged to them. Mr. White said it had always been part of Mr. Montagu's property, and a reference to the Tithe Apportionment, made in 1839, showed that it was then the property of R. Fountayne Wilson, Esq., one of Mr. Montagu's predecessors in the estate.

Cartwright's Charity; Mann's Augmentation (see page 1).

Cartwright's
Charity;
Mann's
Augmenta-
tion.

A full account of these Charities, which affect many parishes in this district, is given in the Report on the Parish of Brodsworth.

The benefit received under them by this parish consists of a sum of 19s. 6d. a year, to be paid to one of the poorest men or women of the parish. Upon reference to the Report of 1827 it will be seen that under Cartwright's (or Vicars's) Charity, the payment was 13s. 4d. a year. By Mann's augmentation, made in the year 1870, the amount was raised to 1l., but upon the conversion of Consols, in which the endowment of the last mentioned Charity was invested, it was reduced to 19s. 6d. The recipient is selected by the vicar alone, and as is usual in the case of this Charity, the dole is always given to a widow, who continues to receive it during her life. If she is too infirm to go to Brodsworth for the money, as enjoined by the will of the founder, she is allowed to send a relative. Upon the appointment of a new recipient the vicar sends a letter to the vicar of Brodsworth, advising him of the appointment.

Belton's Charity (see page 1).

Belton's
Charity.

No information could be given as to this Charity, which must, therefore, be regarded as lost.

The Poor's Allotment.

The
Poor's
Allotment.

The following is an extract from the award of George Dyson Simpson, on the inclosure of Dolcliffe Common and Mexborough Common, and the wastes in Mexborough, dated 17th August 1861, and witnessed and confirmed by the Inclosure Commissioners on the 5th September 1861:—"And I also set out and do hereby set out, allot and award unto the said Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor all that piece or parcel of land numbered 65 on the said map, containing three acres, to be held by them and their successors in trust as an allotment for the labouring poor of the said parish of Mexborough, subject nevertheless to and chargeable with a clear rentcharge of three pounds, which said sum does not exceed the net annual value of the said allotment in its present condition, and I declare the same to be of the value of such number of imperial bushels and decimal parts of an imperial bushel of wheat, barley, and oats, as herein-after set forth, that is to say:—

		Price per Bushel.	Bushels and Decimal parts.
		£ s. d.	
Wheat	- - - -	0 7 0½	2·84866
Barley	- - - -	0 3 11½	5·05263
Oats	- - - -	0 2 9	7·27273

“ And I direct that the fences on the north, south, east, and west sides of such allotment shall from time to time be repaired and maintained by and at the expense of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish for the time being.”
 In the same award occurs the following passage:—“ And I further set out, allot and award the said rentcharge of three pounds payable out of the allotment for the labouring poor unto and amongst the several persons, and in the proportion herein-after mentioned, that is to say :—

Mexborough.
 The Poor's
 Allotment—
continued.

	£	s.	d.
“ Unto Andrew Montagu, Esq. - - - - -	2	0	0
“ Unto John Pitt Makin and John Pitt, as such devisees aforesaid - - - - -	0	13	4
“ Unto Francis Ogley - - - - -	0	6	8
	3 0 0		

Mr. Kirby, who was overseer at the time the award was made, and claims to remember all the circumstances connected with it, said that the above sums were ordered to be paid to Messrs. Montagu, Makin, & Ogley, because they considered themselves unfairly treated in the matter of allotments. He also said that a meeting of the townspeople was held after the making of the award, at which it was decided that the land should be set out in garden allotments, and that each occupier should pay a small acknowledgment so that he might not be able thereafter to claim ownership of the piece, but that such an amount only should be charged as should be sufficient to pay the rentcharge and provide for all necessary repairs; and the sum of 3s. for each allotment was fixed upon.

The land is a long strip lying on the slope of a low hill between two roads. It is at present divided into 47 gardens. Of these, three are let to a gentleman who owns a house on the opposite side of the road, at a rent of 1l. for the three; one is let for 4s., and the remainder at 3s. each. This produces a total rent of 7l. 13s., being exactly 2l. 11s. an acre. It was said that the rent usually received in the district for garden and allotment ground was 4l. an acre, but Mr. White said that Mr. Montagu let land for that purpose at 3l. an acre.

The Charity is administered by the churchwardens and overseers, and the rentcharge of 3l. has been regularly paid as directed by the award. The balance of the income is spent in repairs of the walls and fences. There was a balance in hand at the date of the Inquiry of 13l. 18s. 11d. Mr. Lee said that the accounts were audited before he received them by an auditor appointed by the overseers; they are also sometimes read out at the vestry meetings.

Some discussion took place as to the class of persons by whom the gardens were held, and it was pointed out that to some of them the term “labouring poor” could not be applied. Three gardens are held, as stated above, by a gentleman of good position. Two are also held by well-to-do tradesmen as drying-grounds for clothes. No serious complaint was made that poor men were unable to get allotments if they wished to do so, but it was said that upon the occurrence of a vacancy there was always a large number of applicants. When a tenant wishes to give up his plot it is usual for him to bring someone whom he can recommend to succeed him in his tenancy, who is almost always accepted by the overseers. The incoming and outgoing tenants then make their own arrangement as to the crops. In other cases the first applicant is usually taken. The letting of the gardens has in practice been generally left to the acting overseer. There is no written agreement; the tenancy dates from October 31st, and the year's rent is paid in advance on that day. Mr. Lee said he had always understood that the tenancy ended on that day every year, even though no notice had been given, and that it was renewed on the payment of another year's rent. Other persons present, however, considered that the tenants would require notice or compensation, especially as in some cases they had erected greenhouses on their pieces. As a matter of fact the holders have always been allowed to continue their tenancy so long as they have wished to do so.

In July 1887, a communication was addressed to the Charity Commissioners by the vicar with reference to a proposed transfer of this land to the School Board by sale or exchange; but the proposal was not carried out at the time, and has not since been renewed. At the Inquiry, however, it was stated that the land has now become valuable for building purposes, the estimated value given being 4s. or 5s. per square yard, and it was said that an application would shortly be made to the Charity Commissioners for a Scheme empowering the trustees to sell the land for that purpose.

Mexborough. I can form no opinion as to the correctness of the estimate given above, but there can hardly be any doubt that the land would sell well for building purposes, being conveniently situated almost in the middle of the town, and having road frontage along the whole length of the north and south sides. It would probably realize such a sum as would enable the trustees to purchase other land equally convenient for allotments, and leave a considerable balance in their hands to be applied to such charitable purposes as the Commissioners might determine. If the above estimate can be relied on, the sale of the land would produce between 2,900*l.* and 3,600*l.*

The Poor's
Allotment—
continued.

The Recreation Ground.

The
Recreation
Ground.

By the award mentioned above, a piece of land was allotted in the following terms:—"And I declare that I have set out and do hereby set out, allot, and award to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the said parish of Mexborough, all that piece or parcel of land numbered 49 on the said map, containing four acres to be held by them and their successors in trust, as a place of exercise and recreation for the inhabitants of the said parish and neighbourhood, and I direct that the fences on the North, South, East, and West sides of such allotment shall from time to time be repaired and maintained by and at the expense of the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor of the said parish for the time being."

The piece of land in question is quite unsuitable for a recreation ground, being rough and stony, and never having been levelled or drained. Moreover, the surface coal has been at some time worked, and the ground is covered with the old spoil heaps. As no use was made of the land by the public, and considerable expense was entailed by making and maintaining the fences, the churchwardens and overseers, by lease dated 5th January 1887, let the land to the Local Board on a yearly tenancy from the 30th October 1886, at a rent of 1*s.*, the Local Board covenanting to "lay, cut, repair, and keep repaired, all hedges, mounds, rails, gates, and fences, and to open, scour, and cleanse all ditches, watercourses, and drains," and not to assign or underlet the premises without the consent of the churchwardens and overseers.

The Local Board have expended about 60*l.* in making a stone fence on the south side of the field.

Some years ago Mr. John Rawlin Kirby erected a row of seven dwelling-houses at the south-east corner of the land, and in order to protect the rights of the churchwardens and overseers, he was required to pay an acknowledgment of 6*d.* a year for the right to access of light on the side of the land. This payment was secured by an agreement dated the 15th March 1888, and made between the churchwardens and overseers of the one part, and Mr. Kirby of the other part. By this agreement it is provided that three months' notice shall be given to Mr. Kirby of the revocation of the licence.

Site of Infectious Hospital.

Site of
Infectious
Hospital.

By indenture, dated 1st June 1893, Andrew Montagu, of Ingmanthorpe Hall, in the county of York, in consideration of the covenant therein-after contained, conveyed to the Mexborough Local Board of Health (being the Urban Sanitary Authority for the district of Mexborough), a piece of land, described in the following terms:—"All that plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate and being in the township of Mexborough, in the parish of Mexborough, in the county of York, bounded on or towards the Northerly or Westerly sides thereof by other land of the said Andrew Montagu, on or towards the Easterly side thereof by the Mexborough Cemetery, and on or towards the Southerly side thereof by a new road thirty feet wide, named Cemetery Road, and which said plot, piece, or parcel of land measures in length from North to South six hundred and thirty-five links, and in breadth from East to West one hundred and fifty-seven and a half links, and contains in the whole a superficial area of one acre or thereabouts," to hold unto and to the use of the said Board, their successors and assigns for ever. And by the same indenture the said Board covenanted with the said Andrew Montagu that they, or their successors, would, within a reasonable period from the date thereof, erect of brick or stone, and according to plans to be approved by the said Andrew Montagu, a proper and suitable building to be used as a hospital for the reception, isolation, and treatment of infectious diseases.

The above indenture has been enrolled under the provisions of the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1888, section 6, and the Mortmain and Charitable Uses Amendment Act, 1892.

Extension of Burial Ground.

Mexborough.

Extension
of Burial
Ground.

By an indenture dated 1st June 1893, the above-named Andrew Montagu conveyed to the Burial Board for Mexborough, in consideration of the covenant by the said Board contained in the same indenture, a piece of land described in the following terms:—"All that plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate and being in the township of Mexborough, in the parish of Mexborough, in the county of York, bounded on or towards the Northerly, Easterly, and Westerly sides thereof by other land of the said Andrew Montagu, and on or towards the Southerly side thereof by the Mexborough Cemetery, now belonging to the Board as herein-before recited, and which said plot, piece, or parcel of land measures in length, from North to South, three hundred and eighteen and three-quarter links, and from East to West, on the Northerly side thereof, six hundred and twenty-six links, and on the Southerly side thereof, six hundred and twenty-nine links, and contains in the whole a superficial area of "two acres or thereabouts," and further described by reference to a plan drawn on the said indenture, to hold to the use of the said Board, their successors and assigns for ever, according to the true intent and meaning of the Acts of Parliament then in force, authorising the holding of lands by Burial Boards, and of any Acts thereafter to be enacted by Parliament for the regulation thereof.

And the said Board, for themselves, their successors, and assigns, thereby covenanted with the said Andrew Montagu that the said piece of land should be divided into two equal parts by a road to be made by the said Board, and to run from South to North up the middle of the said land in continuation of the road then running up the middle of the said cemetery, and dividing the same into two equal parts, and that the portion of land on the Easterly side of the road so to be made should be consecrated according to the rules and formalities of the Church of England, and the portion thereof on the Westerly side of the said road should be and remain unconsecrated in the same manner in all respects as in the said cemetery.

This indenture has also been enrolled under the provisions of the Acts mentioned above.

23rd September 1893.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

Mexborough.
Tabular
Summary.

TABULAR

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
Mexborough.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Hospital Houses - - - -	Six houses and sites.	—	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0
Cartwright and Mann - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 19 6
Belton - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poor's Allotment - - - -	A. R. P. 3 0 0	7 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 13 0
Recreation Ground - - - -	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Site of Infectious Hospital - - - -	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extension of Burial Ground - - - -	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY.

Mexborough.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
				£ s. d.				£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	—	—	—	The rentcharge has not been received since 1880. Accumulations of income prior to that date amount to 129 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>
—	—	—	—	0 19 6	—	—	—	—	See General Charities of this county.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gift of 10 <i>l.</i> for the poor lost for many years.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 13 0	Income, after payment of rentcharge of 3 <i>l.</i> , is applied in repairs.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The ground is leased to Local Board at a yearly rent of 1 <i>s.</i>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conveyed by Deed of 1st June 1893 as a site for an Infectious Hospital.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Conveyed by Deed of 1st June 1893.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF MEXBOROUGH.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of OTLEY.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of OTLEY.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 19th of July 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 23rd January 1826, of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III. c. 91, and 59 Geo. III. c. 81, continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 15, p. 681). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1826.

Otley.
I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1826.

PARISH OF OTLEY.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL (see page 8).

Otley.
The
Grammar
School.

By letters patent, of the 30th April, 5th James I.; his Majesty, upon the petition of the inhabitants of the town and parish of Otley, for a free grammar school to be established there, for instructing in good learning and virtue, children and youth belonging to the parish of Otley, ordained that there should be within the said town a grammar school, to be called the Free Grammar School of Prince Henry, at Otley, to consist of one master and one usher; that the seven persons therein named, should be governors of the goods, possessions and revenues of the school, and should be incorporated and have a common seal; that on the death or removal of any of the governors above two miles out of the parish of Otley, the rest or the greater part of them, taking unto them the schoolmaster for the time being, should elect a proper person of the inhabitants of the parish of Otley, or dwelling within two miles thereof, into the place of governor, so become vacant; that when the place of master of the school should be void, the governors or the major part of them should, within three-score days next after, choose and nominate a fit person for knowledge, religion and life, having taken the degree of M.A. or B.A., to be schoolmaster of the school, so long as he should be found by the governors, diligent and faithful in his office, and fit for the same, and no longer; but that if the governors should not choose a schoolmaster within three-score days, it should be lawful for the master and fellows of Clare Hall, in Cambridge, having intelligence of the place being void, (according to the will and ordinance of one *Thomas Cave*, late of Wakefield, deceased, who by his will, made in the year of our Lord 1602, gave towards the erecting and maintaining of a free grammar school, in Otley aforesaid, the sum of 250*l.*), to nominate and elect a master or bachelor of arts fit to be schoolmaster, with the consent of three of the governors at least, which person should then be admitted master of the school, for so long as he should be diligent and faithful in his office; that the governors, with the help of the schoolmaster, should have power to elect a fit usher or under-teacher in the school, within one month after the place should be void; and that the governors, with the consent of the schoolmaster, should have power to displace such usher, upon one quarter's warning, if found negligent in his office, or unfit for the same; and that the governors, or the major part of them, with the consent of the Archbishop of York, should have power to make statutes and ordinances for the governing of the schoolmaster and usher, and of the lands and revenues thereof, and have power to purchase or receive lands and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of 40*l.*

It appears from the deeds, minute book and writings, in the possession of the governors, that the sum of 250*l.*, given by the will of Thomas Cave, in the letters patent named, was doubled by means of contributions of the inhabitants and persons of the neighbourhood; that in consideration of 380*l.* paid by the governors, James Green and Mary his wife, and William Green, by deeds, dated the 15th October, 9th James I., conveyed to the governors, a messuage, in Lamworth, near Thirsk, in the county of York, in a close there, called Chapple Kell, a parcel of wood-ground adjoining upon the same, and the said close, called Chapple Kell, containing by estimation 12 acres, the fourth part of Lamworth wood, a meadow divided into three closes, being under Lamworth wood, and adjoining upon the river there, and the close, called Riddings, with the appurtenances; and that the governors, by indenture, dated 20th March, in the 10th of James I., demised the same estate and premises to the said James Green, for the term of 1,000 years, at the yearly rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and that by a decree of the vice-president and council, dated at York, the 11th July 1611, it was ordered, that the plaintiffs in the decree named, and other the inhabitants of Otley, or some of the parishioners, known to be sufficient, together with the said plaintiffs, should enter into bond by recognizance in the sum of 140*l.*, with condition to erect, build, and make a sufficient and convenient schoolhouse, in some convenient place within the town of Otley, within seven years, to remain for ever, for the use of a schoolmaster and usher, to instruct children, according to the meaning of the will of the said Thomas Cave.

The only property and revenues belonging to the school consist of the schoolhouse, in the town of Otley, containing a large school-room, with a chamber above, and a small room adjoining, and the

Report of
1826.

—
Otley.

The
Grammar
School—
continued.

reserved rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which is paid by the Earl of Harewood, the present proprietor of the estate, conveyed by the deeds of the 15th October, 9th James I.

The school premises were probably built in performance of the order or decree of the 11th July 1611. As to the reserved rent of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, it must be presumed, we think, that the conveyance of the estate near Thirsk, and the demise thereof for 1,000 years, though there is a difference of five months between the dates of the instruments (occasioned probably by the time requisite for levying a fine), were in reality but one transaction, of which the object was to settle and secure a rent-charge of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the school.

There are only three governors of the school now living, viz.; Matthew Wilson, of Otley, esq., Joshua Crompton, of Esholt, esq., and William Vavasour, of Weston Hall, esq.; it would be expedient, therefore, that new governors should be elected.

The master of the school is a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and he receives a stipend of 20*l.* per annum; the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the residue of the reserved rent, being paid to the usher.

The school is free for gratuitous instruction in the learned languages, to the sons of persons inhabiting in the parish of Otley. There are seldom above four or five; and upon an average, there are about three boys only attending as free scholars for a classical education; the smallness of the number, however, is not imputable to any want of proper attention to the duties of the school. About 40 other children attend the school, for the purpose of receiving instruction from the usher, in English grammar, writing and arithmetic, their education being paid for by their parents.

There is no established fund or provision for the repair of the school. The master occasionally does small repairs, and the Archbishop of York, for the time being, who is lord of the liberty of Otley, usually contributes something for larger repairs, the last archbishop having given 40*l.* and the present 16*l.* for that purpose; it has been customary also, for each new governor on his election, to give one guinea or less towards the object of repairing the school.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S, OR THE THORPE DOLE (*see page 13*).

Queen
Elizabeth's,
or the Thorpe
Dole.

The yearly sum of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, part of the annuity or pension of 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, mentioned among the general charities in this report, under the head of Queen Elizabeth's Dole, is payable for the poor of the parish of Otley, one moiety of the sum being charged on the rectory of Hooton Pannell, and the other moiety on the rectory of Thorpe Arch.

The sum yearly received on account of the charity, for the poor of the parish of Otley, is divided in certain proportions, according to ancient usage, one part being reserved for the poor of the township of Otley, and the other parts being appropriated to the poor of other townships in the parish, and the money is distributed among poor persons of each township by the parish officers acting for the same.

TOWNSHIP OF OTLEY.

THE POOR FOLKS CLOSE (*see page 14*).

The Poor
Folks Close.

This close, which has been held immemorially for the use of the poor, contains 2A. & 2R., or thereabouts, and is in the occupation of Thomas Whittaker, for a term of five years from the 1st January 1823, at the yearly rent of 16*l.* 5*s.*, the full annual value.

On the inclosure of the moor or common, called Otley Chevin, in 1783, two small allotments were set out in lieu of common right, in respect of the Poor Folks Close; but in pursuance of an agreement then made between the parishioners of Otley and Mr. William Mounsey, the allotments were awarded to Mr. Mounsey, subject to a perpetual charge or payment of 2*l.* 14*s.* a year for the poor. The circumstances which led to this agreement cannot now be fully discovered, but the agreement was probably occasioned by some difficulty in providing for the expenses of inclosure; and it is not surmised that the agreement was unfavourable to the present interests of the poor.

GARDEN AND COTTAGES (*see page 14*).

Garden and
Cottages.

We have not discovered how this property became destined to charitable purposes.

The garden is in the occupation of James Hoyle, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year, but it is stated to be worth 4*l.* a year or more; and we have recommended the parish officers to have the expediency of taking steps to raise the rent taken into consideration at a vestry meeting.

The cottages, two in number, adjoin the garden; they are occupied by two poor persons who have usually been widows, and the occupiers receive each of them 7*s.* a year, out of the rent of the garden. The privilege of nominating and placing poor persons in the cottages appears to have been exercised by a family now represented by two ladies residing at Aberford; but we have met with no satisfactory information as to the legal existence of the privilege.

PLUM TREE GARTH (*see* page 15).Report of
1826.

This land was purchased in or about 1725, with money supposed to have belonged wholly or in part to the poor of Otley, with the addition of Saxey's charity fund, after mentioned. Part of it containing 1A. & 2R. or thereabouts, is let to Joseph Wilkinson, for a term of five years from the 1st January 1823, at the yearly rent of 5*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*, the full annual value; and two other parcels, being the remainder of the land, were taken about 60 years ago by the overseers of the poor and inhabitants, for the purpose of erecting a poor house thereon, subject to the payment of the yearly sums of 1*l.* 5*s.* and 1*l.* 6*s.* for the poor, and some cottages have been built on the land so taken, which are used for parish purposes. As to the propriety of this alienation of part of the ground at a fixed rent, it is difficult now to form a judgment, particularly as it is unknown from what source the funds were acquired which were laid out in purchasing the property.

Otley.

Plum Tree
Garth.RENT CHARGES AND DOLES (*see* page 16).

The following yearly sums are paid for the poor of the township of Otley but no account can be given of their origin. There was formerly a book kept in a chest in the vestry, which contained particulars of information respecting several charities, but it has been lost or missing for the last 18 years.

Rent
Charges and
Doles.

Annual Payment.	Property charged.	Owner or Person liable.
£ s. d. 1 0 0	Lower Steele Croft - - -	John Chadwick.
0 8 0	Little Common Newhall - - -	D ^o .
0 6 8	Upper Steele Croft - - -	Joseph Green.
0 6 0	Claim Lands - - -	D ^o .
0 2 4	House in Market-place - - -	John Deighton.
0 2 0	House, called Portmoor - - -	William Reed and others.
0 10 0	Interest of 10 <i>l.</i> - - -	Overseers of poor.

JENKINSON'S DOLE (*see* page 16).

Mr. Alderman *Jenkinson*, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, by his will, dated 18th October 1642, gave to the poor people of Burley, 40*s.* a year, out of his lands in the Brode Field, and to the poor people of Otley 40*s.* a year, to be given to them against every Christmas, by the minister and collectors of the poor of Otley.

Jenkinson's
Dole.

The yearly sum of 2*l.*, in respect of the donation for the poor of Otley, is regularly received from the mayor and corporation of Boston.

SAXEY'S CHARITY (*see* page 13).

The sum of 30*l.* was given by *Hugh* and *Dorothy Saxey*, in 1615, upon trust, to be placed out at interest, and the interest disposed of as follows:—

Saxey's
Charity

	£	s.	d.
To 20 poor women of the parish of Otley, 12 <i>d.</i> a piece - - -	1	0	0
To the parish clerk - - -	0	2	0
To a preacher - - -	0	8	0

In 1725, on the occasion of the purchase of the Plum Tree Garth, the sum of 30*l.* was added to the fund to complete the purchase, and the yearly sum of 30*s.*, interest of the 30*l.*, was charged or secured on the purchased premises. The directions of the donors, as to the payment of 1*l.* 10*s.* a year, are in substance followed; but the sum of 20*s.* a year for poor women being added to the general fund, after mentioned, is not in fact distributed to poor widows of the parish at large, but to persons of Otley township only.

The clear annual proceeds of the above charities, including Queen Elizabeth's Dole, and Saxey's Charity for poor women, are added to the money collected at the sacrament, and the fund, after deducting the yearly sum of 5*l.* 4*s.*, which is paid in different proportions to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of other townships in the parish, is distributed at Christmas, among poor persons of Otley township, not receiving parochial relief, the sums given varying usually from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*

Report of
1826.

Otley.

The money deducted from the fund, and set apart for the poor of other townships in the parish has of late been paid, a portion of it to the officers of each township, under the general denomination of communion money, though made up in fact of a proportion of Queen Elizabeth's Dole, as well as of a share of the sacrament money collected in the church at Otley, and some uncertainty and confusion has arisen from the combination of the two payments, which it would be expedient to remedy by making them separately hereafter. The proportionate division of the money among the townships is established by long usage, and is determined apparently, by reference to the amount of the assessment on each township to the church rate.

BARKER'S GIFT (see page 16).

Barker's
Gift.

Thomas Barker, esquire, by will, dated 2d April, 1724, gave to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Otley, and their successors, the yearly sum of 50s. to be paid quarterly, free of all deductions, out of the rents and profits of his close, called the Calf-houses Close, in Burley, which 50s. he directed should be distributed the next Sunday after his death, by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the town of Otley, for the time being, and their successors, as follows, viz. ; that they should every Saturday night, or Sunday morning, buy 12 penny loaves of good and substantial household bread, which they should distribute in such proportions as they should think fit, amongst the poor housekeepers and poor of the town of Otley, only, as should attend divine service in the church, in the morning, at Otley; and he charged the owner of the said closes, with the payment of the said 50s., and in default in payment of the said quarterly payments for six days after any of the days on which the same ought to be paid, he empowered the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the town of Otley, for the time being, or any two of them, to distrain for the same.

The land charged with the annuity, is now the property of Mrs. Whitehead, of Burley. The annuity is paid to a baker in Otley, and the bread is supplied and given away in the church. Complaints are made of the bad quality of the bread, and the parish officers have engaged to interfere, and correct the abuse.

TOWNSHIP OF BRAMHOPE.

THE SCHOOL (see page 27).

Bramhope.

The School

On the inclosure of Bramhope common, a piece of land containing six acres, was awarded to trustees, for the use of the school belonging to the township.

The land was let by the trustees on the inclosure, to Charles Atkinson, on a lease for 21 years, of which two are unexpired, at the rent of 9*l.* a year, the tenant paying the expenses of fencing, &c.

The school is kept in a school-room belonging to the township. The rent of the land is paid to the master, but he is not required to teach any scholars free. He instructs on moderate terms the children of the inhabitants in reading, writing and arithmetic.

CHAPELRY OF BURLEY.

VAVASOUR'S CHARITY (see page 35).

Burley.

Vavasour's
Charity.

William Vavasour, by will, dated 3d September, 1642, devised a close called Brasker, in the township of Burley, to William Maud and Stephen Hartley, and their heirs, in trust, as to one-fourth part thereof, for certain persons therein named, and as to three-fourth parts thereof, in trust, that the trustees should dispose thereof to the use of three of the poorest inhabitants who should have pasturage thereon, each for one cow, for one year, paying each 10*s.*; and he gave the rent of 30*s.* to such of the poor of the township as should be in greatest need, with the limitation, that if a poor man should have sustained any considerable loss, or there should a poor scholar to send up to the university, or any in the township to be bound an apprentice, then the sum of 20*s.*, part of the 30*s.*, might by the trustees, with the consent of the churchwardens and overseers, be issued to any such charitable use, for one year or more, as need should require.

The land held under this devise consists of a close, called Brasker Close, and contains about three acres. It has long been under the management of the chapelwarden and overseers, and is let by them to John Lupton, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 5*l.* 14*s.*, being the full annual value. It has not been usual to follow the directions of the will, as to letting the land to three poor people for depasturing cows, and it is apprehended, that those directions could not be obeyed without difficulty, or with sufficient certainty of obtaining payment of the rent.

JENKINSON'S DOLE (see page 35).

Jenkinson's
Dole.

Mr. Alderman *Jenkinson*, of Boston, in Lincolnshire, by his will, dated 18th October, 1642, gave to the poor people of Burley, where he was born, 40*s.* a year, out of his lands in the Brode field, to be given to the poor, by his heir William Jenkinson, against every Christmas, and after his death, by whom he should appoint.

The sum of 2*l.* is yearly received on account of this charity, by the curate, or parish officers of the chapelry, from the Corporation of Boston.

THORPE DOLE (*see page 35*).

Report of
1826.

The dole which passes under this name, is a portion of Queen Elizabeth's dole, mentioned under the head of General Charities in this Report.

The portion of the sum of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, given to the poor of Otley parish, which is payable for the poor of the chapelry of Burley, is 14*s.* or 15*s.* per annum; but of late, some uncertainty or confusion has been occasioned, by its being paid with a portion of the Otley sacrament money, under the general head of communion money.

Otley.

Thorpe Dole.

PULLEYN'S GIFT (*see page 36*).

Thomas Pulleyn, in 1761, gave, by parol, for the use of the poor of Burley, the sum of 27*l.* secured on the tolls of the turnpike road from Otley to Skipton.

Pulleyn's
Gift.

The sum of 1*l.* 7*s.* a year is paid in respect of the donation, by the treasurer of the trustees of the turnpike road.

The annual produce of the above mentioned charities is distributed at Christmas, by the chapel-warden and overseer of the poor, among such poor persons as subsist, or endeavour to subsist, without parochial relief.

TOWNSHIP OF MENSTONE.

DOLES (*see page 45*).

Menstone.

Doles.

Donors.	Annual Payment.	Land charged, or Principal Money.	Owner or Person liable to Payment.
	£ s. d.		
Dean Hitch	1 0 0	Land at Horsforth	Master of Guiseley School.
John Rhodes, in 1751	0 16 0	Sum of 20 <i>l.</i>	Lamplugh Hird, esq.
— Brorah	0 7 0	Sum of 7 <i>l.</i>	Ditto.

The money received in respect of the above mentioned doles, and a portion of Queen Elizabeth's dole, given for the parish of Otley, are distributed at a township meeting, among poor persons of Menstone, not receiving regular parochial relief.

CHAPELRY OF POOLE.

DOLES (*see page 47*).

Poole.

Doles.

Donors.	Annual Amount.	Property charged, or Principal Money.	Owners or Persons liable to pay.
	£ s. d.		
— Laycock, in 1727	0 6 8	Land at Poole	James Dinwiddie.
	0 6 8	Ditto	John Bingley.
	0 6 8	Ditto	— Fitzgerald, esq.
	1 0 0		
— Hobson, in 1728	0 10 0	{ Rice Brigg Ing, near Poole } Bridge	James Furnish.
John Dixon, in 1749	0 8 0	Sum of 3 <i>l.</i>	Mr. Miltherp.

The doles above mentioned, together with the sum of 7*s.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* a year, being a portion of Queen Elizabeth's grant of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the poor of Otley parish, and with money collected at the sacrament are distributed at Poole feast, among poor persons of the chapelry, not receiving regular parochial relief.

Otley.

III.

Digests,
1873-75,
1891.

III.—The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest, 1873-5, and in the Supplementary Digest, 1891 :—

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.					Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or purposes to which the Income is Applicable.			Observations	
	Real Estate.		Personalty.					Education.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Distribution of Money.		
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Securities and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.							
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
OTLEY.												
*Grammar School	Part of school-house.	40 0 0	26 13 4	—	—	—	66 13 4	26 13 4	66 13 4	—	—	See General Charities of this county.
Queen Elizabeth's Dole.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
						66 13 4	26 13 4	66 13 4	—	—	—	
Township of Otley:												
Poor's Close -	2 2 0	12 16 0	2 14 0	—	—	—	15 10 0	19 9 0	—	—	15 10 0	1l. 10s. paid to Saxey's Charity.
Unknown -	Garden -	3 1 0	—	—	—	—	3 1 0	2 10 0	—	—	3 1 0	
	Site of poorhouse, parish houses, and											
Plum Tree Garth -	1 2 0	6 11 0	—	P. 20 13 8	0 16 0	7 7 0	8 1 6	—	—	—	5 17 0	See Boston, county of Lincoln.
Unknown -	—	—	2 15 0	—	—	2 15 0	2 15 0	—	—	—	2 15 0	
Jenkinson -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	See above.
Saxey -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. 0 10 0	1 0 0	—	
Barker -	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	No information as to whether rentcharge now paid.
						28 13 0	35 5 6	—	—	0 10 0	30 3 0	
Township of Bramhope:												
School -	6 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	
Chapelry of Burley:												
Vavasour -	3 1 0	9 0 0	—	—	—	—	9 0 0	5 14 0	—	—	9 0 0	See Boston, county of Lincoln.
Jenkinson -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	
Pulleyn -	—	—	—	T. 27 0 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	1 7 0	—	—	—	0 9 0	
						9 9 0	7 1 0	—	—	—	11 9 0	
Township of Menstone:												
Dean Hitch -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	See Guiseley.
Rhodes and Brorah -	—	—	—	P. 27 0 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 7 0	—	—	—	1 3 0	
						1 3 0	1 7 0	—	—	—	1 13 0	
Chapelry of Poole:												
Laycock and Hobson.	—	—	1 10 0	—	—	—	1 10 0	1 10 0	—	—	1 10 0	
Dixon -	—	—	—	P. 3 0 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	—	—	0 3 0	
						1 13 0	1 13 0	—	—	—	1 13 0	
Chapelry of Baildon:												
Topham -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See General Charities of this county.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) before the name of a Charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income. P. = Personal Security. T. = Turnpike or like charges; S. = Sermon.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Otley.

Supplemen-
tary Digest,
1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Objects of Founda- tion, or purposes to which the Income is applicable.		Observations.	
	Real Estate and its Income.		Personalty and its Income.					Church Pur- poses.	Distribu- tion to the Poor. — In Money.		
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.		Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.					
A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
OTLEY:											
Constable, Mary A. S.	—	—	—	—	—	P. 1,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	Will, proved 1878. Income to Roman Catholic priest. No particulars of investment.
Plum Tree Garth	—	—	C. 1,296 7 6	O. T.	—	—	35 13 0	35 13 0	—	35 13 0	Stocks arise from sale of real estate belonging to Charities in- cluded in Digest (1873-75) under names of "Poor's Close," "Unknown," and "Plum Tree Garth." Stock arises from sale (1877) of three cottages and sites.
Poor Folk's Close	—	—	C. 839 3 3	—	—	—	23 1 4	37 17 8	—	37 17 8	
	—	—	C. 539 6 4	O. T.	—	—	14 16 4		—	22 16 4	
Lamb, and Garden and Cottages in Westgate.	—	—	C. 829 13 8	O. T.	—	—	22 16 4	22 16 4	—	22 16 4	
Fawkes for Poor Widows.	—	1 10 0	C. 134 16 7	O. T.	—	—	3 14 0	5 4 0	—	5 4 0	
*Old Wesleyan Chapel in Boroughgate.	Chapel, heridita- ments, and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1826 and 1846. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 1876.
BAILDON.											
*Wesleyan Chapel Burial Ground, School, and Trust Property.	Chapel, burial ground, school, heredita- ments, and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1823 and 1853. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 1880.
*The Old Sabbath School for Child- ren and Youths of all Denomin- ations.	Three cottages.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1815 and 1874. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 1880.
BRAMHOPE, ST. GILES.											
Endowment for Minister.	—	48 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	48 0 0	48 0 0	—	Indenture, 1649. Regulated by Scheme of Char- ity Commis- sioners, 1882.
Craven, R.	—	—	—	—	—	P. 1,000 0 0	—	—	—	—	Will, proved 1880. Income to vicar. No particulars of investment.
BURLEY-IN- WHARFEDALE.											
Wade, Thomas	—	—	C. 50 0 0	O. T.	—	—	1 7 6	1 7 6	—	1 7 6	Will, proved 1871.
*Old and New Wes- leyan Chapels and Minister's House.	Chapels and house.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1816, &c. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners, 1886.
ESHOLT.											
Shireburn, Sir N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See parish of Guiselley.
*Wesleyan Chapel	Chapel and appurten- ances.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1835. Regulated by Scheme of Char- ity Commis- sioner 1870.

NOTE.—An asterisk (*) before the name of a Charity denotes its possession of property unproductive of income. P.=Personally (cash); C.=New Consols; O. T.=Stock held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

There are references in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities to the Free Grammar School, the Bramhope Endowment for the Minister, Craven's Bequest, Wade's Charity in Burley, the Shireburn Charity (Esholt), the substance whereof is incorporated in the following Report.

Otley.
—
IV.
Assistant
Commissioner's
Report.

IV.—The Inquiry was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Otley. There were present the Rev. Charles Ingham Black, D.D., Rural Dean of Otley and vicar of Burley; the Rev. Richard Bullock, vicar of Denton; the Rev. A. E. Meredith, vicar of Poole; the Rev. Father Kelly; Mr. Christopher J. Newstead, clerk to the Local Board of Otley; Mr. Dacre, solicitor; Mr. John Brown and Mr. Thomas Buck, churchwardens; Mr. Thomas Duncan; Mr. T. A. Duncan; Mr. F. Payne; Mr. James Dibb; Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, of Otley; Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Maude, Lord of the Manor of Baildon; Mr. Robert Davy, Menstone; Mr. Whitham and Mr. R. Eddison, solicitor, representing the trustees of Bramhope school; Mr. Ramsden and Mr. Davies, Bramhope; Mr. Leach, churchwarden; and Mr. William Mason, assistant overseer of Poole, and others.

The population of the parish is stated by the Census Returns, 1891, to be as follows:—

Census
Returns,
1891.

Townships.					Population.					Ecclesiastical Parishes.					Population.				
Otley	-	-	-	-	7,838	Otley	-	-	-	8,419									
Bramhope	-	-	-	-	389	Bramhope	-	-	-	389									
Burley	-	-	-	-	2,661	Burley	-	-	-	2,467									
Baildon	-	-	-	-	5,785	Baildon	-	-	-	5,785									
Menstone	-	-	-	-	1,742	Menstone	-	-	-	1,936									
Poole	-	-	-	-	554	Poole	-	-	-	554									
Farnley	-	-	-	-	134	Denton	-	-	-	184									
Lindley	-	-	-	-	60	Esholt and Hawksworth	-	-	-	468									
Little Timble	-	-	-	-	19														
Newall-with-Clifton	-	-	-	-	368														
Denton	-	-	-	-	184														
Esholt	-	-	-	-	305														
Hawksworth	-	-	-	-	163														
					20,202														

Parish of
Otley.

PARISH OF OTLEY.

The Grammar School, or Prince Henry's School (see page 1).

The
Grammar
School.

Mr. Christopher J. Newstead, the honorary secretary to the Governors, has in his possession the Letters Patent of the 30th April, 5 James I.; the bargain and sale of 15th February, 9 James I.; an Exemplification of the Fine, dated the Octave of Hilary, 9 James I., wherein Thomas Fairfax, Guy Palmes, Robert Dyneley, Ferdinand Fairfax, Thomas Fawkes, Christopher Cave, and Geoffrey Pickard, Governors of the school, were the demandants, and James and Mary Green the deforciant; the counterpart of the demise by the Governors of the school land to James Green, dated the 25th March, 10 James I. (all of which are referred to in the Report of 1826); and a resignation by deed, dated the 23rd December, 20 James I., of William Harrison, who had been appointed schoolmaster by the Letters Patent. William Harrison was also vicar of Otley.

Mr. Newstead has also a copy of the Statutes and Ordinances made by the "Governors of the Free Grammar School of Prince Henry at Otley by the consent and agreement of the Right Reverend Father in God Toby, Archbishop of York, &c.," now of merely antiquarian interest, and an old minute book, apparently dating from the foundation of the Charity, from which the history of the school can, to some extent, be collected.

On the 2nd August 1668 the Governors, being unable to find money for the repairs of the roof of the school, unless by deducting it out of the rents and profits, ordered that it should be in the discretion of the Governors how much should be paid to the master and usher by way of salary, and that the repairs were to be satisfied out of their respective salaries in suitable proportions, in the event of voluntary subscriptions not being obtained. This system prevailed as long as the school existed. About the year 1743 the usher, Mr. Russell, repaired the windows at his own expense. In 1766 the master relinquished half a year's rent, or 13*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, to Mr. Fawkes, who had undertaken to effect repairs, costing 20*l.* In June, 1775, a collection was made of 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, chiefly from the Governors, for repairs. About this time it became the custom of the Governors to pay a guinea on their election. In 1815 the Archbishop of York gave about 16*l.* towards the repairs, and at that time, it is stated in the minute book, that about 18 years before the date thereof, that is to say in 1798, the preceding Archbishop had given about 40*l.* And it was perhaps in consideration of that outlay that the Governors permitted the Archbishop (to whose successor the Manor of Otley still

belongs) to have the use of the school building for the purpose of holding his courts leet and courts baron, without a regular charge.

A memorandum of the 12th April 1850 shows that the treasurer of the county court having been directed to pay the sum of 10*l.* per annum for the use of the lower room in the Free Grammar School for the purpose of holding the county court, it was agreed that the vicar, as master of the School, should receive the same, and the repairs of the building, when necessary, should be done at the expense of the master. In 1858 the Governors authorized the Rev. Joshua Hart, the master, to make certain improvements in the school buildings. He did so partly out of the salary of 20*l.* and this rent of 10*l.*, but mainly out of his own pocket. The alterations having been made to suit the convenience of the county court judge, and at the cost of 80*l.* to 100*l.*, the rent of 10*l.* was raised in December 1861 to 20*l.* per annum, and in April 1863 the magistrates also, for the first time, began to pay 20*l.* per annum for the use of the schoolroom for petty sessions. These rents went to the master, and rendered it possible to have a master at all. In 1874, when the new court house was opened, the county court and the sessions were transferred to it. The rents of 40*l.* then ceasing, the master resigned, and no master could afterwards be induced to accept the post at the salary of 20*l.*

Vacancies in the governing body were filled up from time to time in accordance with the terms of the Letters Patent; the last appointment, in March 1816, was of Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, Bart., Walter Fawkes, of Farnley, Esq., Joshua Crompton, Esq., and the Rev. Ayscough Hawksworth, but there is no minute of these gentlemen having taken the oath as prescribed, or evidence that they ever acted. On the 3rd May 1838 the vicar, the Rev. Joshua Hart, finding that there were no trustees of the school surviving, signed a memorandum in the minute book:—"I, Joshua Hart, &c., with the advice of J. Burden, Esq., secretary to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and with the advice also of George Wailes, Esq., barrister and bencher of Lincoln's Inn, have made use of the power vested in me by the Letters Patent, and elected and appointed Francis Hawksworth Fawkes, of Farnley, Esq., a trustee; and have this day administered to him the corporal oath as required by the Foundation Deed." There is no such power given by the Letters Patent, and this appointment must be concluded to be illegal, with all that arose out of it. Mr. Hart and Mr. Fawkes forthwith proceeded to elect other governors, and vacancies were filled up from time to time, until by the Scheme of 1861, established by an Order of the Court of Chancery, legal trustees were appointed.

The office of master seems generally to have been held by the vicar of Otley, but not necessarily so. On the 14th of May 1789 the Rev. William Bawdwen, B.A., of St. Andrew's, was elected master. On his death, the Rev. Henry Robinson, vicar of Otley, was chosen, and was master at the time of the Report of 1826. The usher there mentioned was a Mr. Wood, who lived in the school with his wife, from his appointment, in or about the year 1825, until the enlargement of the school building in 1838. He died in 1851. Mr. Brown, one of the churchwardens, who was attending the school before 1834, recollected the vicar, Mr. Robinson, coming to the school every Wednesday afternoon to lecture. At that time the children who were not free scholars paid 9*d.* a week to the master. In 1834 Mr. Robinson died, and was succeeded as vicar by the Rev. Ayscough Fawkes, who, without being appointed schoolmaster, and without teaching, nevertheless took the salary, and paid Mr. Wood to teach six or eight boys. The Rev. Joshua Hart, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, succeeded Mr. Fawkes as vicar, and he too took the master's salary, but did not teach.

On the 1st of June 1838 a committee, appointed by the inhabitants, waited upon the trustees, requesting their permission that the Grammar School should be enlarged and applied to more general purposes, and the trustees accordingly resolved to enlarge the building and apply it for the purposes following, viz.:—(1) The Free Grammar School; (2) an infant school on general principles, and on Sunday as the Church Sunday School; (3) the vicar's evening religious meetings and other meetings of religious or moral purposes. In consequence of this resolution, each storey of the building was heightened, the expense being defrayed by public subscription. The sum of 462*l.* in all was expended.

In 1851 the usher, Mr. Wood, died, and on the 1st of August the trustees resolved to appropriate his salary to the infants' school, then the only branch of the school which was in operation. The minute states that no master could be found.

The memoranda in the minute book, regarding the management of the school cease from this date until 1855, but in the meantime Miss Lucy Brown was in receipt of the usher's salary of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and taught the infants, who paid in addition 1*d.* a week each to her. This school subsequently became too large to be accommodated in the old school building, and was removed to the old Wesleyan Chapel.

Otley.

The
Grammar
School—
continued.

Otley.
—
The
Grammar
School—
continued.

On the 18th May 1855, it was resolved that the usher's salary should be paid to Mr. Samuel Keer, the master of a highly successful school in Otley, who should for that salary instruct four poor children to be chosen by the Governors. Mr. Kerr accepted the post, and held it for 10 months, when he declined to continue, and on the 2nd January 1857 it was resolved that 15 poor children should be sent to the national school and educated for the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the children to be chosen by the vicar, and to be under his supervision.

The school was now unoccupied for any educational purpose, except that of the Church Sunday School. It was, in fact, the Town Hall, and was used for all except its legitimate purposes. There were no legally appointed Governors, and no legally appointed master, so that it became necessary to take steps to establish a Scheme for carrying out the objects of the Foundation. After receiving a report from the late Mr. F. O. Martin, then an inspector of charities, the Charity Commissioners, by an Order dated the 31st December 1858, in pursuance of the 20th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853, certified the case of the school to the Attorney General, who thereupon instituted proceedings in Chancery against the Rev. Joshua Hart and others, the acting Governors of the School, for the appointment of new trustees and the establishment of a Scheme. An Order was made by the Master of Rolls, dated the 30th April 1861, directing that

- (1) the schoolhouse and land and premises and any term or estate therein belonging to the Charity should vest in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands ;
- (2) the Rev. Joshua Hart, as vicar of Otley, and his successors, Francis Billam, Charles James Walker, John Walker Hartley, Peter Garnett, Jeremiah Garnett, Thomas Hartley, the Rev. James Swift Hastie, William Ackroyd, and John Sinclair should be appointed trustees of the Charity and the land belonging thereto ;
- (3) the Scheme dated the 26th March 1861, approved and signed by the judge, and filed in the report office of the court, should be the Scheme for the regulation and management of the Charity and the application of the income.

The costs of the proceedings incurred as between solicitor and client by both parties were to be taxed, and paid by the trustees out of the income of the Charity.

Scheme of
1861.

By the Scheme of 26th March 1861 the following regulations were made :—

The control of the Charity was put in the hands of 11 trustees, of whom the vicar was one *ex officio*, and the first trustees were the vicar and those named in the last-mentioned Chancery Order. When the number of trustees had been reduced to four, new trustees were to be appointed by a court or authority of competent jurisdiction, power being given to the trustees to apply, before that event should occur, for the appointment of new trustees.

A clerk was to be appointed by the trustees at a salary not exceeding 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum, or, if they should appoint one of themselves, not exceeding 20*s.* per annum.

After certain regulations as to the duties of the clerk and meetings of the trustees and their duties, it was ordered that the master should be an M.A. or B.A. at the least of an English University, and a member of the Church of England ; that the Rev. Joshua Hart should have the offer of the mastership, and if he refused it, that the first master should be appointed by the Court of Chancery, to hold office at the will of the trustees. That on his death, resignation, or removal, the trustees should elect a new master, and, if they did not do so within two months, the master and fellows of Clare College, Cambridge, after public advertisement for candidates, were to make the appointment.

The master's salary was to be 20*l.* He was not to hold any benefice or employment which, in the judgment of the trustees, would interfere with his duties, but this was not to apply to the vicar of Otley. He was not to receive any payment, except from boarders, whom he was at liberty to take up to such a number as the trustees should appoint. Power was given to the trustees to appoint and pay assistants.

The subjects of instruction were to be, the principles of the Christian religion, Latin, and French, reading, writing, and arithmetic, English literature, history and geography, book-keeping, land surveying, drawing, and singing, so as to give the boys a sound, moral, religious, and useful education. Prayers from the Liturgy of the Church of England were to be read morning and evening, and instruction in the Bible and the Catechism of the Church of England to such boys whose parents were communicants of that church and other boys whose parents did not object in writing.

All boys residing in the parish of Otley, so far as there was capacity in the school for them, of the age of 7 and upwards to 18, healthy and of good character, were entitled

to the advantage of the school, but the trustees were permitted to make such regulations as to admittance as were not repugnant to the Scheme, and to admit boys not residing in the parish if the capacity of the school were sufficient.

Capitation fees were to be paid of not more than 1s. 3d. by boys under 10, and of not more than 2s. by boys over 10, per week, payable weekly or quarterly, as the trustees should direct, to the master, who was to retain two-thirds of such fees, the remainder to be carried to the general account of the Charity, to be applied for the benefit of the School. Power was given to charge reduced fees when more than one boy attended from the same family, or to remit them altogether.

Various regulations were made as to internal management by the master, annual examinations, and prizes.

The building was to continue to be used for the county court, quarter and petty sessions, manorial courts, and the Church Sunday School, and power was given to the trustees to let the lower storey, when not required as above, for lectures and meetings.

The rents received from such lettings were to be added to the stipend of the master, and, if there were an assistant, the master was to have two-thirds and the assistant one-third.

In consequence of the order as to the costs of the Chancery proceedings, the whole of the income of the Charity was for several years swallowed up in the maintenance of the building and in the costs of the Scheme.

On the 30th July 1866, Thomas Taylor, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was appointed master, and on the 15th October the school was opened. In 1867 Mr. Taylor made a return of the position of the school to the Schools Inquiry Commission, which is published in their Report (Vol. XVIII., pp. 328 to 337), with Mr. J. G. Fitch's report (*Ib.*, p. 192). From this it appears that the fees had been fixed at 4l. yearly for boys over 10 years of age, and 3l. for boys under 10. The head master was receiving three-fourths of the fees (not two-thirds as directed by the Scheme) and 60l. a year out of the endowment and rents. By special agreement, he was paying 25l. annually towards the salary of an assistant master, the trustees making it up to 50l. There were 22 boys at the school, all of them day scholars, 20 being under 12 years of age. All learned reading, writing, and arithmetic; 16 English grammar; 10 drawing; 7 history and geography; and 4 Latin. Religious instruction was given as directed by the Scheme, with the exception of the Church Catechism. On the 17th April 1868 Mr. Taylor resigned, and Mr. Wells was appointed master on the 23rd July. He was asked to resign in December, and on the 4th January 1869 Mr. Green was appointed, and he continued in the mastership until 1871, when he resigned. The Rev. R. J. Hughes was appointed in his place, and continued in the mastership until the building of the county court, whereupon, for the reasons above stated, he resigned on the 24th June 1874, and the school, for want of a master, had to be closed.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 16th June 1868, upon an application made by the surviving trustees under the Scheme of 1861, it appearing that Francis Billam, Peter Garnett, and William Ackroyd, Esquires, were dead, and that Charles James Walker, Esquire, the Rev. James Swift Hastie, and John Sinclair were disqualified as trustees by having ceased to act for more than two years, the following new trustees were appointed:—

Ayscough Fawkes, of Farnley Hall;
Christopher Dawson, of Weston Hall
Francis Darwin, of Creskeld Hall;
William Fison, of Greenholm; and
Thomas Buck, Esquires; and
Christopher John Newstead, solicitor; and
Richard Munton Pratt, chemist; all of Otley.

On the 10th July 1883, upon the application of the trustees, an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made, sanctioning the sale of the school buildings in Clap Gate, 330 yards in area, with the concurrence of the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, to Mr. Thomas Constable, for the sum of 800l. This sum was invested in the purchase of 797l. Os. 2d. Three per cent. Consols, and on the 5th of September, pursuant to an Order of the 3rd of September, this sum was transferred to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

Application had meanwhile been made by the trustees to the Charity Commissioners for directions as to the application of the income, but it was not until 1888 that a

Otley.

The
Grammar
School—
continued.

Scheme of
1888.

Otley.
—
The
Grammar
School—
continued.

Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts was finally settled. The Scheme was approved by Her Majesty on the 10th of August in that year. By it the following provisions are enacted:—

A governing body was formed of 10 persons, seven to be called Representative Governors, and three to be called Coöptative Governors.

The Representative Governors were to be appointed by the following electing bodies:—

One by the Otley Local Board;

One by the Baildon Local Board of Health;

One by the Burley-in-Wharfedale Local Board of Health;

One by the School Board of Otley;

One by the School Board of Baildon;

One by the Governing Body of the Grammar School at Ripon;

One by the Governing Body of the Grammar School for Boys at Bradford, in the county of York.

Each of these was to be appointed for five years.

The first Coöptative Governors were to be Francis Darwin, of Creskeld Hall, Arthington, Esq.; Thomas Duncan, of Belmont, Newall, Otley, Esq.; and Christopher John Newstead, of Otley, solicitor. The Coöptative Governors afterwards to be appointed were to be appointed in each case by the general body of the Governors at a special meeting, and all appointments of Coöptative Governors were to be for the term of eight years.

Clauses 5 to 16 deal with the qualifications, duties, and meetings of Governors.

Clause 17 vests all lands, hereditaments, and estates, and interests in lands and hereditaments belonging to the Foundation, and not being copyhold, in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands in trust for the Foundation, and transfers all stock in the public funds and all securities belonging to the Foundation to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, in trust for the Foundation.

Clause 18 subjects the management of the property of the Foundation to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations.

By clause 19, money arising from the sale of timber, or mines, or minerals, is to be treated as capital, and invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, unless the Charity Commissioners should otherwise direct.

Clause 20 transfers the administration of the Foundation to the Governors upon the completion of their full number, and after that, by clause 21, the administration may be exercised by a quorum.

Clauses 23 to 26 direct that until the re-opening of the Grammar School, in pursuance of a Scheme hereafter to be made, the income of the Foundation is to be devoted to the maintenance of four exhibitions, to be called the Grammar School Exhibitions, each of the yearly value of 15*l.*, and tenable for three years at any grammar school or other place of technical or higher education approved by the Governors, to be open to boys and girls of the ancient parish of Otley, being under 15 years of age, preference to be given to boys and girls under 13 years of age, who are and have been for not less than three years scholars in any of the public elementary schools in the school district of Otley. The exhibitions as to which a preference is so given are to be awarded on the result of such an examination as the governors think fit in the subjects ordinarily taught in public elementary schools; the rest of the exhibitions on the result of the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, or the examinations of the College of Preceptors. The Governors have power to prolong the exhibitions for a further period of one year in deserving cases.

Clauses 24 and 25 direct the manner of awarding the exhibitions, and give power to the Governors to deprive a holder of an exhibition for misconduct.

Clause 26 provides that no religious exemption shall deprive a boy or girl of the benefit of the Foundation.

Powers are given to the governors for the disposal of any residue of income, for receiving additional endowments, for receiving endowments for special objects connected with the Foundation and consistent with the Scheme and for making regulations.

Clause 33 dissolves the Corporation of the Governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the Free Grammar School of Prince Henry at Otley, and vests its powers in the Governors appointed by this Scheme.

Clause 34 vests the jurisdiction of the visitor in Her Majesty the Queen.

Nothing as yet has been done under this Scheme.

At a meeting of the Governors on the 6th October 1891, a resolution in favour of awarding two exhibitions was proposed, but not carried.

On the 27th January 1892, a resolution was carried postponing the question of the award of exhibitions for the present, on the ground that the Governors had been given to understand that the trustees of the will of Mr. R. Craven would grant to the school 1,000*l.*, under the discretion given them to appropriate the residue, after payment of his just debts, testamentary expenses, and legacies, to such charitable institutions or objects, or otherwise, as they should think fit. It appears now that the sum is more likely to be 500*l.* than 1,000*l.* The Governors were in hopes that this legacy would enable them to re-open the school, and there is a general desire that it should be revived. At present many of the children of Otley have to go long distances to school; many go to Leeds, a journey of three quarters of an hour, which is considered a great hardship by the parents, and others have to go to Bradford and Ilkley. The one secondary school now in existence at Otley is not considered satisfactory.

The only expenditure since 1888 has been the cost attending the establishment of the Scheme. The rentcharge paid by Lord Harewood, the owner of the land charged, after deduction of 13*s.* 4*d.* for property tax, has accumulated since the closing of the school in 1874, and has been from time to time invested in Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. There is now a sum of 1,720*l.* 2*s.* New Consols standing to the credit of the Foundation, producing an income of 47*l.* 6*s.* yearly. The amount not yet invested (July 19th, 1893) is 218*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, and this sum, arising from the rentcharge and dividends on the Consols, is on deposit in the Otley Branch of the Yorkshire Banking Company, who pay interest on it at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

The total income from the rentcharge and the sum in Consols is 73*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

DOLE CHARITIES.

(i.) *Queen Elizabeth's* or the *Thorpe Arch Dole* (see page 2) is still paid by the rectors of Thorpe Arch and Hooton Pagnell to the vicar, churchwardens, and Ayscough Fawkes, Esq., T. C. Wilkinson, Esq. (see p. 18), having died in 1889. From 1831 to 1889 the rector of Thorpe Arch was in the habit of deducting 6*s.* 8*d.* from his moiety for land tax, but in consequence of the visit of Mr. Martin, and representations made by the Charity Commissioners at the time, the full sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* has been since that year paid without deduction.

This dole is stated in the Report of 1826 to be appropriated as to one part to the poor of the township of Otley, and as to the other parts to the poor of other townships in the parish, but I cannot find any evidence to show that any township other than Burley received a share. On the formation of the latter township into an ecclesiastical parish on the 14th March 1856, the vicar, Dr. Black, now Rural Dean of Otley, made a representation to the Charity Commissioners, claiming an apportionment of the Otley Charities, and the allotment of a share to Burley parish, and also to the township of Menstone, which at the date of the creation of Burley parish had been included with the township of Burley as part of the new parish. As, however, Dr. Black was unable to prove that Menstone had ever had the benefit of any part of this Charity, the Commissioners declined to allot any part to Menstone, but they apportioned 12*s.* 3½*d.* yearly to be paid to the use of the poor of Burley, which sum is still paid.

(ii.) *Saxey's Charity* (see page 3).—The following entry is extracted from a register in the possession of the churchwardens, dated 7th April 1615, "A Register Book for the
" entringe downe of all proceedings touchinge the Gifte of Dorothy Saxey and Hughe
" Saxey her husband to be yearly lent out and the profit thereof to be distributed to the
" Poore of this Parishe of Oteley in manner and forme as is lyimited in an Indenture
" betweene the aforesaid Hugh Saxey of the one parte and Sr Thomas Fayrefax
" Knight Robert Moore, Parson of Gisley and other feoffees appoynted by the said
" Hugh Saxey in that behalf on the other parte w^{ch} sayd manner and forme is
" likewise hereafter particularly sett downe and expressed."

An entry in the same book under the date 11th April 1725 is as follows:—

" Whereas Hugh Saxey late of London, Esq., dece^d and Dorothy his wife Did give
17 Nov. } the sum of Thirty pounds and directed by a certain Trust Deed that the
20 James } yearly use and profit of the said sum should be bestowed upon poor women
by the parson and the clerk of the parish of Otley on the seventh day of April, or
upon the Sunday then next following in manner hereafter mentioned (viz.) to twenty
poor women of the parish of Otley Twelve pence a piece, to the clerk of the parish
Two shillings and to the parson of Otley afores^d who should on the said seventh day
of April make a sermon in the parish church there eight shillings which said principal
sum of Thirty pounds hath for some years last past been secured in the hands of
Edw^d Barker, Esq., and the Interest thereof yearly distributed who hath lately paid

Otley.

The
Grammar
School—
continued.

The Dole
Charities.

(i.) Queen
Elizabeth
or Thorpe
Arch Dole.

(ii.) Saxey's
Charity.

Otley.
 Saxeys
 Charity—
 continued.

the said principal sum of Thirty pounds and the same with other monies belonging to the poor of Otley aforesaid hath been laid out by the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said Town of Otley in the purchase of five burgages situate and being in Boroughgate, in Otley aforesaid, and one Croft or garth adjoining thereto called by the name of plumtree-garth. It is therefore hereby declared that the yearly Interest of the said Thirty Pounds is for the future charged upon and to be paid out of the yearly profits of the said five burgages Croft or garth and that Thirty shillings due and payable this day was paid and distributed by us whose names are hereunder written in manner and proportion following."

Then follow the names of the recipients, and the entry is signed by Hen. Humfrey, the vicar, and three churchwardens.

The vicar of Otley generally received the 8s., but instances have not been infrequent of the rector of Guiseley getting the money for "coming to make a sermon."

The dole is still distributed separate from the other doles on the 7th of April or the first Sunday following, and in the ancient fashion. The sum distributed is still 20s., although a share amounting to 3s. 6d. was appropriated to the township of Burley, on its creation as an ecclesiastical parish in 1856. This sum of 20s., together with 8s. for the vicar and 2s. for the clerk, is paid out of the general income of the Otley Charities.

TOWNSHIP OF OTLEY.

DOLE CHARITIES.

Township of
 Otley.

The Dole
 Charities.
 (i.) The
 Poor Folk's
 Close and
 Allotments.

(i.) *The Poor Folk's Close and Allotments* (see page 2).—These have been sold at different dates, under the authority of the Charity Commissioners. In 1859, when the late Mr. F. O. Martin made his report upon the Charities of Otley, the Poor Folk's Close was let for 13l. a year, 4s. being deducted by the tenant for tithe rentcharge; and the allotments, known by the name of the "Cambridge Allotment" (being situated on Cambridge Plain Road), were in the tenure of Mr. William Walker, printer and publisher, of Otley, who paid the rentcharge of 2l. 16s. (not 2l. 14s., as stated in the Report of 1826).

In the year 1864 the Midland Railway Company purchased a portion of the Poor Folk's Close, and, having previously purchased the Cambridge Allotment, or part of it, burdened with the rentcharge, from Mr. Walker, the said company redeemed the rentcharge. The purchase money and the redemption money, 750l. in all, were on the 24th February 1865, pursuant to an order of Court dated the 26th January 1865, in a matter entitled "Poor Folk's Close, Otley," invested together in the name of the Paymaster General in 839l. 3s. 3d. Consols, which were redeemed in 1889; and the sum then received was invested in the purchase of 855l. 4s. New Consols, to the credit of an account entitled "*ex parte* the Otley and Ilkley Joint Line Committee, in the matter of the Midland Railway Otley and Ilkley Extension Act, 1861." The dividends amount to 23l. 10s. 4d. per annum.

The acreage of the Poor Folk's Close is stated on a printed poster, dated February 3rd, 1862, which gives particulars of the lands and rentcharges belonging to the Otley Charities, carefully compiled from ancient documents, records, and other "authentic sources," and is signed by the names of Joshua Hart, B.A., vicar, and Henry Thorns and Thomas Metcalfe, churchwardens, to have been 2a. 1r. 4p. After the sale to the railway company there was left 1a. 1r. 14p., which was let at the rent of 6l. per annum. This residue, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 13th February 1877, was sold (together with five "burgages," to which reference is hereafter made) and the purchase money invested in the name of the Official Trustees, after deducting the expenses of the sale, in 539l. 6s. 4d. Three per cent. Consolidated Annuities, which have now been converted into New Consols and produce 14l. 16s. 4d. yearly.

(ii.) The
 Garden and
 Cottages,
 including
 Lamb's
 Charity.

(ii.) *The Garden and Cottages* (see page 2).—These before the sale in 1877 consisted of two separate charity estates, of which the older is the garden and cottages described in the Report of 1826. In the Court Rolls of the Manor of Otley a Surrender and an Admittance are enrolled, of which the following is a translation:—

"4th May, 6 William and Mary, A.D. 1694. Mary Daid of Otley aforesaid, widow, surrendered out of Court into the hands of the Lord of the Manor aforesaid by the hands of Richard Clapham and James Appleyard, two of the customary tenants of the manor aforesaid, All that messuage or tenement called Jackwell House and Garth

with the appurtenances to the same regarding, situate lying and being in Westgate in Otley aforesaid, now in the tenure and occupation of Mary Daid aforesaid or her assigns To the use of Mary Daid aforesaid for and during the time of her natural life and after her decease to the use of two of the most indigent poor widows of the town of Otley aforesaid to be chosen by the overseers of the poor (*praefectos pauperum*) and their successors for ever by the rents and services therefrom due and of right accustomed according to the custom of the manor aforesaid. And upon this came the aforesaid Mary Daid into the Court aforesaid and took of the said Lord the Archbishop by his under steward of the Court there the premises with appurtenances to have and to hold to her and her assigns in form aforesaid &c."

Otley.
Garden and
Cottages—
continued.

At the time of Mr. Martin's report, the assistant overseer of the poor, Mr. Edward Mawson, occupied the garden at the yearly rent of 3*l.* 1*s.*, and the occupiers of the cottages were Mary Bailey and John Dade, but there is nothing to show that preference was to be given to members of the Dade family. At the same date a Mrs. Landon, of Aberford, nominated the poor persons, and Mr. Martin observes that there is nothing to show that the cottages are not her property. It was stated by Mr. Newstead that to his knowledge Mrs. Landon was one of the representatives of the two ladies residing at Aberford, mentioned in the Report of 1826, and they were the descendants or representatives of the Dade who made the original Gift. It does not appear how this family came to exercise the right conferred on the overseers by the original surrender.

Lamb's Charity.—The other estate, unmentioned in the Report of 1826, was called Lamb's Charity. The poster, already quoted from, states the origin to have been as follows:—

Lamb's
Charity.

"Left by Mary Hird, of Otley, in the year 1733, and originally consisted of 20*l.*, or interest thereon, paid out of the rent of a field called 'Fitters.' A release, dated 1792, was given to Mr. William Lamb, of Arthington Nunnery, on payment of the principal sum, together with six years' arrears of interest. With this money the two cottages at Well Hill, in Westgate, were built, and they were let to the overseers at the annual rent of 26*s.*"

No further information was to be obtained as to the origin of this Charity, nor was I able to discover the source of Mr. Hart's information with regard to it. The name of "Fitters" was unknown to those present.

The four cottages (two belonging to Lamb's Charity and two to the Dade Charity) were in 1875 in such a ruinous condition that the Local Board took out summonses against the trustees so as to have the cottages demolished, whereupon the trustees, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, under an Order dated the 13th of February 1877, sold the garden in Westgate (being 1*r.* 20*p.* in area) and the four cottages on the east side thereof, the whole covering an area of 1*r.* 24*p.*, for 780*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*, which, after deducting certain expenses, was invested in the name of the Official Trustees in 829*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Consolidated Three per cent. Annuities. This sum, now in New Consols, produces an annual income of 22*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

(iii.) *Plumtree Garth* (see page 3).—As is stated in the Report of 1826, this was purchased partly with the Poor's money, and partly with the Saxey capital money. (See *Saxey above.*)

(iii.) Plum-
tree Garth.

The five burgage tenements mentioned in the churchwardens' book are those which are included in the Order for the sale of the Poor Folk's Close of February 13th, 1877. There is in the parish church a plan, dated 1849, and signed W. Mounsey, showing "the buildings and premises in the townships of Otley and Newall-with-Clifton, held "on trust or charged with the payment of moneys for the Dole distributed at Christmas "every year in this church." A printed explanatory schedule shows the burgage tenements to have then consisted of the "old workhouse, cottages, yard, prison, and pinfold on Cross Green," which is at the corner of Plumtree Garth, and states that the overseers were then paying 1*l.* 5*s.*, that is to say, the interest on the 30*l.* of the Saxey money expended on these tenements. The poster above-mentioned says:—

"The sum of 10*l.*, left by Mrs. Barker for the poor of Otley was lent to the overseers, and expended by them in building the old workhouse. The overseers have always paid 10*s.* for its use."

This sum of 10*s.* is the rentcharge last in the list given in the Report of 1826.

The payments of 1*l.* 5*s.* and 1*l.* 6*s.* are stated in that Report to issue out of the land taken for the old poorhouses. The only payment of 1*l.* 5*s.* that can now be traced is the rent paid by the overseers, which is mentioned on the plan of 1849, for the burgage tenements, and there does not appear to have been

Otley.
Plumtree
Garth—
continued.

any payment by the overseers of 1*l.* 6*s.* other than the rent of or interest on the money invested in the two cottages belonging to Lamb's Charity.

Mr. Martin in his report states that there were about 12 cottages let to the overseers "at rents merely nominal, and which seem not to have varied since the Commission of Inquiry." It was explained at the Inquiry that these 12 cottages included those in Westgate already mentioned.

Plumtree Garth was in 1862 let to the surveyor of highways at the yearly rental of 4*l.*, out of which the Saxey rentcharge of 1*l.* 10*s.* (*see* p. 14) was paid.

In 1877, in pursuance of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 13th February of that year, Plumtree Garth, together with six cottages (that is to say, the three ancient cottages, now demolished, and three modern ones adjoining), together containing 3*r.* 8*p.* or thereabouts, were sold for 1,250*l.*, which sum, after deducting certain expenses, was invested in 1,296*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Consolidated Three per cent. Annuities, in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the same sum of New Consols now produces a yearly income of 35*l.* 13*s.*

(iv.) The
Rent-
charges.

(iv.) *Rent-charges* (*see* page 3).—

- a. Lower Steele Croft. This rentcharge was redeemed on April 24th, 1860, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, given by an Order dated the 12th June following, for as much money as when invested would be represented by 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Three per cent. Consols, and the then owner, Mr. Wilkinson, accordingly paid 31*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, which was invested in the name of the Official Trustees, and now, in consequence of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, produces only 18*s.* 4*d.* yearly.
- b. Little Common Newhall is the property of the devisees of the late Mr. Constable, of Otley. The rentcharge of 8*s.* is now paid by his widow.
- c. Upper Steele Croft is in the occupation of Thomas Barker, who pays the rentcharge of 6*s.* 8*d.*
- d. Claim Lands is in the occupation of Thomas Arthur Duncan, who pays the rentcharge of 6*s.*
- e. The house in the Market Place belongs to the devisees of Deighton, who pay the rentcharge of 2*s.* 4*d.*
- f. Portmoor House belongs to (1) the trustees of the late Rev. Harry Owen, said to be represented by Mrs. Owen; (2) William Thackery; and (3) Robert Richardson. The two latter are in occupation of their shares, and William Stirk is tenant to Mrs. Owen. Each of the tenants pays 8*d.* annually, making in all 2*s.*
- g. The interest on 10*l.* left by Mrs. Barker has, as is before stated, now become merged in the dividends on the purchase money of Plumtree Garth and the adjoining tenements.

It will be seen, therefore, that none of these rentcharges have been lost. Those numbered a. and g. are part of the general income from Consols, and those numbered b. to f. are still in the form of rentcharges.

Mr. Brown, who has been a churchwarden, complained of the difficulty and expense of collecting these rentcharges, and a general desire was expressed that steps should be taken to induce the owners of the tenements to redeem them.

(v.) Jenkin-
son's Dole.

(v.) *Jenkinson's Dole* (*see* page 3).—The 2*l.* for the use of the poor of Otley continues to be paid by the mayor and corporation of Boston.

(vi.)
Barker's
Gift.

(vi.) *Barker's Gift* (*see* page 4).—Mr. Martin's Report of 1859 states that this Charity "is restricted by his will to poor persons attending church. The bread is supplied by one baker. It is not weighed. It is distributed by the churchwardens, after morning service, to poor widows only; it is sent to some of them who are bedridden. The vicar believes that none of the recipients are attracted to church by the Gift."

The poster of February 3rd, 1862, says: "This rent-charge is now paid by the Rev. Charles E. Armstrong, Hemsworth, near Pontefract."

The name of Calf-houses Close is unknown in Burley to-day, and the close would be difficult to identify. It is said that all Barker's land was sold many years before the rentcharge ceased to be paid, of which sale the exact date has not been ascertained. Mr. Armstrong seems to have paid it out of charity, because his father had done so before him. He was master of Hemsworth Hospital, and paid it until his death in 1872. As this rent has not been paid for 21 years, it would probably be fruitless to push the matter further.

While the rentcharge was paid the manner of administration was as follows:— There was a list of recipients kept by the vicar and churchwardens, and the names on that list are said never to have varied except when vacancies occurred by death, but as those who were on the list always remained poor, it may be said that there was no necessity for a change. An arrangement was made with a baker, who sent the loaves to the church, where they were distributed every Sunday by the sexton or parish clerk (then one and the same person) to the poor people as they came out of the church.

Otley.
Barker's
Gift—
continued.

(vii.) *Fawkes's Charity*.—The history of this Charity is rather uncertain, and it is doubtful whether it ever was a charitable endowment. An extract from a letter from the present Mr. Ayscough Fawkes's late solicitors, Messrs. Constable and Maskell, addressed to the Charity Commissioners on January 27th, 1875, sufficiently shows their view of the matter:—

"In one of the principal streets of this town stand three one-storied cottages in a row, built up at each end and behind, so as to have no outlet whatever except to the front street. These form what is called the hospital, that seems for a century past and upwards to have been devoted to the Charity of housing three poor widows, to whom the annual dole of 30s., or 10s. each, is payable, and paid at Christmas. The property belonged to the family of Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, who do not appear by deed to have alienated it. They appear to have voluntarily established the Charity, and about a century ago the Mr. Fawkes of that day charged a copyhold field lying some distance off with 30s. a year to meet the above payment. The Otley Board of Health has summoned Mr. Fawkes for not providing either privy or draining convenience of any sort for these cottages. Mr. Fawkes feels inclined to answer the summons by disclaiming all ownership of the property. Should he abandon it, there is nothing to prevent this miserable apology for a hospital from being deserted and falling to ruin, as it is clearly unfit for human habitation with present views as to sanitary accommodation. But Mr. Fawkes, out of regard to the charitable views of his predecessors, is disposed to spend some money in placing the Foundation (if such it may be called) on a better footing, if he can receive some encouragement for so doing from your Board. One alternative that Mr. Fawkes thinks of is to improve and build up the two end cottages, forming the site of the centre one into a yard, in which conveniences might be built for the use of the two end cottages. To do this he would require the sanction and approval of your Board, and your sanction to his reducing the number of widows to be accommodated from three to two. He would also require the patronage of the Charity to be clearly vested in him and his heirs, owners of the Farnley estate. Another alternative embraces the consideration of blocks of other almshouses and charity cottages in this town similarly situated. The Local Board of Health has summoned the churchwardens and overseers in respect of these also, for not being provided with privy and other requisite sanitary appliances or accommodation. But these officers have no funds out of which to furnish and provide the accommodation required. But some of these cottages occupy valuable building sites, and there are a few acres of land belonging to the poor of the town that might be sold at excellent prices, and so form a fund much more valuable than the rents of these lands."

There is no mention of this rentcharge in the poster of 1862, nor in Mr. Martin's report.

It is very possible, nay probable, that Mr. Fawkes's predecessor built the hospital, but there is nothing to show that he and his successor retained the legal estate in the site. On the contrary, it has from time immemorial been treated as part of the poor estate. The hospital, which is still standing, and is separated by a house and lane from the buildings on Plumtree Garth, but is no longer used as a hospital, appears to have been otherwise known by the name of the "Leper Houses." It consisted of three tenements, inhabited by three poor widows, to each of whom Mr. Fawkes paid 10s. every Christmas, but whether this amount was legally charged on the field or not does not appear. Mr. Newstead stated that he knew of a field at Otley, now part of the cemetery, called Spital Close, which may be the copyhold field mentioned in the above letter, but since the sale next mentioned the rentcharge, if it ever was such, has not been paid, nor, so far as has been ascertained, demanded.

Subsequently to that letter the same solicitors wrote that Mr. Fawkes abandoned the site, and was willing that it should be sold with the hospital, and they were, in fact, sold in pursuance of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 13th of February 1877, for 130*l.*, and the purchase money invested, on account of the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, in the name of the Official Trustees, in 134*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Three per cent. Consols, which have been converted into New Consols, and now produce 3*l.* 14*s.* yearly.

It was in view of the doubt concerning the proper persons to administer the last-mentioned Charity that Mr. Ayscough Fawkes, together with Mr. Wilkinson, were joined as trustees with the vicar and churchwardens under the Order next mentioned.

By a further Order of the Commissioners, dated 13th February 1877, all the estates mentioned in the Order of 25th January 1876 were sold with the concurrence of the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and the proceeds were invested as is stated above under their respective titles (pp. 15, 16).

Administration
of the
Doles.

The income derived from the several sums of stock and the rentcharges is as follows:

The whole of this sum, after deducting 15*s.* 9½*d.* payable to the township of Burley as its share of the Thorpe Arch and Saxey Charities, is distributed in money doles. A list is kept by the vicar and churchwardens, and applications for admission to the list are made to them, notice of the distribution being advertised a fortnight in advance in the local paper. They meet a short time before Christmas to consider the list and the new applications. Poverty is the main qualification for admission; not only old people receive, but also those who are in poverty from sickness or other special circumstances. Nor is any distinction made between the sexes, though the great majority of the recipients have for the last few years been widows. Occasionally relief has been given to more than one in the same family, but only if they have been widows. It was formerly the rule that the recipients should not have received poor-law relief during the preceding 12 months, but that is not the case now.

* Income tax deducted.

There is no distinction in creed made, except as regards Roman Catholics. In answer to questions put at the Inquiry, Mr. Buck said that they were excluded because they had their own dole, that is to say, Rhodes's Charity, which is described below; further, that they were excluded even before the time of Rhodes's Bequest; and that they had sometimes asked to have a share of the general dole.

Otley.
—
Dole
Charities—
continued.

The Saxey Dole continues to be distributed on the ancient date. With this exception, the distribution takes place on the Saturday before Christmas at 2 o'clock, at the Church Sunday School. There are from 300 to 400 names on the list, and many persons besides the applicants attend. Police are engaged for the occasion, but there is no rioting or disorder, the crowd consisting mainly of women. The acting churchwarden distributes the money in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s., 10s. being given to the widows. It was rare to hear of the money being spent in drink, but such cases had been known, and then the names of the offenders had been struck off the list. An attempt had been made to substitute calico for money, but after an unfavourable reception it was abandoned.

The view expressed at the Inquiry was that on the whole, the system was capable of improvement. One churchwarden thought it would be better if the money were given from time to time as required to persons unable to work, and in really bad circumstances. All the churchwardens agreed that the dispensary suggested by Mr. Martin was as good an object as could be found, as there was great need of one in the town, and they expressed disapproval of the money being applied to educational purposes, on the ground that the benefit would reach the wrong class.

(viii.) *Dole Charity for Roman Catholics—Rhodes's Charity.*—By his will, dated 24th December 1860, with codicils dated 27th December 1860 and 5th January 1861, proved at Wakefield on the 1st August 1861, by Thomas Constable, of Otley, attorney at law, one of the trustees and executors (the other, Matthew John Rhodes, Esq., who was also named a trustee and executor, having renounced probate), *Frederick Rhodes*, late of Pool, in Otley, gave to his trustees such number or such amount of his railway shares or stock, to be selected by them, as according to the rate of the last dividend thereon produced the annual income of 40l. upon trust to set apart the same, and apply the dividends and annual produce thereof in half yearly portions at or about Christmas and midsummer in each year, towards providing food, fuel, and clothing for the most necessitous of the Roman Catholic poor of the township of Otley aforesaid, the distribution thereof to be at the discretion of his trustees or trustee for the time being, but to be made as much as might be by ticket to prevent imposition, and to widows and widowers exceeding the age of 60, but to sick and infirm persons of any age. He further directed the bequest to be set apart free from legacy duty, and empowered his trustees or trustee for the time being to vary the investments for others of a like character at their discretion. And he also empowered his trustees or trustee to make and execute when and as they should think fit a deed vesting the said trust fund in trustees, not exceeding three, and inclusive of his said trustees or either of them or not as they or he might think fit, upon the trusts and for the purposes and with the powers in his will expressed concerning the said trust fund, such deed to give power to the survivors of such trustees to appoint new trustees. The stocks now belonging to the Charity are 250l. North British Railway Consolidated Preference Stock, No. 1, and 1,039l. 7s. 9d. Ordinary Preference Stock of the same railway, and the income usually amounts to about 43l., including a small sum for bank interest.

(viii.)
Rhodes's
Charity.

Mr. Matthew John Rhodes never acted as a trustee, and the whole management of the fund was left to the late Mr. Constable. During his lifetime he and his wife administered this Charity, but there was no deed executed appointing Mrs. Constable a trustee. She now acts as sole trustee, and preserves the sole direction. Father Kelly, the Roman Catholic priest, supplies her with a list of the Roman Catholic poor whom he thinks deserving of assistance, but Mrs. Constable does not confine herself to that list, nor necessarily act upon his recommendation. There are about 700 or 800 Roman Catholics, mainly Irish, in the district over which the duties of the Roman Catholic priest of Otley extend. This district includes Guiseley and Burley, and the benefit of the Charity has been extended to Burley, Mrs. Constable having been under the impression that the bequest was to "Otley," and not merely to the "Township of Otley." Only one blind old woman from Guiseley has participated in the dole. The number benefited varies according to the amount available for distribution, which has once been as low as 18l., and in 1893 as high as 53l., and the numbers have accordingly varied from 30 to 80. A list is made out, divided into classes, the amounts received varying from 1l. to 2s. 6d. The distribution takes place on the 6th January. Under

Otley.
Rhodes's
Charity—
continued.

the will it should at Christmas and midsummer, but Mrs. Constable has not distributed at midsummer since her marriage. The distribution is made by a trusted servant of Mrs. Constable, who carries round the doles to the chosen recipients, and is paid 5s. for his trouble, but this sum is not taken out of the income of the Charity, and, in fact, Mrs. Constable generally adds something out of her own pocket to the dole. No money is actually paid, but tickets are given entitling the recipients to receive goods to the extent indicated on the ticket at certain shops, of which two are grocers', one a linendraper's, and one a clogmaker's. In the event of the recipient not wanting goods from the shop on which his ticket is drawn, a bill in exchange is given by the shopkeeper drawn on another shop. Sometimes Mrs. Constable retains particular doles in her hands, and instead of giving a lump sum at Christmas, makes weekly allowances to those who cannot be trusted. No abuse of the system has been known, the recipients being obliged to present the tickets personally, and care is taken to see that the goods are actually supplied. The recipients are in all cases the aged, the infirm, and the utterly destitute.

Immediate steps should be taken to appoint legal trustees of the Charity, of whom Mrs. Constable, who has administered the money with great judgment for many years, should be one.

Miss Mary A. S. Constable's Charity.

Miss
Constable's
Charity.

By her will, dated 19th April 1870, proved at Wakefield the 23rd February 1878, Mary Anne Stanley Constable, late of Dovecot House, Otley, York, spinster, bequeathed the sum of 1,000*l.* "to the Right Reverend Robert Cornthwaite, to be by him invested, and "the annual income thereof paid to the priest for the time being of Otley, towards his "maintenance," the said sum of 1,000*l.* to be paid free of legacy duty out of pure personalty. The executors and trustees of the will were the late Thomas Constable, of Otley, solicitor, brother of the testatrix, and William Walker, of York, who is now the solicitor to the Roman Catholic diocese of Leeds. The money was paid over by Mr. Walker to Dr. Cornthwaite, who is now dead.

The present trustees are the Right Rev. William Gordon, Bishop of Leeds; the Very Rev. Edward Goldie, of York; and the Very Rev. Edward Watson, of Keighley, who are the executors of the will of the late Dr. Cornthwaite. The 1,000*l.* was at first lent by them to the diocesan trustees, who paid interest thereon, and the interest was paid over to the priest of Otley. It has now been invested in the sum of 1,011*l.* 6s. 7*d.* New Consols which stand in the names of the three gentlemen above mentioned, and produce yearly 27*l.* 16s.

Old Wesleyan Chapel in Boroughgate.

Old
Wesleyan
Chapel in
Borough-
gate.

By an Indenture, dated 18th August 1826, and enrolled in Chancery the 19th September 1826, John Raistrick and John Smith bargained and sold, and Walter Fawkes and Thomas Hawksworth Fawkes confirmed unto John Craven and 18 others a piece of ground in Boroughgate, containing 465 square yards, upon trust, to erect a chapel for the use of preachers appointed by the people called Methodists.

By an Indenture, dated the 1st September 1846, and inrolled in Chancery the 26th October 1846, the Rev. Thomas Collins, Benjamin Graves, Samuel Powell (the younger), Samuel Powell (the elder), and Richard Lofthouse released and conveyed, and Christopher Carter appointed and granted, a garden and orchard in Boroughgate, containing 1,591 square yards, contiguous to the chapel, and land conveyed by the indenture of 18th August 1826, unto James Fox and 11 others, upon trust, to demise, let, mortgage, sell, dispose of, build upon, or otherwise deal with the premises, but so that they should pay the rents and profits thereof to the treasurer or secretary of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, at Otley, in augmentation of the funds of the chapel. There is a provision in the deed for the appointment of new trustees.

Two houses were erected on the last-mentioned piece of ground. One of them is now let to the minister of the new chapel hereinafter mentioned, at a rent of 15*l.*, which is paid by the Circuit Quarterly Board to the trustees, and devoted to repairs and the general purposes of the circuit. The other house is let on a yearly tenancy to one Robinson, at a rent of 18*l.*, the full yearly value. The rent is applied to the general purposes of the circuit. Both the houses are in good condition, and stand in an improving part of the town.

The old chapel was disused for religious worship in October 1875, and the services were transferred at that time to a new chapel erected on another site. The old chapel is now used as a Sunday school in connection with the Methodist denomination.

New trustees of the chapel and premises conveyed in 1826 were appointed by an indenture dated the 24th May 1861, and the premises were at the same time conveyed to them upon the original trusts. The survivors of these trustees applied in 1875 to have the Charity brought within the provisions of the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed," and on the 5th May 1876 an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made appointing new trustees, in whom the legal estate of the Charity was to vest, and establishing a Scheme for the chapel in accordance with the trusts and provisions of the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

Otley.
—
Old
Wesleyan
Chapel—
continued.

The Preacher's Rentcharge.

The following is an extract from Mr. Martin's report:—"William Vavasour, of Stead, near Otley, by will, dated 3rd September 1642, reciting that he was seized in fee tail of certain property, declared his will to be that his sister, Mary Pullein, should hold the lands which he had from his father and mother, charged with 10*l.* towards the maintenance of an honest and able preacher in the church at Otley, on condition that the inhabitants should within three years secure 30*l.* a year more, in default of which the rentcharge was to go to the preachers of the chapels of the parish of Otley, viz., Burley, Baildon, Denton, Farnley, and Poole, equally.

The
Preacher's
Rentcharge.

"Mary Pullein, the sister of the testator, and tenant in tail after him, suffered a recovery of the premises intended to be charged.

"By indenture dated 12th October, 22nd Charles I., reciting in part the will of William Vavasour, and purporting to be made in performance of it, the uses were declared:

"To Mary Pullein in tail, remainder to such persons as she should appoint, with a proviso that every person claiming the premises under her should take them chargeable with the annuity of 10*l.* intended to have been given by William Vavasour, the testator.

"Mary Pullein, by her will, dated 18th January 1653, reciting the power reserved to her, directed that the yearly sum of 10*l.* mentioned in the indenture of 12th October, 22nd Charles I., to be given to a pious minister of the gospel at the church of Otley, should stand and be a gift for ever, with the proviso that if there should not be such a minister elected and lawfully inducted into the said church who had received orders and should administer the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England, that then the said gift should cease or abate for so long time as the said church should be vacant or not supplied by such minister, and if the said church be unsupplied by the space of one whole year, then the said gift of 10*l.* should finally cease and determine. She devised the lands charged, subject to the payment of certain legacies, to John Binns, her kinsman, and his heirs for ever, to the use of his younger children.

"These facts are collected from copies of Mary Pullein's will and of a Bill in Chancery, filed 1656, against John Binns for the production of deeds, by which Bill it also appears that the 30*l.* a year contemplated by William Vavasour was not raised within the limited period.

"As far as can be ascertained from the statements in the Bill, no trustees were appointed by the donor.

"The annuity issues out of land at Burley Wood Head, and is received by the vicar of Otley for the time being. It is presumed, notwithstanding the recital that Mary Pullein intended to fulfil her brother's will, that the right of the mother church will prevail over that of the chapels', although the 30*l.* a year has never been raised."

The documents from which Mr. Martin extracted the information contained in the above extract were, no doubt, in the parish church at Otley in 1859, but since that date many of the documents contained in the church safe have been removed, and of those he mentions there only remains the copy of Mary Pulleyn's will. The documents which recorded the lands at Burley Wood Head, out of which the rentcharge issued have disappeared, but no doubt it would be possible from other sources. *e.g.*, from William Vavasour's will, for which search might be made at York, to identify the closes charged.

The rent has been consistently paid in July by the owners of an estate at Burley, now belonging to the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Emsley, of the Grange, Burley. It is made over, after deduction of income tax, to the vicar of Otley, through Messrs. Cowgill and Son, Tanfield Chambers, Bradford, agents to the executors.

Mr. Brian B. H. Cowgill has forwarded the following extract from a letter he has received from one of Mr. Emsley's trustees:—

Otley. "Mr. Emsley's will is dated 13th Nov. 1880, and was proved at Wakefield; the trustees are H. Rouse, Esq., Firby Hall, Bedale; J. W. Oxley, Esq., banker, Leeds; and M. D'Arcy Wyville, Esq., Denton Park, Ilkley (or Ben Rhydding, Leeds, I am not quite certain).

Preacher's
Rentcharge
—continued.

"The will contains no reference to this charge on testator's estate. I do not know, and I do not think Mr. Emsley ever knew, why or on what closes of land in his Burley estate this charge was made. Mr. Emsley paid the amount (as his executors have since done) because the charge had previously been paid, or at any rate the three rectors of Otley said so.

"I know nothing of ecclesiastical law, and can give you no further information. The 10*l.* has so far been regularly paid, but, sooner or later, if we are to continue to pay it, I shall expect the Charity Commissioners to prove their right to it."

Lost Charity.

LOST CHARITY.

The Lec-
turer's Rent-
charge.

The Lecturer's Rentcharge.—The circumstances under which this rentcharge ceased to be paid are set out in Mr. Martin's report, an extract from which, so far as it gives the history, is appended with the omission of a legal argument, in which he considers the possibility of enforcing payment, because if the matter was doubtful in 1859 the 34 years which have elapsed since then have destroyed any such possibility.

"By Indenture dated 7th March 1647, John Brooke, in consideration of 100*l.* paid by Mary Pullein, widow, party to the deed, conveyed to the Lord Fairfax, of Denton; Charles Fairfax, of Menston, Esq.; William Vavasour, of Weston; and Stephen Hartley, of Stead,

	A.	R.	P.
"Marle Close, containing	-	-	- 2 2 0
"Lamb Flatt	-	-	- 6 0 0
"Cross Flatt	-	-	- 4 0 0
"Long Flatt	-	-	- 4 0 0

"all in Adwalton,

"To the intent that they should receive from the premises a rentcharge of 5*l.*, payable at Lady Day and Midsummer, to be disposed of by the said trustees to such godly, faithful, and able preachers of the gospel as they and their heirs or any two of them (whereof Lord Fairfax and Charles Fairfax, or either of them, should be one) should procure to preach, at the parochial church of Otley aforesaid, ten sermons in the year on several days, or five exercises at such days and times as the said feoffees and their heirs should think fit, for which such able preacher or preachers as should be thereunto chosen and appointed as aforesaid in all successions of time should have and receive the sum of 10*s.* a piece for every such day as they should so officiate.

"And for and concerning the freehold estate and inheritance of the premises—

"That they should stand seized thereof to the use of the said John Brooke and his heirs, subject to the said 5*l.*, with a penalty of 5*s.* for every week the 5*l.* should remain unpaid.

"By Indenture of the 10th March 1747, Thomas Fairfax, of Eynesbury, Hunts, grandson and heir of Charles Fairfax, the survivor of the trustees named in the last deed, conveyed the rentcharge to the use of himself, Robert Fairfax, of Leeds Castle, Kent; Edwin Lascelles, of Gawthorpe, Yorks; Thomas Fairfax, of Newton; Thomas Fawkes, of Farnley; and Thomas Pulleyn, of Burley, and their heirs, upon the same trusts.

"Edwin Lascelles became Earl of* Harewood. He survived his co-trustees, and died 25th January 1795. The present Earl of Harewood is his heir.

"It does not appear that there has been any appointment of new trustees since 1747.

"This annuity became the subject of a Chancery suit between two clergymen. An endorsement on the Deed of Foundation mentions that it was produced at Otley 27th September 1665, in a cause of Dennison, clerk, *v.* Sale, clerk. It seems that the proceedings in this cause have been searched for without success.

"In 1748 the property charged, which is situate at Adwalton, near Knaresbro', belonged to a gentleman named Scott, whose family afterwards became bankers at Leeds.

* This should be Baron Harewood. The Earldom was not created till 1812.

"A letter dated Otley, 26th April 1810, signed James Bailey, addressed 'Mr. Popplewell, Harewood,' states that the annuity had been paid late at the bank of Fenton, Scott & Co., Leeds.

"In ————— Mr. Scott, the owner of the land, became bankrupt. It appears, however, by a letter from Mr. John Hope Shaw, dated Leeds, 14th September 1840, that, after the bankruptcy, and after the premises charged had been sold by the assignees, the annuity was paid by Mr. Fenton Scott, the son of the bankrupt, who afterwards himself purchased the property.

"The Rev. Joshua Hart, vicar of Otley, applied to him for payment, which was refused, and the refusal has been repeated by his widow. I have not been able to learn from Mr. Hart when the last payment was made, nor when Mr. Fenton Scott died."

Friends' Meeting House at Cross Green.

The Report upon this Charity will be found in the special Report on the Charities subject to the Brighouse monthly meeting.

TOWNSHIP OF BAILDON.

Topham's Charity.

The following is a copy of the Report upon this Charity, dated 24th June 1826, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Act 58 Geo. III., c. 91, as amended and extended by the Act 59 Geo. III., c. 81, and continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV., c. 58 (Vol. 16, p. 440) :—

Christopher Topham, by Will, dated 3d February 1735, devised his estates at Aysgarth and Carleton, in the county of York, in default of issue of the body of Gyles Milner, unto Edward Thompson and four other trustees therein named, and the survivor of them, and the heirs male of the survivor, upon trust, to apply the yearly rents and profits in putting out three or more poor boys every year, being of the Protestant religion, and resident or inhabiting within the townships of Marston, Settrington, and Baildon, apprentices for terms not exceeding eight years; and he directed, that upon the death of any of the trustees without heirs male, the survivors should elect some Protestant layman, being resident within 20 miles of the town of Marston, to be a new trustee, the recorder of York, in case of equality of votes, to have the casting vote; and he directed that an account should be kept of the net produce of the lands after payment of taxes and assessments and repairs, and of the names of the boys put out in each year, with the sums paid with each of them respectively; and that the accounts should be produced yearly every Christmas-day to public view in the vestries of the churches of Marston and Settrington, and of the chapel of Baildon alternately.

The estates devised, including additions made to them on inclosures, consist of the following particulars, and are let as follows, viz.:

1. A farm at Aysgarth, in Wensleydale, comprising 12A. 3R. 2P. of land, let with farm-buildings thereon to Thomas Harrison, at the annual rent of 22*l*.

2. A farm at Carlton, in the parish of Coverham, containing 19A. 3R. 26P. of land, in the occupation of William Tomlinson and Mary Terry, as joint tenants, at the rent also of 22*l*. per annum.

The tenants occupy from year to year; and the premises at each place are let at a fair annual rent, according to a survey and valuation of the estates made by a surveyor in 1814.

For several years past the charity has been under the management and direction of three trustees only, who are elected from time to time, one for each township, from persons resident in the neighbourhood thereof. The present trustees are Christopher Wilson, esq. for Marston; Charles Walker, esq. for Baildon; and the Rev. Christopher Sykes, for Settrington.

The rents are received by Messrs. Atkinson and Bolland, solicitors, the agents of the trustees, and the amount is equally divided for the benefit of the several townships; the share due to each township being transmitted from time to time as required for the purposes of the charity, and the sums sent are applied under the direction of the acting trustee for each township, or of some person acting on his behalf, in binding out poor boys on the recommendation of the churchwardens and overseers.

By an order of the trustees in 1784, it was directed, that there should be given with each apprentice such sum as the trustee of each township should think proper, not exceeding 10*l*.; and upon this footing the charity appears to have been ever since conducted. Lists of the children put out, and the sums given to each, are kept for each township, and a general account is also kept by Messrs. Atkinson and Bolland of their receipts and payments. It appears from the latter, that during the ten years immediately preceding this inquiry in 1824, there was remitted to each township in various remittances the sum of 123*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*., and that there remained a balance due to each township at the close of the year 1823 of 44*l*.

It appeared also by the accounts produced for the several townships, that of the sum received as above by each township, 118*l*. in Marston, and in Settrington 116*l*. 17*s*. 9*d*. had been laid out and applied to the purposes of the trust; but in Settrington, for want, as stated, of more numerous applications for placing out apprentices, the sum of 65*l*. 13*s*. only had been applied, leaving a balance of 57*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. which was deposited in the savings-bank at Malton

Otley. The estate of the Charity is as follows :—

Baildon.
Topham's
Charity—
continued.

Name of Field.	Area.	Quality of Land.	Tenant.	Rent.
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
IN CARLTON :				
Lobley Garth, with a barn thereon.	2 0 0	Meadow - - - -	Henry Walker - -	} 29 0 0
Hall Ings, with a small allotment.	12 0 0	Pasture - - - -	" - - - -	
Two allotments on west side of Carlton.	4 3 23	Arable and pasture -	" - - - -	
	18 3 23			
IN AYSGARTH :				
Moor Allotment - - - -	2 3 10	Pasture - - - -	Henry King - -	3 0 0
Allotment - - - -	2 2 12	" - - - -	Christopher Thompson	2 2 0
Garth near the Village, with shed and small building.	0 2 26	" - - - -	James Thompson -	4 0 0
Three closes, called Little Field and Crofts, with barn thereon.	6 2 4	Meadow and pasture	Lodge Percival -	22 0 0
	12 2 12			60 2 0

All the estate is let on yearly tenancies, at the full improved value; the Aysgarth tenants have all been in occupation since 1886, two of them for at least 10 years previous to that date, and the Carlton tenant since 1888, his predecessor having been tenant many years.

Colonel William Wade Maude, Lord of the Manor of Baildon, and one of the trustees, attended on behalf of the trustees. He stated that he had recently made an inspection of the estates, and he had found them in a satisfactory condition. Draining has been done by the Carlton tenant and Henry King, and allowance out of their rent was made to them in 1891 for their expenses.

In pursuance of the 50th section of the Agricultural Holdings (England) Act, 1875, the Board of Charity Commissioners, by an Order dated 7th April 1876, authorized the trustees to give notice to the tenants that their existing contracts should remain unaffected by the Act.

Previous to 1877 the trustees were Beilby Richard, Baron Wenlock, representing Marston; Charles Frederick Walker, Esq. representing Baildon; and Lord Middleton representing Settrington. In December of that year Lord Middleton died, and his successor in the title, Digby Wentworth Bayard, Baron Middleton, acted as trustee in his place, without having been legally appointed. Mr. Walker had been long absent from England, and had taken no part in the administration of the Charity, the interests of Baildon having been watched by Mr. Abraham Maude, at the request of the parishioners, until his death, and after that by his son, Mr. W. W. Maude. The acting trustees accordingly made an application to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees, and by an Order dated 6th February 1880, reciting that Lord Wenlock and Mr. Walker, with whom communication had meanwhile been made, were desirous of retiring from the trust, the Board discharged them from the trust, appointed as new trustees the Right Honourable Baron Middleton, William Wade Maude, and Edward Christopher York, and vested the real estate belonging to the Charity in the "Official Trustee of Charity Lands." Power was given to the surviving trustees on the occurrence of a vacancy in their numbers by death, bankruptcy, non-attendance for two years, resignation, or incapacity to act, to fill the vacancy at a meeting to be held after the lapse of one month, by a resolution to be confirmed by the Charity Commissioners.

Mr. York died on the 14th December 1885, and the trustees, in accordance with the above power, appointed Edward Clitherow Brooksbank, of Healaugh Old Hall, Tadcaster, Esq. whose appointment was approved by the Charity Commissioners, by an Order dated 25th May 1886. The present trustees are Lord Middleton, Colonel Maude, and Mr. Brooksbank.

In addition to the rent of the real estate, there is also a yearly dividend of 2*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, arising from a sum of 101*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, purchased on the 10th April 1889 with 100*l.*, being part of the accumulations of the Settrington share, which had not been expended for some years before 1886. The stock stands in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the dividends are paid by them through Messrs. Glyn and Co., to Messrs. Beckett's, at Malton, who keep the banking account of the trustees.

Otley.
Topham's
Charity—
continued.

There was a balance in hand on 1st January 1892 of 41*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

Mr. Dibb, of the firm of Dibb and Company, solicitor, Leeds, acts as clerk to the trustees, and is paid a fee of one guinea per annum. The rents are collected by Messrs. Burrill and Mangham, of Middleham, land agents, and agents for the trustees, and they receive a yearly fee of three guineas, and a sum of 5*s.* to pay the bank commission on their account.

Up to the 13th May 1890, Colonel Maude said each trustee took one-third of the income left after providing for outgoings and a sum for emergencies, but now they divide the money according to the necessities of the various townships and the number of applications in each, so that the amount given in each township varies from year to year. If one township requires none of the income it is divided among the others. The trustees have an annual meeting in April or May, at which the accounts for the previous year are submitted by Mr. Dibb, who keeps a minute book, and if approved they are countersigned by the trustees. They then allot the income among themselves, and each trustee administers his own share uncontrolled by the others.

So far as Baildon is concerned the method of administration is as follows:—

In March a notice, signed by the vicar, is posted on the church door, of which the following is a specimen:

NOTICE

Is hereby given that all Candidates wishing to avail themselves of

THE TOPHAM'S CHARITY

Must send in their names and qualifications as stated below at once or before Friday, April 8th, 1892, to the Vicar, Baildon.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

Christian name.

Age.

Names of parents and their occupations.

Number in family.

Have any other members of the family received the Charity.

Name of person or firm to whom to be apprenticed.

What trade.

What premium, if any, required.

For what length of time are you to be apprenticed.

What wages are you to receive for first and following years.

N.B.—No application from a boy who is already apprenticed will be received, or who is not a Protestant.

The applications will be forwarded to and considered by the trustees at their annual meeting.

Signed on behalf of the trustees,

DENIS CAREY.

March 11th, 1892.

Applications are then entertained by the vicar, who, with the aid of the assistant overseer, at present Jonathan Bentley, said by Colonel Maude to be a most capable man, makes inquiries into each case, and only very poor boys are accepted, in proof of which it was alleged that several to whom the money would be an assistance have to be rejected every year. Baildon is a manufacturing town, with a population of nearly 6,000, and there is no difficulty in getting applications.

After the annual meeting of the trustees, Colonel Maude sends a cheque for the amount allotted to him to the vicar, with directions as to the amount to be given to each boy. This is a matter within the discretion of the trustee, and Colonel Maude gives 6*l.* to each boy, having found that to pay 10*l.* to each, as his father and other trustees before him had done, was to confine the benefit to too few compared with the number of applications. The vicar's duty is then to see that the indentures are signed,

Otley.
 —
 Baildon.
 —
 Topham's
 Charity—
continued.

which is done at the master's expense, before paying over the money to the boy. But there is no longer any apprenticing at a premium, and the master receives nothing from the Charity. If a premium were exacted, it would have to be deducted from the rest of the income, with the result that fewer boys would be benefited. The money is expended in outfit and tools or clothes, according to the wants of the boys, so that it can hardly be said to be devoted to the purposes of the will of Christopher Topham. Colonel Maude, however, alleges that, as now applied, the money does a great deal of good, and that the after-careers of the boys, which are all traced by the vicar, justify the continuance of the system, the great majority having turned out well.

The number of boys assisted last year was six.

Wesleyan Chapel and Premises.

Wesleyan
 Chapel
 and Premises.

By indentures of lease and release, dated the 30th and 31st December 1823, and enrolled in Chancery the 8th April 1824, Ann Hollings conveyed to trustees a plot of land containing 318 square yards, part of a close called "the Croft" "at the back of the House," situate at Baildon, and the chapel or meeting house which had been erected thereon, upon trust, to permit the premises to be used for divine worship in accordance with the rules of the Methodists. The deed contains a power to mortgage, sell, or exchange, and to appoint new trustees.

By an indenture, bearing date the 1st October 1853, and enrolled in Chancery the 23rd January 1854, William Stead conveyed to William Thompson and six others a cottage, then converted into two cottages or dwelling-houses, with the garden or plot of ground adjoining, situate at Baildon, occupying a site of 535 square yards, and adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel and burial ground, upon the same trusts as were declared in the above-mentioned indenture of 31st December 1823, to the intent that the said premises might be held as auxiliary to the said Wesleyan Chapel and the trust estate connected therewith, and remain vested as though they had been originally settled with the said chapel and trust estate.

By an Indenture, dated 1st March 1854, new trustees were appointed, and the premises conveyed to them upon the trusts declared in the above-mentioned indentures of 1823 and 1853.

In 1853 the old school hereafter mentioned was discontinued, and a new school built, partly on the plot of land purchased in that year, the old cottages then standing being first pulled down, and partly on the other land purchased in 1823. This school is now let to the School Board of Baildon, at a rent of 30*l.*, but the School Board are on the point of vacating it, and no arrangements have as yet been made for re-letting it.

There is an income from pew rents, which in 1879 was 17*l.* There do not seem to be any burials now or fees therefrom.

Old Wesleyan School and Premises.

Old
 Wesleyan
 School and
 Premises.

This Charity was created by indentures of lease and release dated the 16th and 17th August 1815, and enrolled in Chancery 6th November 1815, whereby Ann Hollings conveyed to 13 trustees a piece of ground, containing 133 square yards, parcel of and separated by a stone wall from the residue of a close in Baildon called the Croft, and also the school and other buildings then lately erected thereon, upon trust at all times thereafter to permit and suffer the children and youth of Christians of all denominations to be taught and instructed on the Sabbath days in the said school in reading and other good learning by teachers also of every denomination of Christians, subject to the direction of the people called Methodists. Power was given by this deed to the trustees to let and dispose of the premises for a day school, and to alter or sell them, and apply the proceeds to such public Charity as the majority of the trustees should think proper.

New trustees were appointed by an Indenture dated 22nd November 1851, and the premises were conveyed to them subject to the original trusts, and such of them as were then subsisting undetermined and capable of taking effect.

By an Indenture dated the 29th May 1874, the surviving trustees appointed by the last-mentioned indenture conveyed to the surviving trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel, schoolhouse, &c., the old schoolhouse, upon the trusts declared in the Indenture of 1823 (set out under the title "Wesleyan Chapel" above), or such of them as were then subsisting undetermined or capable of taking effect.

On the discontinuance of the old school, the building was converted into three cottages, which were let in 1879 to Thomas Greenwood, Richard Halliday, and Mary Brook, at the aggregate rent of 18*l*. Two of the cottages are now vacant.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 9th April 1880, new trustees were appointed, and the two Charities, amalgamated in 1874, were made subject to the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed." The whole income of the Charity is applied to general circuit purposes.

No further information with regard to these two Charities has been obtained. The treasurer of the circuit had been given notice of the Inquiry, but he did not put in an appearance, and the Rev. Mr. Amys, who was present, was unable to furnish the necessary details.

Otley.
Baildon.

Old
Wesleyan
School—
continued.

TOWNSHIP OF BRAMHOPE.

The School (see page 4).

Township of
Bramhope.

The
School.

The Bramhope Inclosure Award is dated 23rd February 1809, and is signed by John Binns and Jonathan Teal, the Commissioners, and Robert Dyneley, the Lord of the Manor. So far as it relates to the school allotment it runs as follows:

"And we, the said Commissioners, do in the next place set out and allot unto the said Robert Dyneley and Christopher Smith, and their heirs, all that allotment or parcel of land numbered 55 on the said plan, containing by the said survey 6 acres, bounded by old enclosures and an allotment herein awarded to Charles Atkinson on or towards the east, by Moor Road on or towards the west, by an allotment herein awarded to the said Robert Dyneley, in trust for the minister of Bramhope Church, on or towards the north, and by allotments herein awarded to C. Atkinson and Charles Brown, the heirs of Joseph Atkinson, on or towards the south. And we do order and direct that the fences on the west and south sides of this allotment, and half of the north side thereof from the Moor Road, shall be made and for ever hereafter maintained and repaired by the said Robert Dyneley and Christopher Smith and their successors for the time being. And we do declare that the said last-mentioned allotment is so set out and awarded unto the said Robert Dyneley and Christopher Smith and their heirs. In trust for the use and benefit of the master for the time being of a public school built in the said township of Bramhope by the said proprietors of lands for the instruction and education of poor children within the said township. And that such allotment shall be vested in the said Robert Dyneley and Christopher Smith and their heirs." Power was given to the allottees to make leases for 21 years, and the allottees covenant to make and repair the fences and to cultivate the allotment after a prescribed course of husbandry. They covenant further as follows: "And that the said Robert Dyneley and Christopher Smith and their heirs shall pay and apply the rents and profits thereof to or for the use of the master for the time being of the said school, built as aforesaid."

The "said proprietors of lands" are in an earlier part of the award assessed at a rate for the repair of the roads set out, and a list is given of them, which apparently includes all the landowners in the township. In that list "Bramhope School" appears, and is assessed at 8*s*. 10½*d*.

There is no evidence to show at what date the school was founded, but it is supposed to have been about 1790. In the plan annexed to the award it is represented as standing in the middle of the village street leading from Bramhope to Breary, with the roadway running on each side of it.

From the return made to the Schools Inquiry Commission in 1869, it appears that the school was founded by a township enclosure; the gross income from endowment in 1866 was 9*l*.; there was no house for the teacher; the weekly fee was 3*d*. to 8*d*.; the parents of the school children were small farmers and labourers; there were two trustees; the teacher was appointed by the trustees; he was not a graduate, or certificated; there were no assistant teachers; and the school was not under Government Inspection." A note states that the school had been closed since 1865.

The two trustees mentioned were Francis Darwin, of Creskeld Hall, Esq., who was one of the Rhodes family, and took the name of Darwin under the will of Mr. R. A. Darwin, on his marriage with R. A. Darwin's only daughter and heiress; and R. D. Dyneley, Esq., of Bramhope. The persons claiming to be the heirs of the allottees under the award in 1870 were the said Mr. Dyneley and James Rhodes, Esq., of Bramhope Hall, residing at Ben More, Quebec, Canada, the latter of whom declined to act, and left as his representative his brother, Mr. Darwin. From communications made by the Rev. George

Otley.
Bramhope
School.—
continued.

Lewthwaite, of Adel, it appears that the Dyneley family property in Bramhope was at some time last century divided into two parts. The elder of two brothers retained Bramhope Hall, which was sold about 1820 to a Leeds merchant, Christopher Smith, mentioned in the award, who gave it to his daughter in dower on her marriage with Captain William Rhodes, the remainder in fee tail being settled on their eldest son, James Rhodes, afterwards of Canada. The younger of the two brothers took the other part, and it descended through a female to her husband, who took the name of Dyneley, and sold the estate, together, it would seem, with the manor, to Miss Dawson. in the year 1866.

From the circumstance that Mr. Francis Darwin and Mr. R. D. Dyneley, the trustees of 1869, were respectively the representatives of the allottees in trust under the award, Christopher Smith and Robert Dyneley, it would seem that it had been customary to interpret the words of the award to mean that at all times the heir of each of the allottees should be a trustee. But this is no more than conjecture. On that principle the above-mentioned Mr. James Rhodes, of Quebec, and the heir of Mr. R. Dyneley would be, and these gentlemen are, in fact, the present trustees and owners of the legal estate in the allotment as the respective heirs of the original allottees, as it does not appear that there was at any time a legal appointment of new trustees or legal assurance of the legal estate from old trustees to new trustees. Mr. James Rhodes, however, is resident in Canada, and has declared his unwillingness to accept any responsibility in this country, and the heir of Mr. Dyneley, when ascertained, would probably be found to be resident at a distance. As, therefore, the trustees of the new school have received no official sanction to their usurpation of the ownership of the allotment, it would be well that early steps should be taken either to confirm them in their possession or to appoint legal trustees.

The old school building is now used as a Sunday school in connection with the church, which is described below (p. 33), and for public and township meetings, as always hitherto. The site is now, by virtue of undisputed occupation for a century, if not by actual grant from the Lord of the Manor, the absolute property of the township, the building, as recited in the award, having been erected by the proprietors of lands, *i.e.*, the freeholders, and perhaps also the copyholders. It appears, however, that Colonel Rhodes, of Ambleside, another brother of Mr. James Rhodes, of Canada, claims the school building by purchase, either from the late Mr. R. D. Dyneley (who died in 1872) or his widow; and that the Vicar has for two or three years past, without the consent of the township, paid an acknowledgment of 10s. yearly to Colonel Rhodes' agent, at Bramhope, for the use of the building as a Sunday school.

The New
School.

In the year 1873 a new school was built by Miss Dawson, the Lady of the Manor. By an Indenture bearing date the 11th May 1875, and made between Eliza Dawson of Bramhope Manor, in the county of York, spinster, of the first part, and George William Brown, of Westwood, near Leeds, stuff merchant, Darnton Lupton, of Leeds, gentleman, and Victor Alexander Ernest Garth Marshall of Leeds, flax-spinner, of the second part, after reciting that Eliza Dawson was Lady of the Manor of Bramhope and owner in fee-simple of a large estate situate at Bramhope aforesaid, and, being desirous of promoting the education of the children of the inhabitants of the township of Bramhope, had erected on land forming part of her said estate a schoolhouse with a house for the schoolmaster and suitable out-buildings, and had hitherto paid out of her own funds the salary of the schoolmaster and the other expenses attending the maintenance of the school, and reciting that she was desirous of conveying the said school to trustees upon the trusts thereafter expressed and of endowing the same, and that at her request the parties thereto of the second part had consented to become the first trustees of the said school, and reciting that she had invested the sum of 2,000*l.* in the purchase of 2,000*l.*, 4*l.* per cent. Debenture Stock of the North Eastern Railway Company, and had transferred the said stock into the names of the said parties of the second part as a fund for the endowment of the said school as the said parties thereto of the second part did thereby admit and acknowledge, and the said fund was thereafter referred to as the Endowment Fund, it was witnessed that Eliza Dawson, in virtue of the statutes 4 & 5 Vict. c. 38, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 37, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 49 (the School Sites Acts), granted and conveyed unto the parties of the second part a piece of ground, containing by estimation half an acre, being the north-eastern portion of a field called Fosterson Garth, then or late in the occupation of one Umpleby, and also the schoolhouse, with the master's house and out-buildings, then standing and being on the said piece of land (all which piece of land and buildings thereon were coloured pink and brown and defined by a red boundary line in the plan drawn on the indenture),

with the appurtenances, and all her right, title, and interest in the premises, to hold the premises to the use of the said parties of the second part, on the trusts thereafter declared, that is to say, that the said parties of the second part should stand seised of the premises, upon trust, to cause the same to be used for ever thereafter as a public elementary school for the education of the children of the poor inhabitants of the said township of Bramhope, in accordance with the rules set forth in the schedule to the said Indenture, and should manage the school in accordance with the said rules, and should stand and be possessed of and interested in the said endowment fund and the annual income thereof, upon trust, to apply the said income for the purposes of the said school in the manner prescribed by the said rules. Power was given by the said indenture, if any of the trustees thereby appointed or to be appointed under this power should die, or go to reside beyond the seas, or desire to be discharged, or refuse or decline or become incapable to act in the trusts thereby reposed in them, for the survivor or survivors, or the executors or administrators of such survivor, with the consent of the said Eliza Dawson, and, after her death, at their discretion, by deed to appoint a new trustee or new trustees to fill such vacancies, and it was provided that upon every such appointment all the trust estates, moneys, and premises should, with all convenient speed, be legally and effectually vested in such new trustee or trustees jointly with the surviving trustees or trustee. And it was provided that the trustees should be answerable only for themselves, and not for each other, and that they should be entitled out of the moneys coming into their respective hands by virtue of the trusts aforesaid to reimburse themselves respectively, and to allow to each other their costs sustained in the execution of the trusts.

Otley.
—
Bramhope
School—
continued.

The Schedule referred to in the indenture, and appended thereto, contains rules whereby the School house is dedicated for the purpose of a Public Elementary School for the education of children of poor inhabitants of the township in religious and useful knowledge. It is to be open to Christians of all denominations, and the teaching of any denominational doctrines is forbidden; nor is it to be used by any religious sect, or as a meeting-house or Sunday School, or for religious or political meetings.

Provision is made for the conduct of the School under the inspection of the Education Department and in accordance with the conditions required in order to obtain a Parliamentary grant, and particularly with regard to religious instruction.

The remaining rules are as follows:—

8. The Schoolroom may, with the consent of the Managers and on such terms as they may prescribe be used as a place for the instruction of Adult poor Inhabitants of the Township in the evening or at any other time on a week day when the same shall not be required for ordinary School purposes.

9. The Trustees or Trustee for the time being of the foregoing Trust Deed shall be the Managers of the School and subject to these Rules shall have absolute control and management including the power of appointing and discharging the Teacher and the School shall not be in anywise under the control or management of any School Board or local authority.

10. The Teacher shall not have any vested interest in the Office of Teacher or in any part of the Schoolhouse which he or she may occupy. Every Teacher shall be liable to be discharged by the Managers at Three Calendar Months notice or at such shorter notice as may be agreed on between the Managers and the Teacher at the time of his or her appointment and shall on the expiration of the Notice of discharge, give up peaceable possession to the Managers or to any person deputed by them of every part of the Schoolhouse which may be in the occupation of the Teacher. Every Teacher refusing or failing to give up such possession shall forfeit the unpaid portion of his or her salary or other remuneration.

11. The Managers may from time to time vary and transpose the Endowment Fund provided for the maintenance of the School, as mentioned in the foregoing Trust Deed and the Stocks or Funds in which the same may for the time being be invested for or into Three pounds per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities or the Debenture Stock of any Railway Company in Great Britain but not in Ireland which shall have been established by Act of Parliament and authorized by Parliament to borrow money, and which for five years next preceding the time of such change of Investment shall have paid dividends upon its ordinary Shares or Stock but it shall not be lawful for the Managers to invest the Endowment Fund in or upon any East India Stocks or Funds or in any other mode not hereby expressly authorised.

Otley.
Brambope
School—
continued.

12. The Managers shall apply the annual income of the Endowment Fund in manner following, namely :—

FIRST, in paying all expenses to be incurred by them in or about the management of the Endowment Fund and of the School.

SECOND, in maintaining and keeping in repair and cleansing the Schoolhouse and in insuring the same against damage by fire, but the Managers shall not be personally liable for any omission to insure.

THIRD, in paying all Rates and Taxes chargeable on the Schoolhouse.

FOURTH, in providing such books and other Educational appliances as they may think desirable for the purposes of the School.

FIFTH, in paying to the Teacher such salary or other remuneration as the Managers may think fit.

13. The balance (if any) of each year's Income remaining after answering the purposes aforesaid shall be deposited in the names of the Managers in some Bank in order to form a Reserve Fund and such Reserve Fund together with the interest arising therefrom shall either be applied in aid of the income of some subsequent year or years, or be applied in making any additions to the School Buildings which the Managers may think desirable. And as often as the Reserve Fund amounts to Two hundred pounds the same or the greater portion of it shall be invested in the Names of the Managers yet so nevertheless that the Investments of the Reserve Fund may be disposed of and converted into money when the proceeds thereof shall be required for any of the purposes to which the same is hereinbefore made applicable.

14. These Rules or any of them may from time to time be altered amended suspended or rescinded and any new Rules may be made by the Managers at their discretion subject to the following conditions and restrictions namely :

FIRST, no change shall be made in the Rules which can in any way remove or tend to diminish the efficiency of the safeguards provided by the foregoing Rules for the religious and unsectarian character of the School or which can have the effect of bringing the School under the control or management of any School Board or Local Authority.

SECOND, no change in the Rules shall have any validity or operation unless it shall have been approved by the Education Department.

THIRD, no change shall be made in the Rules during the lifetime of the above-named Eliza Dawson without her consent in writing.

Mr. Darnton Lupton, one of the trustees appointed above, died on the 4th May 1885, and Mr. Victor A. E. G. Marshall, another of the trustees, being desirous of retiring from the trust, by an Indenture, dated the 26th February 1886, George William Brown and Victor A. E. G. Marshall, the surviving trustees, in exercise of the power vested in them, appointed Sydney Lupton, Arthur Tredgold Lawson, William Henry Rawson, junior, and John Wilson to be trustees, in place of Darnton Lupton and V. A. E. G. Marshall, jointly with the said George William Brown, and it was declared that all the lands and hereditaments subject to the trusts of the indenture of 1875 should forthwith and without any conveyance vest in the said G. W. Brown, S. Lupton, A. T. Lawson, W. H. Rawson, junior, and J. Wilson as joint tenants in fee, but upon the trusts and subject to the powers and provisions contained in the said Indenture of 1875.

It will be observed that there is no notice whatever of the Old School in Miss Dawson's conveyance to the trustees. But Miss Dawson's resolve to build a new school was the immediate result of a township meeting summoned to consider the question of reviving the old school, and her intention was that the new school should be in substitution for the old.

The 6 acres allotted in 1809 were not conveyed to the trustees appointed in 1875, but for the reason just stated these trustees did, and the present trustees do now, receive the rents. The true quantity of the allotment is 5a. 3r. It is let on a yearly tenancy to William Marshall, at a rent of 9l. 10s., said to be a full rent, of which 2s. is returned to the tenant, and 4s. 6d. is payable for income tax. It consists of arable land, and the fences are in good condition.

The remaining income arising from endowment is 80l. interest on the North Eastern Railway stock, paid after deduction of income tax (2l. in 1892). The school is conducted as a public elementary school, and the grant from the Education Department

for the year 1892 was 104*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and from the Science and Art Department 2*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*. In addition, there was 16*s.* bank interest on a balance remaining from the previous year of 49*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, making a total income of 246*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* gross, and 244*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* net.

Otley.
Bramhope
School—
continued.

The income was expended thus :—

	£	s.	d.
Salary of schoolmaster - - - - -	130	0	0
Books and stationery for school - - - - -	11	16	2
Fires, lighting, and cleaning - - - - -	13	5	5
Repairs to buildings - - - - -	6	17	9
Poor rates and fire insurance - - - - -	3	0	4

leaving a balance at the close of the account of 79*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

The school and buildings are insured in the West of England Fire and Life Assurance Company for 1,600*l.*

The school consists of a main room and class room, with a porch, which is used as a cloak room, and a lavatory. At the back of the building are separate playgrounds for the boys and girls, each provided with offices. The master's house is attached to the school, and contains three rooms on each of two floors. It is occupied rent free by Mr. T. Davis, the schoolmaster, who receives the above-mentioned salary of 130*l.* a year, payable monthly. He is assisted by his wife, who teaches the infants, but she receives no salary, her services being included in the salary paid to the schoolmaster. Between them they teach from 60 to 70 boys and girls, whose ages range from three to 14, and who, with the exception of two or three coming from the neighbouring village of Pool, belong to the township. There is not much fluctuation in the numbers attending. The village is stationary, if not decreasing in population, the latest return showing 389 inhabitants. There is no school board at Bramhope. The religious instruction is confined to Bible reading, and the Lord's Prayer is read every morning.

Power is given by the 8th Rule to employ the schoolroom "as a place for the "instruction of adult poor inhabitants of the township in the evening." The trustees interpret this to mean that the instruction is to be such as is given in a public elementary school, but they actually give the use of the schoolroom for technical classes. One of these classes is for wood carving, and is attended by 10 persons, who pay 5*s.* and 10*s.* each for a course of lessons during a session of five or six months, each lesson being two hours a week. The master is William Jackson, who comes from Leeds, and is paid 5*s.* 3*d.* for each attendance, 3*s.* 6*d.* for cab fare, and 1*s.* 3*d.* for railway fare. The other class is for basket making, and is attended by 14 persons, who pay 4*s.* each for a course similar to that for wood carving, and are instructed by Charles Crompton, of the Blind Institute, Leeds. He is paid a fee of 5*s.* 3*d.* for a lesson of two hours, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for his railway fare on each occasion.

These classes are self-supporting, and are guaranteed by a private fund consisting of two guineas subscribed by each of the trustees.

Endowment for Minister.

By Indenture, dated the 9th January 1649, between Robert Dyneley, "of Bramhopp, in the county of Yorke, Esq., Lord of the Manor of Bramhopp, "aforesaid," of the first part, Robert Todd and 15 other inhabitants and freeholders within the lordship or manor of Bramhope, aforesaid, of the second part, and Sir George Wentworth, Knight; Charles Fairfax, of Menstone; Henry Arthington, of Arthington; Walter Hawksworth, of Hawksworth; and John Stanhope, of Horsforth, Esquires, of the third part, the said Robert Dyneley and others gave, granted, enfeoffed, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed unto the said Sir George Wentworth and others, their heirs and assigns, all those several parcels of common or waste ground, containing by estimation 130 acres in number, lying and being within the township of Bramhope, aforesaid, as the same was thereafter limited and bounded and set out (that was to say) 66 acres upon the west part of the common of Bramhope, beginning at a place called Otley Stile, and thence going up by a place called Goldsborough Stone and Double Dyke, and from thence going down by a place called Moore Cocklehill, and so to a house called Robb Knowle; and also 34 acres of common or waste ground upon a place and parcel of the common called the Low Croft, upon the south side of Bramhope Moor, aforesaid, lying and being betwixt a place called Sleighton Carr and Cookrigg Moor Slack; and also 30 acres more upon the north side of the said common, called

Endowment
for Minister.

Otley.
 Bramhope,
 Minister's
 Endowment
 —continued.

Conny Warren Gills; 7 acres upon the west, above a place called Annykyn Well, and so to bounding upon a straight ditch formerly made on the south side of several closes then in the possession of William Waddington, or his assigns, lying upon a place called the Moor Side, all which said several acres of common or waste ground were lying and being within the township of Bramhope, aforesaid; together with power to dig and get coals and other minerals, and with rights of common, &c., upon all the wastes of the manor, upon trust, that the premises should be employed and disposed of by the said Sir George Wentworth and others, and the survivors and survivor of them, and his and their heirs, to and for the use of a chapel there to be erected, and for and towards the maintenance of an able and Godly minister of the gospel there to be placed from time to time, and at all times there to officiate in such manner and form as thereafter was declared, and that the said Sir George Wentworth and others, and their several and respective heirs, for and concerning the freehold estate and inheritance of the said several parcels of common should stand and be seised thereof, to and for the use of the said Robert Dyneley, his heirs and assigns for ever, subject and chargeable, nevertheless, unto and with the payment of 40*l.* of lawful money of England, to be levied out of 120 of the said acres, to the use of such minister; the other 10 of the said acres being to be appropriated to a messuage, intended forthwith to be erected for the residence of the minister, in such manner and form, and under the conditions, limitations, provisoes, and charges following the same, to be yearly payable at and in the Chapel of Bramhope, aforesaid, when the same should be erected and built, in and upon the five-and-twentieth days of the several and respective months of September, December, March, and June. And all those said parcels of common lands and premises within the lordship and township of Bramhope, aforesaid, or the said rent of 40*l.* per annum, by this deed mentioned to be reserved, were by the said Sir George Wentworth and four others, their heirs and assigns, to be employed for and towards the maintenance of such intended minister and his successor for ever, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. And the said Robert Dyneley and Robert Todd, and 15 others, covenanted with the said Sir George Wentworth and four others, their heirs, &c., that if it happened the said rent, annuity, or sum of money were behind and unpaid by the space of 10 days, that then it should be lawful to and for the said Sir George Wentworth and others, their heirs and assigns, into the said land and premises to enter and distrain. Provided always that the said Robert Dyneley, Sir George Wentworth, and others, or the greater number of them, associating unto them the said William Robert Todd and four of the most honest, Godly, and conscientious inhabitants within the said chapelry, at their election should from time to time upon all occasions mentioned, have full power and authority to nominate and appoint, and that they should nominate and appoint such a person as they should think meet, to be preacher or minister within the said chapel; and when the said place, by death, resignation, deprivation, or otherwise, should become void, that the same persons as above-mentioned should, within one month, or as soon as conveniently they might by their writing under their hands and seals of the said Robert Dyneley, Sir George Wentworth, and four others, nominate and appoint a Godly, discreet, and fit person to be preacher or minister in the place; and failing such nomination, that then it should be lawful for the ministers of Leeds, for the time being, as likewise the several clerks of the parochial churches of Addle and "Gisley" for the time being, and the minister of Otley, and their successors, with the assistance of any three or more of the said feoffees, and their heirs, and of four of the honest and Godly inhabitants within the said chapelry, and under the hands and seals of the said ministers and three of the said feoffees, parties to the said Indenture, or their heirs, to make the said nomination and appointment. And that upon just scandal or good cause it should be lawful for the said Robert Dyneley and the said feoffees and their heirs to suspend or deprive the said preacher or minister of the benefit of the said exhibition, as they, with the approbation of the said ministers of Otley, Leeds, Addle, and "Gisley," should think fit. And the said preacher and minister of God's Word within the chapelry of Bramhope to be elected as aforesaid, so settled and placed as aforesaid, from time to time thereafter should have, hold, receive, perceive, and enjoy the said annuity, rent, and sums as aforesaid, in and to his proper use and behoof, for and during so long as he should be preacher and minister there.

The deed gives no power to appoint new trustees, and so long as the old chapel existed there was no legal appointment of new trustees. Their services seem to have been required only when it was necessary to appoint a new minister, and in such cases the son, as a rule, of a deceased trustee was requested to fill the vacancy. The appoint-

ment of the minister was always effected in accordance with the provisions of the deed, four inhabitants of the township in each case countersigning the appointment.

By the Bramhope Inclosure Award of 1809, mentioned above, there was allotted "unto the said Robert Dyneley (in trust for the minister of the chapel of Bramhope, aforesaid) all that allotment or parcel of land numbered 54 on the said plan, containing by the said survey 6a. 2r. and 6p., bounded by ancient enclosures on or towards the east, by Moor Road on or towards the west, by an allotment, hereinafter awarded to William Garforth and Thomas Garforth, as purchasers from the said Robert Dyneley, on or towards the north, and by an allotment herein awarded to the trustees of Bramhope School on or towards the south." By this award the said Robert Dyneley (also therein described as the Rev. Robert Dyneley and as the Lord of the Manor) is directed to keep in repair the fences of the west and north sides and one-half of the south side of the allotment.

Otley.

Bramhope,
Minister's
Endowment
—continued

The following extract is taken from Archbishop Shaw's MSS., Vol. I., p. 14:—

"The chapel of Bramhope was built and endowed by Mr. Dyneley and the freeholders there. Mr. Dyneley, they say, being unwilling to quit the right, pretends to the ground on which it stands. Upon the building of it, so many acres of land were enclosed from the common as will make a competent maintenance for a curate. This land is settled by deed for the use of the chapel. By this settlement Mr. Dyneley is to pay the curate, who is to be nominated by the trustees, 47*l.* and a noble per annum, or to let him have the land. It is said that he did pay this sum for several years to Mr. Hepworth, but after he went off he paid to Mr. Briggs, the next curate, but 40*l.* per annum. One hundred and twenty acres, valued at 6*s.* 8*d.* an acre, in all 40*l.* 10*s.* per annum, were enclosed by him and the freeholders for the use of the curate; afterwards 10 acres more whereon to build a house for him, the profits whereof to be employed for that use. But there is yet no house built, nor are the profits paid to the church."

The house never was built, nor can anyone identify the 10 acres which were set apart for the minister's house. The possible explanation of the conflicting figures of the above extract is that Mr. Dyneley paid the curate 7*l.* and a noble in lieu of the lodging, which was never built, and of the profits of the 10 acres which were to support him in that lodging, and that afterwards a new arrangement was made providing by some other means for the lodging and board of the minister.

In the year 1879, the old chapel, to employ Dr. Black's expression, "was so choked with the dead that there was no room for the living," and it became necessary to provide better accommodation. A site was obtained from Mr. James Rhodes, of Bramhope Hall, granted by a deed poll, made under the Church Building Acts, 1818 to 1873, and dated 24th July 1879. By this deed James Rhodes, the tenant for life, and Armitage Rhodes, the tenant in tail of lands settled by an indenture dated the 21st April 1860, to which lands the trustees of the said settlement had, under the powers therein conferred on them, added by purchase, on the 8th May 1876, the lands hereafter described, gave, granted, conveyed, and confirmed unto the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, and their successors, a parcel of land containing 2,092 square yards or thereabouts (being part of a close called or known by the name of Cripple Garth, with the two small plantations adjoining thereto), situate in Bramhope, more particularly delineated on the plan drawn in the margin of the deed, and thereon coloured pink, with the appurtenances, to hold (free from land tax and tithe rentcharge) unto the said Ecclesiastical Commissioners and their successors for the purposes of the Church Building Acts, and to be appropriated as and for a site for an intended new church, to be called "St. Giles' Church, Bramhope," with surrounding yard and enclosure thereto, and to be devoted, when consecrated, to ecclesiastical purposes for ever, by virtue and according to the true intent and meaning of the said several recited Acts.

The new church was built by subscription on the site thus granted, and in November 1881 it was consecrated.

On the 10th March 1882, upon an application made by the acting trustees, dated the 25th May 1881, an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made, appointing Sir George Armytage, Baronet, Thomas Ferdinand Fairfax, Ayscough Fawkes, Walter Spencer Stanhope, and James Rhodes, Esquires, and the Rev. Thomas Sheepshanks trustees for the administration of the Charity; vesting the real estate and hereditaments belonging to or held in trust for the Charity and all term and estate therein, not being copyhold, together with the appurtenances, in "the Official Trustee of Charity Lands" and his successors, in trust for the Charity; and ordering and directing, by way of Scheme, that the endowment belonging to the Charity should

Scheme,
10th March
1882.

Otley.
 ———
 Bramhope,
 Minister's
 Endowment
 —continued.

henceforth be applied for the maintenance of the minister for the time being of a new church, to be called "St. Giles' Church, Bramhope," comprised in a deed poll, dated the 24th day of July 1879, which had been recently erected, and was intended to be used in lieu of a private chapel standing in grounds belonging to the owner of Bramhope Hall aforesaid, to the minister whereof the said endowment had theretofore been paid.

The income of this Charity now consists of :—

- (1.) The rent of the allotment. 9*l.* 18*s.* (*i.e.* 10*l.*, less 2*s.* returned to the tenant).
 The land is of a similar character to the school allotment, and it is let to the same tenant, William Marshall, on a yearly tenancy. It is well fenced, and there are no buildings.

- (2.) The rentcharge of 40*l.*, paid in the following proportions :—

	£	s.	d.
The trustees of John Lawson, Esq.	23	16	8
William Fawcett, Esq., for lands at Old Bramhope	7	8	0
North-Eastern Railway Company	1	16	8
H. M. Bairstow, for two fields at Nonegobye Farm, late Mr. Dyneley's, now added to Greengates Farm	1	0	0
— Brayshaw, for Abbey Farm, in the occupation of John Wheatley	1	0	0
Nathaniel Eckersley, Esq., for a farm in the occupation of — Fletcher	4	16	8
	£39 18 0		

The two last are in Carlton, in the parish of Guiseley. The parcels were sold at various times, charged with the apportioned rent, which seems to have been fixed by Mr. Dyneley. The 2*s.* wanting to make up the sum of 40*l.* represents a rebate of rent.

The vicar receives the rentcharge, and collects the rent himself, as the trustees live at such distances that it is not easy for them to perform this duty. The occupier pays the rentcharge in every case, except the first, which is paid by Mr. T. H. Ramsden, the agent for Mr. Lawson's trustees, by whom much valuable information in respect to this Charity and the day school has been supplied.

The surviving trustees under the Order of 1882 are Mr. Ayscough Fawkes, Colonel Spencer Stanhope, Mr. James Rhodes, and the Rev. T. Sheepshanks.

Craven's Charity.

Craven's
 Charity.

By his will, dated 11th June 1888, and proved at Wakefield 31st May 1889, *Robert Craven*, late of Bramhope, yeoman, gave to the incumbent or vicar and trustees for the time being of the church of St. Giles, in Bramhope aforesaid, the sum of 1,000*l.*, upon trust, to invest the same upon such security or securities as the said incumbent or vicar for the time being should think best, with power to vary or transpose such investment at the discretion of the said incumbent or vicar, with such consent as aforesaid. And upon further trust, to pay the annual income and dividends arising therefrom to the said incumbent or vicar for the time being, and he directed that the said sum of 1,000*l.* should be paid free from legacy duty, and exclusively out of such part of his personal estate as might lawfully be appropriated to such purposes, and that the receipt of the said incumbent and trustees of the said church for the time being should be a sufficient discharge to his executors for the same.

The sum of 1,000*l.* was paid to the vicar, the Rev. T. R. Bruce, and deposited in the Craven Bank at Otley, in the names of the incumbent of Bramhope and the trustees of the church of St. Giles in Bramhope, until the 19th February 1892, on which day an Order of the Charity Commissioners was made, on the application of the incumbent and trustees, transferring the sum to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be invested in India 3*l.* per cent. Stock. The sum of 1,043*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* of such Stock was purchased accordingly, in the name of the Official

Trustees, and transferred to their account on the 1st March 1892. The dividends, amounting to 31*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* per annum, are paid to the vicar quarterly through the Leeds branch of the Bank of England.

Otley.
—
Craven's
Charity—
continued.

TOWNSHIP OF BURLEY.

Dole Charities.

Township of
Burley.

Dole
Charities :
(i.)
Vavasour's.

(i.) *Vavasour's Charity* (see page 4).—The township of Burley was created an ecclesiastical parish by Order in Council of the 14th March 1856, and the trustees of this Charity are now the churchwardens and the overseers of Burley. The field mentioned in the Report of 1826 was let in 1865 for 7*l.*, and in 1885 for 9*l.* It is pasture land, with an uneven surface, and not of very good quality. It is let at present by the churchwardens and overseers, by a lease, dated the 12th February 1886, to Benjamin Bentley, milkman and grocer, on a yearly tenancy commencing the 2nd February in each year, at the yearly rent of 8*l.* 10*s.*, but Mr. Bentley, it seems, declines now to pay more than 7*l.* There is a covenant that the provisions of the Agricultural Holdings Acts, 1875 and 1883, shall not apply, and the lessee covenants to repair the shed standing on the close, and the gates, ditches, and fences. The area of the close is stated as 3*a.* 1*r.*

The original trusts, which are stated in the Report of 1826 to have been abandoned, are now incapable of fulfilment. The rent, less 4*s.* for land tax, is added to the parish doles, and distributed as hereafter appears.

(ii.) *Thorpe Arch Dole* (see page 5).—The vicar receives 12*s.* 3½*d.* from the vicar and churchwardens of Otley as the share due to the township of Burley, apportioned by the Charity Commissioners in 1859 (see page 14).

(ii.)
Thorpe Arch

(iii.) *Saxey Dole* (see page 3).—By the same arrangement 3*s.* 6*d.* was apportioned as the share due to the township of Burley (see page 14).

(iii.)
Saxey's.

It seems that previous to the apportionment, the trustees of the Otley Dole Charities had been in the habit of giving 17*s.* annually to Burley, after deducting 1*s.* 2½*d.* for income tax and share of the expense of collection, and that sum, with that deduction, was adopted as the basis for apportionment by the Commissioners.

(iv.) *Jenkinson's Dole* (see page 4).—The sum of 40*s.* is still paid to the churchwardens by the Mayor and Corporation of Boston on the eve of Christmas. Alderman Jenkinson was a native of Burley.

(iv.)
Jenkinson's.

(v.) *Dean Hitch's Charity*.—This Charity is dealt with at length in the Report on the Charities of Guiseley.

(v.) Dean
Hitch's.

Robert Hitch, D.D., dean of York, and rector of Guiseley, by his will, dated the 6th February 1676, devised to his son, Henry Hitch, and his heirs, and the parson of Guiseley, and the vicar of Otley, and their successors, certain premises in Horsforth and Yeaton, in trust, out of the rents of the said premises to pay, *inter alia*, to the overseers of the poor of Menstone and Burley Wood Head 20*s.*, to be distributed yearly, upon May Day, by the several and respective ministers and overseers of the said towns and places (*i.e.*, Menstone and Burley Wood Head, and other places to which similar payments are directed to be made) to the most necessitous and religious poor people therein.

There has been a certain amount of irregularity about the payment of the dole, and in 1879 no money was received at all by Burley. When complaint was made, in 1886, to Mr. Thomas, who had been appointed to the rectory of Guiseley in 1879, he alleged that it had been paid that year in advance. Mr. Thomas was, no doubt, mistaken in that allegation, and, being newly come to Guiseley, was ignorant of the system pursued by his predecessor. It has been the habit of the rector of Guiseley to pay this money over in December, so that to a stranger it might very naturally appear that the payment of the amount to be distributed on May Day 1879 had been already made in December 1878. According to Dr. Black, at his invitation, Mr. Thomas, the rector, and Mr. W. Shackleton, one of the overseers of Guiseley, visited the church of St. Mary at Burley, and inspected the ancient dole book hereafter mentioned, whereupon they expressed themselves satisfied that the payment had not been made. The money appears to be still owing.

Otley.
Burley Dole
Charities—
continued.

The amount actually received by Burley is 10s., an apportionment made at some time unknown. It is paid on demand made by the overseers on the rector of Guiseley. Owing to the difficulty which arose in 1879, Dr. Black has pressed for payment in May, but it is plain from the words of the will that is only in respect of the distribution that the word "May Day" is mentioned, and it would appear that the trustees of the Hitch Charity may pay the money when they please; provided they pay it yearly.

(vi.)
Pulleyn's.

(vi.) *Pulleyn's Gift* (see page 5).—In the Schedule to the Otley and Skipton Turnpike Road Act of 1857, which sets out the debts secured by mortgages of the tolls, is the item, "Burley, incumbent and churchwardens, 38*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*."

The Chapel Terrier of 1838 mentions a sum of 13*l.*, said to have been given to the chapel by Mrs. Pulleyn (but when or how does not appear, and no other reference to this gift has been found), and to have been at that date "lent on the Skipton " and Otley Turnpike Road Security through the district at five pounds per centum " per annum." This sum formed part of the debt of 38*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*: the balance represented the Pulleyn Gift, said by the Report of 1826 to have been the sum of 27*l.* By a repayment of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* made in 1854, which was probably distributed in doles, the sum of 27*l.* was reduced to 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Such information as has been obtained as to the history of this sum since 1857 is derived from the recollection of the Rev. Dr. Black, who became vicar in 1856, on the formation of the ecclesiastical parish of Burley, and had for 10 years before that been incumbent of the chapelry. When he first was connected with the administration of the Pulleyn Charity, the Road Trustees were paying interest at the rate of 5 per cent., but before long they reduced the interest to 4 per cent., and finally to 3½ per cent. In 1860 the Road Trustees began to pay off the loan, not in one entire sum, but in small instalments, extending over a considerable period, and in the end the whole sum of 38*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* passed into Dr. Black's hands, the total sum when received being paid into the Greenholme Savings Bank. No more definite information as to dates has been obtained; the manager, however, of the Greenholme Savings Bank has stated in correspondence that in 1886 Dr. Black desired to make a deposit there in the name of the vicar and the churchwardens, but on being informed that it would be contrary to the rules of the bank, made the deposit in his own name. The manager was instructed by the owners of the bank to pay 5 per cent. interest on this deposit because it was charity money. He declined to state, without Dr. Black's permission, what the sum deposited was, but Dr. Black has since stated in correspondence that it was two sums, one of 13*l.* being the Chapel Endowment, and the other, 25*l.*, being the above-mentioned sum of 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* "improved by judicious management," of which there are no details.

From other sources of information it appears that the Road Trustees were paying off their liabilities about the year 1867.

The interest, amounting to 28*s.* yearly, is added to the general dole of the parish, and distributed as hereinafter set out.

(vii.)
Wade's.

(vii.) *Wade's Charity*.—By his will, dated 6th May 1868, and proved at Wakefield, 9th August 1871, Thomas Wade, of Burley, devised unto Thomas Taylor and John Johnson all his real estate, upon trust to convert the same into personalty, and all his personal estate, upon trust to invest the same, and to pay the annual income of the money invested to his sisters for life, and after their death, after payment of certain legacies, "to stand possessed of the residue of the said trust monies and premises in trust " for John Read and Joseph Read aforesaid Joseph Mitchell (the son of my cousin Thomas " Mitchell formerly of Burley) the churchwardens for the time being of the said " Church of St. Mary the Virgin for the use of the poor inhabitants of Burley " aforesaid my cousin Anne Hudson and my cousin Mary Jane Smith in equal shares."

One-sixth of the residuary estate, after deducting expenses, amounted to 48*l.* By the aid of private subscriptions, this sum was made up to as much as would purchase 50*l.*, New Consols, which, on the application of the churchwardens, were transferred by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 29th June 1879, to the account of the "Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." The dividends, amounting yearly to 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, are paid to the vicar and churchwardens.

The sum available in each year for distribution is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Vavasour Dole (after deduction of 4s. for land tax and 2s. 6d. for the expense of collecting the rent)	8	3	6
Thorpe Arch Dole	0	12	3½
Saxey Dole	0	3	6
Jenkinson Dole	2	0	0
Dean Hitch's Dole	0	10	0
Pulleyn Dole	1	8	0
Wade's Dole	1	7	4
	£14	4	7½

Otley.

Burley Dole
Charities—
continued.

To this is added the grant made by the vicar and churchwardens from the Offertory, amounting to sums varying in the last eight years from 7*l.* 15*s.* to 3*l.*, and the interest on balances lying in the Savings Bank, varying from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 6*d.*, if there be any such.

There is a Dole Book preserved in the church, which dates from 1746, and is continued down to the present day, certain leaves only having been lost. It contains an account of the distribution, and there has been practically no variation in the method pursued.

A notice is issued in the week before Christmas, and posted on the door of the church, convening the vicar, the churchwardens, the overseer, and the assistant-overseer. These hold a meeting in the vestry, to which the public are admitted without any distinction, and consider and settle the list of recipients. No question is asked as to religion, the trustees being guided solely by considerations of poverty, and an endeavour is made to assist every really needy person. If any individual on the list is known to be of intemperate habits he is given an order on a dry goods shop.

The distribution takes place in the church, after morning service, on the Feast of the Circumcision, and is made by the vicar and churchwardens, in presence of the congregation. In 1893 the sum of 17*l.* 10*s.* was divided among 48 widows, who each received 5*s.*, 23 families in which a widow or widower each received 4*s.*, and six "occasionals." In only two cases did the same family receive more than one dole, they being, first, an aged man and his wife, and secondly, a family where the mother was a chronic invalid and four adult children were cripples. It is arranged that the whole of the income arising from endowment shall go to persons who are not in receipt of poor law relief, and those persons who are struggling and of good repute.

After the distribution, a copy of the list is posted in the porch of the church.

The Preachers' Rentcharges.

By an Indenture Tripartite* made the 14th day of September 1645, between Mary Pullaine, widow, sister and sole heir of William Vavasour, late of Stead, in the township of Burley, gentleman, Edward Armistead, of Weston, gentleman, Thomas Hartley, of Stead aforesaid, Thomas Wrosse, William Knowles, Edmond Windebanke, and William Browne, all of Burley, yeomen, Anthony Waddington, Leonard Waddington, John Nickson and John Elseworth, of Burley Wood Head, yeomen, James Powell, of Bramham, William Akett, of Bradford, George Field, of Shipley, Thomas Richardson, of Okenshaw, Samuel Mosse, of Calverley, yeomen, and Mary Coats, of Heaton, single woman, of the first part; the Right Honourable Ferdinando Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, Knight, son and heir apparent of Lord Fairfax, Charles Fairfax, of Mensington, Esq., Jeremy Levett, M.A. and rector of the parochial church at Elasondon, in the county of Hartford, James Oats, of Northoram, gentleman, William Mawd, of Burley, gentleman, Stephen Hartley, of Stead, Michael Stead, and William Jenkinson, of Burley, of the second part; and Edmund Mawd, son and heir apparent of the said William Mawd, Francis Pullain, of Burley, and William Stead, of Stead, yeomen, of the third part; reciting that William Vavasour, by his will, dated 3rd September 1642, gave and bequeathed unto the aforesaid William Mawd and Stephen Hartley and their heirs, and to the churchwarden and overseers for the poor, dwelling within the township of Burley aforesaid for the time being, and to his and their successors for ever, for and towards the maintenance of an honest and able preacher of the gospel within the said

Preacher's
Rentcharges.

* The original is in Burley Church; there is an early copy in the custody of Mrs. Crofton's trustees, and a modern copy in Otley Church.

Otley.
 —
 Burley
 Preacher's
 Rentcharges
 —continued.

chapelry of Burley, all that messuage, tenement, or farm, with the appurtenances, in the occupation of Robert Bowker in the township aforesaid, being of the yearly value of 4*l.* (and never to be raised), but with this proviso and condition, that the rest of the inhabitants should within the space of three years next after his the said testator's decease (which was the three-and-twentieth day of the said month of September), give, grant, or confirm unto four or six fit and able persons resident within the said township, to the use of a preaching minister within the Chappell aforesaid, in augmentation unto his said gift, the sum of 16*l.* per annum, his two sisters Margaret and Frances having given 12*l.* in money towards it, and John Browne 5*l.*, unto which was then added by the said testator 3*l.* to make it up 20*l.*, and in default thereof he did will and give the said tenement of 4*l.* per annum unto the feoffees intrusted for the Grammar School at Guiseley, and to their heirs for ever, for and to the only use and benefit of the said school as by the said will appeared. It was witnessed that Mary Pullaine in performance of the said will, and according to the true intent and meaning of the said testator, who did principally intend the said legacy to the use of a minister in the chapel aforesaid (she being entitled to a third part of the said land by reason of the tenure) and in augmentation of the said gift, and the other parties of the first part being the owners or occupiers of the lands thereafter charged in consideration of 5*s.* to them paid by the said Lord Fairfax, Sir T. Fairfax, Charles Fairfax, Jeremy Levett, James Oates, William Mawd and Stephen Hartley, or one of them, granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed for themselves and their heirs unto Lord Fairfax and the eight other persons of the second part, their heirs and assigns. All that the aforesaid messuage and farm with the appurtenances then or late in the occupation of the said Robert Bowker, of the yearly rent of 4*l.* never to be raised, and the other premises thereafter charged belonging to the grantors, and in the occupation of themselves or their tenants (whose names are set out in the Schedule on p. 42, parcels 1 to 18 except parts of 2 and 3). And the reversion and remainder of all the premises, with all easements, profits, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have and to hold the premises for ever for and towards the maintenance of a Godly, honest, and able preacher to officiate within the chapelry of Burley aforesaid in such manner and form as thereafter was declared, and to and for none other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever, that was to say concerning the freehold estate in the premises that the said feoffees should stand seised thereof to the use of the said parties of the first part, and their several heirs and assigns for ever, subject and chargeable with the several rents thereafter mentioned, in such manner and form, and under and with the conditions, limitations, provisos, and charges following the same, and every part and parcel thereof to be yearly payable at the chapel in Burley aforesaid in or upon the five and twentieth day of the several and respective months of September, December, March, and June by equal proportions, that was to say, the clear yearly rent or sum of 4*l.* of lawful money of England was to issue and go forth of the aforesaid messuage or tenement with the appurtenances in Burley aforesaid, late in the tenure or occupation of the aforesaid Robert Bowker, this being the gift or bequest of the aforesaid William Vavasour, and the rent or sum of 23*s.* 4*d.* should yearly issue out of the close, called Robin Hole, this being an addition by the above-named Mary to her said brother's gift, and the annual or yearly rent or sum of 10*s.*, the gift of Edward Armistead should issue and go forth of the close called the Crossly Hagg, and the yearly sum of 20*s.* should be raised and levied out of Taylor Inge, the donation of Thomas Hartley, and a rent or annual sum of 8*s.* should yearly issue out of the two parcels of land, the inheritance of the said Thomas Wrosse, called the Hind Pichills and Kilgarth, it being the allotment of the said Thomas Hartley, and the yearly sum or rent of 6*s.* should issue and go forth of the Kirching Raine, the gift of William Knowles, and a rent or annual charge of 5*s.* should be raised and levied out of the croft in the occupation of William Knowles, and a rent or annual charge of 5*s.* should be raised and levied out of the croft in the occupation of William Jenkinson, the inheritance and gift of Edmund Windebanke, and the yearly sum or rent of 4*s.* per annum should likewise issue out of the parcel of ground called the Swaythes, an addition of William Browne to his father's gift (*viz.*), the chapel yard* and 5*l.* in money, and a rent or annual sum of 16*s.* should be raised and levied out of the closes called the two Upper Intacks, and another rent or yearly sum of 5*s.* out of the Leyfeild End or Bell Close, 20*s.* per annum out of the said last recited closes being the intendment of Leonard Waddington the elder, deceased, father of Anthony

* See post, p. 44.

and Leonard, the grantors, and by them dutifully and honestly performed with some further addition, the said 16s. being the gift of the said Anthony, and 5s. the allotment of the said Leonard, and the yearly sum of 5s. should likewise issue out of the parcel called Inge Hill, the gift of John Nickson, and also the annual sum or rent of 4s. should be levied and raised out of the close called the Little Intack, the proportion and allotment of John Elseworth, and the yearly rent or charge of 5s. should issue and annually arise out of the messuage and croft in the occupation of Thomas Knowles, the inheritance and gift of James Powell, and also the rent or yearly sum of 5s. should be raised and levied out of the close called the Intack, being in the tenure of Henry Nicholson, the inheritance of William Aked, and by him freely charged to the good use aforesaid, and the rent or annual sum of 5s. should yearly arise out of the close called Colepit Close, in the occupation of George Dobson, the gift and allotment of George Feild, and the yearly rent of 2s. 6d. should also arise out of the messuage and tenement, in the occupation of Sykes, the gift of Thomas Richardson, and also the yearly sum of 5s. should go out of the acre in the occupation of Robert Holmes, the gift of Samuel Mosse, and also the yearly sum of 5s. should likewise issue out of the little close, part of the Wood Intacks, abutting upon Alterston Close and the street, the free gift and donation of the said Mary Coats, the aforesaid James Powell, William Aked, George Feild, Thomas Richardson, Samuel Mosse, and Mary Coats, though no inhabitants within the said chapelry, yet the glory of God being so much concerned, had contributed their assistance unto this endowment, and all the said several messuages and parcels of land lying within the township and territories of Burley aforesaid, and the said annuities or yearly rents above-mentioned to be by these presents reserved, together with some other additional provisions which would make up the full sum of 20*l.* per annum, to the use aforesaid, by other deeds confirmed, were by the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, to be employed for and towards the maintenance of an honest and able preacher of the gospel within the chapelry of Burley aforesaid, and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. The said grantors severally covenanted, promised, and granted to and with the said feoffees, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns by these presents, that if the said rents should be unpaid by the space of 10 days next after the aforesaid days on which the same ought to be paid (be the same demanded or not demanded) to the use of the said minister, it should be lawful for the said Edmund Mawd, Francis Pullaine, and William Stead, their heirs and assigns, to enter upon the premises of the person in arrear, and distrain until the rent should be paid with all arrears, and that if the rent should be unpaid for 20 days next so following, or there should be found no sufficient distress on the premises, it should be lawful for the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns, to enter such of the premises as should be in default, and receive the rents, issues, and profits, and employ them to the best advantage to and for the only use of the said minister within the chapelry of Burley aforesaid, without rendering any account for the same to the said grantors until every part of the rents and arrears should be paid by the non-solvent party, his heirs or assigns.

After other usual covenants by the grantors, the feoffees covenanted to perform the trusts aforesaid, provided that it was the true intent of the said testator, and it was the meaning of all the parties, that the feoffees and their heirs, or a majority of them, associating unto them the feoffees in the other deeds* mentioned and expressed for the use aforesaid, and four of the most Godly, honest, and conscientious inhabitants within the said chapelry at their election, should from time to time have power to nominate and appoint such a person as they should think meet to be preacher or minister within the said chapel, and upon an avoidance should, within one month thereof, or as soon thereafter as they conveniently might, appoint another minister, and if they should fail to do so, then the rector of Guiseley and the minister of Otley and their successors, with the assistance of three or more of the said feoffees in the said deeds mentioned and their heirs, and of four of the honest and Godly inhabitants within the said chapelry of Burley, under the hands and seals of the said ministers, and three of the said feoffees in the several deeds mentioned, should make the appointment. And the feoffees of this Indenture were given power to suspend or deprive the said preacher and minister of the benefit of the said exhibition as to them, or the majority of them and the said ministers of Guiseley and Otley, should seem just. There is a proviso that Francis Pullaine and William Stead, if on attaining their majority they should assure to perpetuity for so pious a work, the former the yearly sum of 40*s.*, and the latter the

Otley.

 Burley
 Preacher's
 Rentcharges
 —continued.

* Some of which are set out below.

Otley.
 Burley
 Preacher's
 Rentcharges
 —continued.

yearly sum of 20s., and no more, in regard of his mother's contribution,* and their heirs should have a voice in the election and deprivation of the minister.

By another Indenture Tripartite,† dated the 15th September 1645, expressed in similar form to the last-mentioned Indenture, and containing the same trusts and covenants, Jeremy Levett, rector of Easondon, James Oates, of the Marsh in Northoram, within the Vicarage of Halifax, gentleman, William Maude, of Burley, gentleman, Stephen Hartley, of Stead, William Jenkinson, and Michael Steade, of Burley, yeomen, conveyed to Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Charles Fairfax, Mary Pulleine, William Aked, and Thomas Hartley the premises thereafter mentioned, the inheritance of the said grantors, in trust for the only use and behoof of the said grantors, subject and chargeable unto and with the rents thereafter mentioned, that was to say, that the yearly sum of 13s. 4d., the gift of Jeremy Levett, should issue out of the close called Lower Inge, in Burley Wood, in the occupation of Henry Nicholson; and a rent of 10s., the gift of James Oates, out of the close called Yowlings, containing, by estimation 4 acres, in Burley, then in the occupation of Leonard Waddington; and the yearly sum of 40s., the gift of William Maude, should issue from the close called Storflat, containing, by estimation, 5 acres, in Burley; and the rent of 40s., the gift of Stephen Hartley, should issue out of the messuage and tenement in the occupation of William and George Catton, with the lands thereunto belonging, containing by estimation 10 acres, in Burley; and the rent of 23s. 4d. (13s. 4d. thereof being the intended gift of Michael Stead, the elder, deceased, and now completed by Michael Stead, his son, by an addition of 10s., his own gift) should issue out of a messuage and two several crofts then in the occupation of Michael Stead, William Boulton, and Henry Thackeray; and the rent of 20s., the gift of William Jenkinson, should issue out of a close called the High Inge, in Burley, to the use of an honest and able preacher of the gospel within the chapelry of Burley.

This deed is executed by all the grantors, and that of the previous day by all except Thomas Richardson.

All of the grantors in the two Indentures had on the 13th September purported to lease all the premises to be charged to William Jewett for three months and one week, from the feast of St. John the Baptist last preceding, for the purpose of founding the releases already set out. This lease is not executed by Thomas Richardson, nor by William Aked, George Field, William Browne, Samuel Mosse, or Mary Coates, but there are memoranda indorsed on the various deeds showing that the tenants of all the grantors, with the exception of Thomas Richardson's, attorned tenant to the feoffees, Wm. Jewett doing so for most of them. The complete absence of mention of Thomas Richardson's rentcharge in subsequent times, coupled with his omission to execute any of these deeds, seems to point to his never having granted the rent at all.

By her will dated the 18th January 1653, Mary Pullaine gave and devised "the some of Sixteene poundes or so mouch money as will purchase the yearly rentcharges or lands of inherytance of the yearly valew of Sixteene shillings eight pence for ever to Joseph Watkinson and Stephen Hartley and ther heaires to be added to a former some of twentye-three shillings four pence given by me towards the maintenance of a preaching mynister att Burley Chappell, which said forty shillings ayeare I will to be paid Imediately after my death and the said forty shillings ayeare to be established for ever as my gifte." This extract is taken from a contemporary copy of Mary Pullaine's will in Otley Church, indorsed "Mary Pullan Will: Vaera: Copia:." and below that, in Lord Fairfax's autograph, "Delivered to me by Joseph Watkinson. Fairfax."

By an Indenture† dated the 21st May 1655, expressed in similar terms to those of the 14th and 15th September 1645, Robert Hitch, B.D., rector of Guiseley, Francis Pullaine, gentleman, Edward Armistead the younger, gent., Leonard Waddington, yeoman, William Mosse, yeoman, all of Burley; John Pullaine, of Otley, grocer, and Jane Tompsoun, of Halifax, granted to the Right Hon. Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Baron of Camaron, Charles Fairfax, of Menston, Esq., John Bynns, of Rishworth, in the township of Bingley, gent., James Oates, of the Marsh, in Northoram, within the Vicarage of Halifax, gent., and William Maude, of Burley, gentleman, the premises thereafter mentioned, the inheritance of the said grantors, upon trust for the use of the grantors, subject to the yearly rents following, that was to say, that the rent of (the gift of Robert Hitch) was to issue out of the close called in the occupation of ; and the yearly sum of 40s.,

* See post, p. 44.

† The original is in Burley Church.

the gift of Francis Pullaine, of which the sum of 10s. yearly was given for the use abovesaid by the will of Francis Pullaine, deceased, grandfather of the said Francis, was to issue out of the close called Gill Bancks, in Burley; and the rent of 3s. 4d.; the gift of Edward Armistead as an addition to his former gift, should issue out of the close called Crossley Hagg, in Burley, in the occupation of Thomas Rhodes; and the rent of 5s., the gift of Leonard Waddington in addition to his former gift of 5s., should issue out of the close called Bell Close, in Burley, containing, by estimation, 1½ acre; and the rent of 5s., the gift of William Mosse, should issue out of the close called Townend Close, containing, by estimation, 4 acres, in Burley; and the rent of 1s., the gift of John Pullaine, should issue out of the close called Dowbank, containing, by estimation, 4 acres, in Burley; and the rent of 5s., the gift of Jane Thomson, should issue from the close called Thornes Heads, containing, by estimation, 5 acres, in Burley. for and towards the maintenance of a Godly, honest, and able preacher to officiate within the chapel of Burley.

Otley.
—
Burley
Preacher's
Rentcharges
—continued.

This deed is executed only by Francis Pullaine, William Mosse, and Jane Thomson.

Of the intended gifts of Dr. Hitch and John Pullaine, significantly left in blank, nothing is subsequently heard, nor of the additional 5s. of Leonard Waddington.

In the custody of the trustees of Mrs. Crofton, the patroness of the living, is an original note of the gifts of Francis Pullaine, Edward Armistead, Leonard Waddington, and William Moss, signed by these persons themselves, from which it appears that Leonard Waddington granted his additional rentcharge "Provided he have halfe a seate" allotted to him selfe in a place convenient and also a roome in some other seate for "twoe servants." William Mosse also purchased "halfe a stall for himselfe and posterity," but while William Mosse's rentcharge is paid at this day, Leonard Waddington's additional 5s. never was paid, and, as he did not execute the deed of 1655, it is possible that his terms were considered exorbitant by the trustees of the chapel.

All the already mentioned and properly settled rentcharges still subsist. From a Schedule of these rents, made in 1782 by Michael Stead, who was then collector for the curate of Burley Chapel, it seems that "both Bowker's Farm and Taylor's Ing, tho' originally subject to rentcharges, were afterwards both purchased out in fee with money subscribed for the use of the minister of the said chapel for the time being, and have above a century ago been converted into gleab lands." This event must have occurred very shortly after the original foundation of the rentcharges, but there is no existing record of it to be found. Michael Stead's Schedule was drawn up in consequence of a complaint by the Rev. George Benson, then curate of Burley Chapel, and afterwards vicar of Ilkley, to the effect that he could not get the rents paid, and did not know upon whom to distrain, but the original seems to have disappeared. Its proper place is among the papers belonging to the Vicarage of Ilkley. The Rev. George Benson and his predecessor, the Rev. Edmund Beeston, were indefatigable chroniclers of matters of interest in the neighbourhood, and made copies of many important documents, the originals of which were in existence a century ago, but have now disappeared. Of these collectanea, one John Eagle made a copy in 1806. A copy, made in 1843, of John Eagle's copy was produced by Mr. J. Wilde, churchwarden of Ilkley, and this is the best evidence forthcoming. In the last few years a number of important papers have been removed from Ilkley, and it is possible that among them might be found more authoritative evidence than is now available. Michael Stead's Schedule is evidently the document from which the Chapel Terrier, made four years later, in 1786, was copied. In the copy produced the description of the lands charged is headed "Abuttals as in the Terrier," but these words may have been added by the copyist, for Michael Stead refers to no Terrier, but on the contrary writes that he had got his information by word of mouth from his father, "who died at the age of 100, having well known the premises for 80 years, and that he himself, having collected the rents as agent for the ministers for 37 years, was ready to certify the truth of his Schedule on oath, in order that no more of the rentcharges might be lost." The whole language of the document implies that he copied the original Foundation deeds where available, perhaps taking their abstracts from an old Terrier, now lost, and appended to each parcel the abuttals as they were in 1782. The Terrier of 1786 is founded on Michael Stead's, with such alterations as deaths and changes of tenancy necessitated, but it is nothing like so full in detail, and it makes important omissions. So far as Michael Stead's Schedule adds to the information already given, it is as follows:—

"Charles Fairfax, Esq. (son of Lord Fairfax, of Denton Hall, colonel in the Parliament Forces, a Justice of the Peace, and a Surrogate for granting marriage licenses under the usurpation), out of all that close of land called Hallsteads, within Menston,

Otley.
Burley
Preacher's
Rentcharges
—continued.

in the said parish of Otley, containing, by estimation, 5 acres, the inheritance of and in the possession of the said Charles Fairfax, gave 4s. annually, which premises were lately purchased by Miss Fairfax, now Mrs. Middleton, and abuts east, west, north, and south upon the estate of Walter Hawkesworth, Esq. Proprietor, Walter Hawkesworth, Esq.; tenant, John Jennings. 4s."

It also shows that in addition to the rent already mentioned of 4s., given by John Elsworth, "soon after, out of the same premises, were given the additional sum of "1s., in the whole five shillings annually, which premises, formerly called Fairfax "Intack, are now divided into three Intacks, and abutt south upon Mr. Denbigh's "estate, and part upon a street called the Green Lane. east upon Henry Lister's and "Thomas Beanland's estates, west and north upon Mr. Denbigh's. Proprietor, Mrs. "Pulleyn; tenant, John Dobson. 5s."

These instances give an idea of the fulness of Michael Stead's Schedule. Something of the same kind is required to-day.

For convenience of reference a Schedule follows, showing the original grants:—

SCHEDULE I.

No.	Name of Close.	Area.	Owner.	Occupier.	Rent.	Name of Grantor.	Date of Foundation.
1	Bowker's Farm*	A. R. P. —	—	Robert Bowker -	£ s. d. 4 0 0	William Vavasour -	By will, September 3, 1642.
2	Robin Hole -	4 0 0	Mary Pullaine -	Mary Pullaine -	1 3 4	Mary Pullaine -	Indenture, September 14, 1645.
	" -	—	" -	" -	0 16 8	" -	Will, January 18, 1653.
3	Crossly Hagg -	—	Edward Armistead -	Thomas Rhoades -	0 10 0	Edward Armistead -	Indenture, September 14, 1645.
	" -	—	Edward Armistead, jun. -	" -	0 3 4	Edward Armistead, jun. -	Indenture, May 21, 1655.
4	Taylor Ing* -	—	Thomas Hartley -	Thomas Hartley -	1 0 0	Thomas Hartley -	Indenture, September 14, 1645.
5	Eastend Pighill -	1 0 0	Thomas Wrosse -	Thomas Wrosse -	0 8 0	Thomas Wrosse -	Do.
	Kilnegarth -		" -	" -	" -	" -	" -
6	Kirching Raine -	2 0 0	William Knowles -	William Knowles -	0 6 0	William Knowles -	Do.
7	The Croft -	0 3 0	Edmund Windebanke -	William Jenkinson -	0 5 0	Edmund Windebanke -	Do.
8	The Swaythes -	0 2 0	William Brown -	William Brown -	0 4 0	William Brown (an addition to his father's gift of the Chapel Land, and 5 <i>l.</i> in money).	Do.
9	The Up Intacks (two closes).	3 0 0	Anthony Waddington -	A. Waddington -	0 16 0	20 <i>s.</i> given by Leonard Waddington, the father of Anthony, who gives 16 <i>s.</i> , and Leonard, who gives 5 <i>s.</i>	Do.
10	Ley Field End or Bell Close.	1 0 0	Leonard Waddington -	L. Waddington -	0 5 0		Do.
11	Inge Hill -	1 2 0	John Nickson -	John Nickson -	0 5 0	John Nickson -	Do.
12	Little Intack -	1 0 0	John Elsworth -	John Elsworth -	0 4 0	John Elsworth -	Do.
	" -	—	" -	" -	0 1 0	" -	Unknown.
13	The Croft -	2 0 0	James Powell -	Thomas Knowles -	0 5 0	James Powell -	Indenture, September 14, 1645.
14	The Intack (part of) -	2 0 0	William Aked -	Henry Nicholson -	0 5 0	William Aked -	Do.
15	Colepit Close (part of) -	—	George Field -	George Dobson -	0 5 0	George Field -	Do.
16	Messuage and parcel of ground.†	—	Thomas Richardson -	Edmund Sykes -	0 2 6	Thomas Richardson -	Do.
17	Meadow, Brottefield Ing.	1 0 0	Samuel Mosse -	Robert Holmes -	0 5 0	Samuel Mosse -	Do.
18	Ing Hill (part of Burley Wood Intacks).	—	Mary Coates -	Jeremy Walker -	0 5 0	Mary Coates -	Do.
19	Lower Inge, in Burley-wood.	—	Jeremy Levett -	Henry Nicholson -	0 13 4	Jeremy Levett -	Indenture, September 15, 1645.
20	Youling -	4 0 0	James Coates -	Leonard Waddington -	0 10 0	James Coates -	Do.
21	Storflat -	5 0 0	William Maude -	" -	2 0 0	William Maude -	Do.
22	Messuage and lands -	10 0 0	Stephen Hartley -	William Catton and George Catton.	2 0 0	Stephen Hartley -	Do.
23	Messuage and two crofts.	—	Michael Stead -	William Boulton, Michael Stead, and Henry Thackeray.	1 3 4	Michael Stead -	Do.
24	High Inge -	—	William Jenkinson -	William Jenkinson -	1 0 0	William Jenkinson -	Do.
25	Gillbanks -	—	Francis Pullaine -	Francis Pullaine -	2 0 0	Francis Pullaine -	Indenture, 21st May 1655.
26	Town End Close -	4 0 0	William Moss -	" -	0 5 0	William Moss -	Do.
27	Thornes Heads -	5 0 0	Jane Thompson -	" -	0 5 0	Jane Thompson -	Do.
28	Hallsteads -	5 0 0	Charles Fairfax -	Charles Fairfax -	0 4 0	Charles Fairfax -	Unknown.

* Bowker's Farm and Taylor Ing added to glebe, and now within the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
† Lost, if ever settled at all.

The names of the present owners and occupiers of the lands charged and the names of the premises are known, but it is important, in view of recent changes of ownership and obliteration of boundaries, that the lands charged should be identified as closely as possible by measurements as well as by boundaries.

The Rev. Charles Ingham Black, D.D., the present incumbent, employs an agent, who collects the rents. These, by the deeds creating them, are payable quarterly, but by custom originating at some unknown time, half of them are paid at Lady Day and half at Michaelmas, in one annual payment.

The apportionments in the case of Michael Stead's and Thomas Wrosse's gifts, date from before the time of the Michael Stead who was the collector. Two of the rent-charges—Powell's and William Moss's—are now paid by the same person in a consolidated sum of 10s., the name of the close charged with this sum in the modern accounts being a compressed version of "Townend Close and the field called Croft." The total received remains the same as in 1782. The following is the account for the year current:—

SCHEDULE II.

Reference to Schedule I.	Occupier.	Owner.	Description of Property.	Amount to be Collected.	Amount Collected.
LADY DAY 1893.					
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3	William Fison - -	Frederick Wm. Fison - -	Hagg Farm, Woodhead - -	0 13 4	0 13 4
Part of 23	Harold Hebblethwaite - -	William Fison - -	Dial House - -	0 10 0	0 10 0
6	Joseph Lister - -	Joseph Lister - -	Kirchin Raine Field - -	0 6 0	0 6 0
9	Sarah and Joseph Wood - -	Jeremiah Bairstow - -	Upper Intak - -	0 16 0	0 16 0
25	Thomas Lupton - -	Thomas Longfield Brown - -	Gill Bank, Milner Land - -	2 0 0	1 19 0
28	- - - -	Mrs. Lund - -	Hallstead Field, Menston - -	0 4 0	0 4 0
20	John William Bell - -	John Denby - -	Youling - -	0 10 0	0 10 0
19	James Marston - -	James Marston - -	Lower Intak Field - -	0 13 4	0 13 4
24, 8, and 7	John and Joseph Naylor - -	Thomas Moss Horsfall - -	High Ing, 20s.; Swaiths, 4s.; Croft, 5s. - -	1 9 0	1 9 0
31	John William Lake - -	" " - -	Stor Flat Field - -	2 0 0	2 0 0
				9 1 8	9 0 8
(Signed as received) C. I. BLACK.					
MICHAELMAS 1893.					
22	Thomas Emsley, executors - -	Thomas Emsley, executors - -	Catton Wood - -	2 0 0	—
2	Mr. Garnett - -	Peter Garnett - -	Robin Hole - -	2 0 0	2 0 0
11	" " - -	" " - -	Portion of Park - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
17	Nelson - -	Smith, Goodhart, & Co. - -	Brottfeld Ing - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
Part of 5	- - - -	Mrs. Ambler, executors - -	Garden, late Tannas Fold - -	0 3 6	0 3 6
12	Keighley, Charles - -	Thomas Moss Horsfall - -	Little Ing Field - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
27	John Clapham - -	" " - -	Thorne Head Field - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
18	Brotherton - -	Mary Ann Wood - -	Ing Field - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
14	Edward Willis - -	Edward Willis - -	Intak - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
10	William Pawson - -	Sophia Crofton - -	Layfield End or Bell Close - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
15	Abraham Harper - -	Bailey Blackburn - -	Coal Pit Close - -	0 5 0	0 5 0
Part of 23	Sarah Brown - -	Eliz. Brown, executors - -	Three cottages - -	0 13 4	0 13 4
26 and 13	Messrs. William Fison & Co. - -	William Fison - -	Townend Field, called Croft - -	0 10 0	0 10 0
Part of 5	Joseph Lister - -	Joseph Lister - -	Eastend Pighill Garth - -	0 4 6	0 4 6
				7 11 4	5 11 4
				16 13 0	14 12 0

There is no record of new feoffees having at any time been appointed, and there are none at the present day. The legal estate is therefore outstanding, but it would be out of the question now to deal with it, after generations of successive owners of the lands charged have treated them as their absolute property. It would be well, however, to appoint new trustees to administer the rents, and insure their continued payment.

The Chapel Site, Building, and Yard.

There was, it seems, no deed executed at the time the chapel and yard were given (1630), and the earliest written notice of them is a deed poll, bearing

Otley.
Burley
Preacher's
Rentcharges
--continued.

The
Chapel Site,
Building,
and Yard.

Otley.
 —
 Burley
 Chapel Site
 —continued.

date the 31st May 1656, executed by William Mawde and Michael Stead, two of the original grantors of the chapel site, and William Browne, the owner of the yard, confirming to Lord Fairfax and Charles Fairfax, and the heirs of Lord Fairfax, the chapel and yard "to the only use and behoofe of the minister now officiating within the said Chappell, and of the Churchwardens or Churchwarden of the said Township or Chappelry and their successors for ever, for the benefitt of the Inhabitants within the Townshipp aforesaid, their heirs and assignes, And of others resorting thither to publick Ordinances, As also for the better Improvem^t of the Minister's Sallary that for the time being or hereafter shall officiate in the place, and of their successors for ever." The deed, which was accompanied by Livery of Seizin, recites that William Mawde, Michael Stead, Robert Lambert had been seized, together with William Waite, of the old Chapel (then apparently in ruins), and that they had bought the share of Waite; that they and the inhabitants had built a new chapel in 1630, and endowed it. A copy of this deed, the original of which is in Burley Church, is in the custody of Mrs. Crofton's trustees.

About the time when Burley became an ecclesiastical parish, the endowments of the chapel, so far as its real estate and capital was concerned, came under the consideration of the Church Buildings Commissioners, and they transferred the whole endowment of the chapelry to the new parish. Their powers devolved in 1856 upon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who have from time to time since then dealt with the land belonging to the chapel, including Bowker's Farm and Taylor Ing. The subsequent history, therefore, of the real estate of the chapel is not here touched upon. For the same reason it has not been thought necessary to report upon Jane Steade's "free gift" of 5*l.* 8*s.*, referred to in the Indenture of 14th September 1645 (*supra.*, p. 40), the bond to secure which (dated 19th September 1645), is in the custody of Mrs. Crofton's trustees; nor upon William Browne's gift of 5*l.* to the chapel, referred to the same Indenture.

Poor's Cottages.

Poor's
 Cottages.

These have been held to be parish property, as appears hereafter.

From time immemorial two ancient cottages in Burley were in the possession of the overseers, or, as it is sometimes stated in the rate books, of them and the churchwardens of Burley, and these were assigned from time to time, rent free, to worthy poor folk belonging to the village. They formed a *sinus* in the property of the late W. Brayshay, Esq., who, being desirous of acquiring the site of the cottages, and thus of securing a uniform frontage to his garden, offered to give in exchange for them two newly-erected freehold cottages belonging to himself. Permission to carry out this arrangement was given by the Poor Law Board by an Order dated 13th June 1866. The overseers thereupon discontinued the practice of granting the cottages to poor folk, and let them at a rent of 3*s.* a week each, which was applied in relief of the rates. The present rent of the cottages is 5*l.* 17*s.* each. The cottages were let with the approval of the Local Government Board, and, accordingly, when complaints were lodged by the Rev. C. I. Black, who regarded the letting as a misapplication of a charitable endowment, the Charity Commissioners referred to that Department for a statement of their reasons for so approving. To this application the Local Government Board, on the 18th March 1880, sent the following reply:—

"Before this exchange" (in 1866) "was carried out, the Poor Law Board were satisfied that the two cottages given in exchange were parish property under their control; and the Board consider, therefore, that the vicar of Burley must be under a misapprehension in describing the cottages now held by the township as 'an ancient Charity.'"

In the absence of evidence to show that the Local Government Board were wrong, the Charity Commissioners accepted this statement, and the matter must be considered as finally settled. The silence also of the Commissioners of 1826 on the subject would seem to indicate that the cottages were not considered as coming within the scope of their inquiry.

TOWNSHIP OF MENSTONE.

Otley.

This township was incorporated with the chapelry of Burley in 1856, to form the ecclesiastical parish of Burley. Before that date it does not seem to have participated in any of the Otley Doles except the Thorpe Arch, and even that not for a considerable time, though undoubtedly it ought to have had its share in both that and the Saxey Dole. No share therefore was apportioned to it as apart from the chapelry of Burley in 1859, when Dr. Black applied for an apportionment. On the 9th May 1876 it was itself formed into an ecclesiastical parish.

Township of
Menstone.*Dean Hitch's Dole (see page 5).*

From the account given in the Report of 1826 it would appear that the whole of the money due from this Charity to Menstone and Burley Wood Head was paid to Menstone, and therefore it must have been at a later period that the money was divided and 10s. given to each of the townships. The amount now paid to Menstone is 10s.; it is paid by the rector of Guiseley to the overseers upon demand, and appears to have been always so paid.

Dean
Hitch's
Dole.*Rhodes and Brorah* Charities (see page 5).*

There are no documents to be found to show the origin of these rentcharges. The estate charged seems to have descended from Lamplugh Hird, Esq., to the late H. Wickham Wickham, Esq., late M.P. for Bradford. It is now owned by Charles Holmes, who pays the rentcharge of 1*l.* 3*s.* to the overseers.

Rhodes
and Brorah
Charities.

The above payments, amounting annually to 1*l.* 13*s.*, are distributed at Christmas to widows and old men and women. The population of Menstone, excluding the large county lunatic asylum, is about 900, and is increasing, but there is little poverty. There is only one inhabitant in receipt of poor law relief, and he gets a share of the dole. Sometimes doles are given to both husband and wife. The amounts distributed have varied in recent years from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*, but a uniform sum has now been fixed of 4*s.* 9*d.* The number of persons relieved has varied from 13 in 1885 to six in 1892, in which year there remained a balance undistributed of 4*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Robert Davey, the assistant overseer, keeps the accounts and the list of recipients, which he submits privately to the overseers a few days before Christmas for their approval. Owing to the absence of poverty in the township the list varies very slightly from year to year.

Wesleyan Chapel, Schoolhouse, and Schoolmaster's House.

By Indentures of lease and release, dated the 23rd and 24th March 1826, and enrolled in Chancery the 19th September 1826, Robert Exley conveyed to himself and eight others a plot of land containing 1,040 square yards, parcel of a close in Menstone called the Moor Croft, upon trust forthwith to build a chapel for the use of the people called Methodists, and in default of that body appointing a preacher, or if the person appointed should neglect for 14 days to preach, unless prevented by illness or other causes specified, then to the use of any other society of Protestant Dissenters; and upon further trust to permit the chapel, when not required for religious worship, to be used as a Sunday School, wherein the children resident in the township of Menstone aforesaid might be taught to read and write the English language. Power was by the deed given to the trustees to mortgage and sell the premises, the proceeds of sale to be devoted to building another and more suitable chapel in Menstone, to be settled upon the like trusts. Power was also given to appoint new trustees.

Wesleyan
Chapel,
Schoolhouse,
and School-
master's
House.

By an Indenture, dated 4th September 1834, the said Robert Exley demised to Christopher Jennings and seven others (being the chapel trustees) a plot of ground, containing 500 square yards, part of a larger close called the Croft, adjoining the land conveyed in 1826, for the term of 500 years, at the yearly rent of 15*s.*, for the purpose of a burial ground for the accommodation of the township of Menstone. Power was given by the lease when the number of trustees should be reduced to five to appoint new trustees.

New trustees were appointed by an Indenture (indorsed on the deed of 1826), dated the 13th April 1864, and the freehold premises and the interest in the unexpired term of 500 years were conveyed to them subject to the same trusts.

* Spelt "Brierah" in the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations, 1786.

Otley.
 ———
 Menstone
 Wesleyan
 Chapel—
continued.

In 1831, the old chapel being then too small for their purposes, the trustees of the Wesleyan Chapel at Menstone acquired by gift, without a deed, a piece of land on the south side of the public street called Menstone Town Gate. Upon this piece of land the trustees, out of the trust funds and money raised by voluntary subscription, built a schoolhouse and schoolmaster's house, which since then have been used in connection with the chapel as a Sunday school, and also as a day school for the use of the Wesleyan Methodists meeting in the before-mentioned chapel. No conveyance of this site was executed, nor any trusts declared, but the trustees have consistently without interruption and without acknowledgment used the premises as above stated.

The schoolhouse was in 1882 let to Miss Armitage at a yearly rent of 3*l.*, the trustees having the use of the schoolroom on Sundays and week nights. The schoolhouse was also let sometimes for meetings, bringing in an income from this source of 4*l.* yearly.

On the 10th January 1882 the trustees of the chapel made an application to the Charity Commissioners to have new trustees appointed, to vest the estate of the Charity in such new trustees, and to have the Charity brought under the "Wesleyan Chapel Model Scheme."

This application was refused by the Commissioners, on the grounds that the contingent trust in the Deed of 1826, for the use of the chapel as a Sunday School for all denominations, was inconsistent with the provisions of the Model Scheme, and that there were no trusts declared nor legal trustees appointed with regard to the school estate purchased in 1831.

An additional piece of land adjoining the chapel yard, and measuring on the west side 32 feet, on the east side 17 feet 6 inches, on the north side 34 feet, and on the south side 29 feet, was conveyed by Indenture, dated 14th March 1885, by John Watmough to David Popplewell and four others, the trustees of the "Old Chapel," for 15*l.*

On the same day a piece of land containing 666 square yards, part of a close called "The Croft," bounded on the west by the chapel yard, was conveyed, in consideration of 150*l.*, by Samuel Exley to Joseph Exley and 10 others, the "New Chapel" trustees, upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Model Deed, for the purpose of erecting a new chapel thereon.

By Indenture, dated 25th September 1885, Abraham Hanson and four others (being the trustees of the "Old Chapel" above-mentioned) conveyed the premises conveyed to them by the first-mentioned deed of 14th March 1885, together with the site and buildings of the Old Chapel and the leasehold premises demised in 1834, in consideration of 150*l.*, to the said Joseph Oxley and 10 others (the "New Chapel" trustees) upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Model Deed.

By a Deed Poll, dated 26th August 1889, the Rev. Alfred Barber and the said Joseph Exley and 10 others, declared that they held the site of the schoolhouse and schoolmaster's cottage and outbuildings, and playground and garden, containing in the whole 1,294 square yards, and the schoolhouse and schoolmaster's cottage, with the appurtenances, upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Methodist Weekday School Deed (the Bilston, Staffordshire, Deed, 14th June 1849).

The Old Chapel is now let at the annual rent of 5*l.* 4*s.*

The schoolhouse is let to the Menstone School Board at the yearly rent of 10*l.*

The schoolmaster's house is let at the yearly rent of 9*l.* 2*s.*

The income, after payment of incidental expenses and interest on borrowed money, is applied to the purposes of the Wesleyan Methodist Society.

TOWNSHIP OF POOL.

THE DOLES (see page 5).

Otley.
Township of
Pool.

Laycock, Dixon, and Hobson Charities.—The rentcharges set out in the Report of 1826 were apportioned in 1874, the account for which year is the earliest in the possession of the overseers that gives definite particulars, as follows:—

The Doles.
Laycock,
Dixon, and
Hobson
Charities.

Name of Founder.	Owner in 1826.	Owners in 1874.	Present Owner.	Name of Field charged.	Rent apportioned.
Laycock	John Bingley -	Miss E. Stott -	Mrs. Herbert Stanhope, <i>nee</i> Miss A. M. Yorke, the representative of Miss Stott. Occupier: Mr. Herbert Stanhope.	Lodge Close -	£ s. d. 0 6 8
"	John Dinwiddie -	Mr. James Fieldhouse, who purchased from Mr. Joseph Robinson, cotton merchant, Liverpool, subject to the rentcharge of 4s. 5½d., it being agreed at the same time that the tenant of the other part of Dinwiddie's land should pay 2s. 2½d.	Mr. John Fieldhouse, of Pool Hall. Occupier: Mr. Herbert Gill.	[No name given in account books.]	0 4 5½
"	"	Mr. Thomas M. Pullein -	Mr. Clifton Wilkinson Whittenbury. Occupier: Mr. John Pullein.	Pith Hill Field	0 2 2½
"	— Fitzgerald, Esq. -	Benjamin Oddy (occupier) -	Mr. Michael Snowdon. Occupier: Jonathan Barrett.	The Park, or Pool Farm.	0 6 8
Dixon	Mr. Milthorp -	[Fitzgerald's and Milthorp's came soon after into the possession of Mr. Michael Nicholson, and through his executors into that of Mr. Michael Snowdon.]			0 3 0
Hobson	James Furness -	Andrew Todd (probably occupier.)	Mrs. Herbert Stanhope	Ruff Ings Field.	0 10 0
				Total	1 13 0

About the year 1888 there was a certain amount of unwillingness to pay some of these rentcharges, which, in regard to the charges payable by Messrs. Whittenbury and Snowdon, or their tenants, developed into a positive refusal to pay, both these gentlemen alleging that as the particular parcels charged could not be identified, and Mr. Snowdon, for himself, alleging that as parcels of Pool Farm had been sold subsequent to 1874, there was no proof that either of them was in possession of the land charged. It did not appear, however, that the closes charged, with the exception of the Hobson land, had ever been identified within memory, but the rentcharges had always been paid by the owners of certain lands. The Charity Commissioners accordingly took proceedings under the Charitable Trusts (Recovery) Act, 1891, against Messrs. Whittenbury and Snowdon, who each, in 1893, paid up the arrears of the rentcharges before the actions could proceed further than the issue of the writs, but it seems to have been owing to the neglect of the tenants that payment was so long delayed. Care will be taken in future by the overseers to demand prompt payment of the occupiers of the lands, and, in their default, of the owners. To these rentcharges is added a yearly rent of 15s., payable by Mr. J. R. Thompson to the overseers, for the use of a parcel of land belonging to the parish called Pool Bank Fields, and formerly in the occupation of Mr. Thompson's grandfather, William Thompson.

Mr. William Mason, who has been assistant overseer for 16 years, keeps the account book, which begins in 1854. There are no other documents relating to the Charities, as far as he knows. He has a meeting with the churchwardens and overseers just before Christmas, when they settle the list of recipients and the amounts to be given. The distribution is made by them, in money, at Christmas. Up to 1862 calico was distributed, in 1863 flour was distributed, but since that year doles in kind have been discontinued. The account for 1864 shows that 16 persons received sums of 3s. 7½d., or thereabouts, but that proportion was modified by degrees, until in 1887 four persons alone received the money, and in sums varying from 15s. to 8s. There is no record of a distribution between then and 1890, but it is said that in 1889 only was there no distribution. In 1890 and 1891 14 persons received sums varying from 17s. 6d.

Otley.
 Pool Doles
 —continued.

to 2s. 6d. Since then five persons have received sums of from 10s. to 5s., but next year there will be a large amount available for distribution, and in future years the whole of the income of 2l. 8s. will, it is hoped, be available.

The recipients are chosen from among the most deserving poor, generally old women or men with large families, without regard to religious opinions. The township is a small one, with a population of 554, which is decreasing, it is said, from accidental causes. Two of the parishioners are in receipt of poor law relief, and they also receive doles. Mr. Mason said that no distinction had ever been made on this score.

Nothing has been received in respect of the Thorpe Arch Dole within recollection.

Township of
 Esholt.

Shireburne
 Dole.

TOWNSHIP OF ESHOLT.

Sir Nicholas Shireburne's Charity.

The township was not represented at the Inquiry. Notice was given in the usual form to the churchwardens, to which the following reply was received:—

“SIR,

“In reference to this letter, the churchwardens of Esholt beg to say that they receive a sum of 2l. annually from the churchwardens of Guiseley, being a portion of Sir N. Shireburne's Charity. They have no books or documents relating to the Charity, which is distributed to the poor at once.

“Yours faithfully,
 “(Signed) R. THOMPSON,
 “Churchwarden.”

A further notice was sent to the churchwardens, requesting their presence at the Inquiry at Guiseley, that place being more easily accessible from Esholt than Otley. The reply was as follows:—

“SIR,

“Hollings Hall, Esholt, Shipley,
 “July 31, '93.

“In answer to the attached letter, I beg to say that it will not be at all convenient for either my co-churchwarden or myself to attend you at Guiseley to-morrow. I find, from a book kept by the assistant overseer, that an account of the distribution of the dole has been kept since about 1851, and that during the last three years it has been given to an average of 10·6 persons in sums of from 6s. to 3s. per annum, by the overseers, churchwarden, and vicar. This is practically all the information we can give, and will, I hope, be all you require.

“Faithfully yours,
 “(Signed) R. THOMPSON.”

The history of this Charity is set out in the Report on the Charities of Guiseley. It was founded by Indentures of lease and release, dated the 19th and 20th July 1706, whereby Sir Nicholas Scireburne, of Stoneyhurst, Bart., settled certain premises to the use of Sir Charles Ingleby, Knight, and 25 others, upon trust by and out of the rents and profits thereof to raise and pay, among other similar payments, 6l. a year to the poor of Guiseley and Esholt from time to time for ever thereafter, which was to be distributed and paid by the respective churchwardens in each respective parish wherein the respective sums charged were payable, on the 16th day of August, over and above the common town doles.

The present owners of the lands charged are the trustees of Stoneyhurst College, who pay the whole of the 6l. to the churchwardens of Guiseley, and the churchwardens of Guiseley pay 2l. to the churchwardens of Esholt, as stated by Mr. Thompson. There is no evidence to show at what date this proportion was fixed, but it seems to have been established many years ago, at a time when the population of Guiseley was much smaller. There are only about 300 persons resident now in the township of Esholt, and the population of the township of Guiseley is more than 10 times that number, so that the proportion is very much to the advantage of Esholt.

TOWNSHIPS OF HAWKSWORTH, LINDLEY, FARNLEY, NEWHALL-CUM-CLIFTON, LITTLE TRIMBLE, AND DENTON.

It does not appear that these townships at any time received a share of the general parish Charities. They receive no benefit now from charitable endowments.

The following Charities mentioned in the Supplementary Digest have no endowments such as to call for notice in this Report.

Burley. Old and New Wesleyan Chapels and Minister's House.

Esholt. Wesleyan Chapel.

5th December 1893.

(Signed)

G. W. WALLACE,

Assistant Commissioner.

Otley.

Townships
of Hawks-
worth,
Lindley,
Farnley,
Newhall-
cum-Clifton
Little Trim-
ble, and
Denton.

SUMMARY.

The letters "O.T." signify that the Stock is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds," C.=New Consols. I. S.=India 3 per cent. Stock,

Otley.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Apprenticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms-houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
73 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts of the 10th August 1888, which is not yet in operation. The school is now closed; the income is accumulating, and there is an deposit with the Yorkshire Banking Company a sum of 218 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> The township of Burley is allowed 12 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> out of this dole. The township of Burley is allowed 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> out of this dole.
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 6 8	—	—	
—	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
73 19 4	—	0 10 0	—	—	—	6 6 8	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	38 6 8	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 25th January 1876. * For application of remainder of income, <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> , see Saxey's Charity above.
—	—	—	—	—	—	22 16 4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	34 3 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 14 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 18 4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41 3 6	—	
—	—	—	27 16 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	33 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Rentcharge of 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> not now paid. For Roman Catholics. Income on the second sum of stock is liable to variation. For Roman Catholic priest.
—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 5th May 1876. Formerly a rentcharge of 5 <i>l.</i> Lost. See the Charities of the Brighouse Monthly Meeting
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	10 0 0	60 16 0	—	—	103 3 4	41 3 6	—	
—	20 19 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The income here given is an approximate third part, but the share received by Baildon is not fixed, and varies according to the relative necessities of it and the townships of Marston and Settrington; in 1892 the share of Baildon was 36 <i>l.</i> The sum named is the rent paid for the use of the School by the School Board, who, however, are on the point of abandoning it. Subject to Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed by Order of Charity Commissioners of 9th April 1880.
—	—	—	30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	20 19 3	—	48 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
89 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This is a new School founded in 1873 to replace the old School, then discontinued. Now used as a Sunday School and for public meetings. The rent of the land belonging to this Charity has been appropriated by the new school. See above. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 10th March 1882.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	31 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
89 10 0	—	31 5 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	8 10 0	—	—	See Parish of Otley, above.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Otley.
Tabular
Summary—
continued.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.		Endowments.							Total Gross Income.
		Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.				
		Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.		
Otley—continued.		A. B. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Township of Burley— continued.									
Saxey		- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jenkinson		- - - - -	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	2 0 0
Hitch		- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0
Pulleyn		- - - - -	—	—	—	—	28 0 0 in Greenholme Savings Bank.	1 8 0	1 8 0
Thomas Wade		- - - - -	—	—	C. 50 0 0	O.T.	—	1 7 4	1 7 4
Preacher' Rentscharges		- - - - -	—	16 13 0	—	—	—	—	16 13 0
Poor's Cottages		Two cottages	11 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	11 14 0
									42 2 4
Township of Menstone.									
Hitch		- - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0
John Rhodes and Brorah		- - - - -	—	1 3 0	—	—	—	—	1 3 0
Wesleyan Chapel, &c.		Chapel, old chapel, yard, school- house, school- master's house, and 1,294 square yards of land.	24 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	24 6 0
									25 19 0
Township of Pool.									
Laycock		- - - - -	—	1 0 0	}	—	—	—	1 13 0
Dixon		- - - - -	—	0 3 0		—	—	—	
Hobson		- - - - -	—	0 10 0		—	—	—	
Township of Esholt.									
Shireburne		- - - - -	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	2 0 0
						Total for the Ancient Parish			607 8 1

SUMMARY—(continued).

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See above.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 7 4	—	—	
—	—	16 13 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Applied in relief of the rates.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 14 0	
—	—	16 13 0	—	—	—	13 15 4	—	11 14 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	See Parish of Guiseley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 3 0	—	—	
—	—	—	24 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	24 6 0	—	—	1 13 0	—	—	See also Parish of Guiseley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 13 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	
163 9 4	20 19 3	108 8 8	133 2 0	—	—	123 11 4	41 3 6	11 14 0	

Otley.

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF OTLEY.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[Under 6 oz. Price 5½d.]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of RAVENFIELD.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of RAVENFIELD.

Ravenfield.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 1st of May 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated the 26th January 1828, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III, c. 91, and 59 George III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 George IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 19, p. 567).

II.
Report of
1828.

PARISH OF RAVENFIELD.

HOWSON'S CHARITY ESTATE.

The moiety of the rents of an estate in the parish of Arksey, consisting of a house and land, containing together 4a. 3r. 22p. is payable under the will of *Henry Howson*, dated the 29th August 1641, to the poor of the parish of Ravenfield. A more particular account of the charity is contained in the Report of Charities for the parish of Conisbrough.

Ravenfield.
Howson's
Charity
Estate.

The sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* a year, a moiety of the present rent, is received by the overseers of the poor of Ravenfield, and is added by them to the funds raised by rate for the relief of the poor, and applied therewith. This mode of application has long prevailed, but we think it erroneous, and that the money ought to be distributed separately among industrious and deserving poor persons, according to the practice followed in the parishes of Conisbrough and Arksey, the poor of which are interested in the charity in the same manner as those of Ravenfield.

OBOERNE'S GIFT.

Mary Osborne, widow, by will, dated 23rd January 1779, directed her executor, Samuel Phipps, esquire, to place out 500*l.* in the funds, in the names of trustees, the dividends thereof to be divided at Christmas annually amongst the indigent inhabitants in the township of Ravenfield, at the discretion of the owners of the Ravenfield estate for the time being, but in case they should neglect to distribute the same, then to be distributed by the trustees in whose names the same should be placed.

Osborne's
Gift.

By a Declaration of Trust, dated the 4th of May 1795, reciting the will, and that the legacy of 500*l.* had been laid out in the purchase of 762*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* three-per-cent consols, then standing in the names of Thomas Walker and Lancelot Shadwell, esquires, Mr. Thomas Lane, of Goldsmiths Hall, London, and Charles Bowns, esquire, it was by them declared that they would stand possessed of the stock for the purposes mentioned in the will.

The sum of 22*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* a year, the dividend of the stock, is distributed among poor persons by Thomas James Bosville, esquire, the proprietor of the Ravenfield estate in the will mentioned, in money and provisions.

The trustees above named being all dead, the stock ought to be transferred into the names of other persons. It is represented that Mr. Lane was the survivor, and that John Lane, of Goldsmiths Hall, London, esquire, is his representative.

OMFREY'S GIFT.

The sum of 100*l.*, given for the poor of Ravenfield by *Thomas Omfrey*, is in the hands of Mr. Bosville above named, and, as interest thereof, the sum of 4*l.* a year is paid by him, and distributed among poor persons.

Omfrey's
Gift.

Ravenfield.
III.
General
Digest,
1873-5.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-75 :—

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.	Observations.						
	Personalty.					Distribution of Money.							
	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.										
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
RAVENFIELD.													
Howson - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0	See Conisborough. No definite infor- mation respect- ing the present position of these Charities has been received.	
Oborne - - -	C.	752	16	8	-	-	22	17	5	22	17		5
Omfrey - - -	-	-	-	P.	100	0	0	4	0	0	4		0
							26	17	5	26	17	5	

NOTE.—C.=Consols; P.=Personal Security.

The Supplementary Digest, 1891, contains no reference to this parish.

There is a reference to this parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is given below in that portion of the Assistant Commissioner's Report which deals with the Charity of Thomas Smeaton.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the National School. Among those who were present were the Rev. W. Robinson, vicar of Ravenfield; Mr. Thomas Bolle Bosvile, and Mr. Grasby Purdon, churchwardens; and Messrs. George William Grasby and William Bentley, trustees of Osborne's and Smeaton's Charities.

The population of the parish of Ravenfield, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 177.

Howson's Charity.

Howson's
Charity.

The further account of this Charity, stated in the Report of 1828 to be contained in the Report of the same Commissioners on the Charities of the parish of Conisbrough, is to the following effect :—

Henry Howson, by will, dated the 28th August 1641, devised the rent of his house and land, then let at 50s. a year, to his father for life, afterwards to Jennet Vicars, for life, and after her death he gave one-half of the rent to the poor of the parish of Ravenfield to be paid to the overseers of the poor, and to the poor of the parish of Conisbrough one-fourth of the rent (in the said will described as one-third part), which was then 12s. 6d., and to the poor of the parish of Arksey the fourth part of the rent.

This property, which is situate at Awmholme in the parish of Arksey, consists of a house and land, containing altogether 4a. 3r. 22p., and is let by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the three different parishes, in parcels, to Richard Dunson, Nathan Workman, and Thomas Addiman, as yearly tenants, at the annual rent for the whole of 10l. 10s., which is about the fair yearly value.

The several yearly charges for the poor above-mentioned, the rent of the poor's land, and the portion of the rent of the land given by Howson, are distributed with the sacrament money, at Christmas, among the poor persons of the parish not receiving parochial relief, and the sum of 2l. a year under Saxton's gift for the schoolmaster, is paid to him, as mentioned below.

The property at Almholme (or Awmholme) consists of a small house and about six acres of grass land. The overseers of the three parishes act as owners of the property, though in Conisbrough the churchwardens, or one of them, appear to take part in the administration.

The proportions indicated by the will for the distribution of the rent appear to be observed also in connection with the letting of the property, upon the occasion of a new tenant being chosen. Two votes are given by the overseers of Ravenfield, and one by those of each of the other parishes.

The land is now let for 12l. a year, the present tenant having held it for about three years. It is let on a yearly tenancy and by verbal agreement only. The rent is said to be sufficient, especially having regard to the fact that the land is liable to be flooded

in wet weather. The tenant brings the rent to the various overseers in person once a year, shortly before Christmas. Ravenfield.

There is a rate payable on the land to the Dun Drainage Commissioners, the amount of which varies from year to year, and is gradually being reduced. This rate is paid by the overseers, to whom the collector applies for it. The half-share paid by the overseers of Ravenfield for the year 1893 was 18s. 4d. Howson's
Charity—
continued.

The repairs to the house, when required, are also done by the overseers, but very little money appears to be laid out in this way. Mr. Grasby said the overseers had spent 2l. upon it some years ago, and he considered that it ought to be now in good repair.

The Charity is administered by the overseers, and the money has usually been distributed among widows and elderly persons, in sums of about 1l. each. Occasionally, however, special payments are made under exceptional circumstances, as in cases of sudden destitution owing to death or illness. In 1893 a contribution was made towards sending a man who was crippled from rheumatism to take the waters at Askern, and a similar payment will be made towards the expenses of a second visit in the present year.

A portion of the income for the year 1893 was retained in the trustees' hands for the purpose of meeting necessitous cases of the above kind.

• *The Ravenfield Charity; (a.) Osborne's Charity.*

This Charity is now administered with that of Thomas Smeaton, next mentioned, under the name of "The Ravenfield Charity," in accordance with the provisions of a Scheme established by the Charity Commissioners on the 16th May 1879. The Raven-
field Charity;
(a.) Osborne's
Charity.

The deed of declaration of trust, dated 4th May 1795, which is referred to in the Report of 1828, was produced by the vicar.

The three persons in whose names the stock was standing at the date of that Report were the executors of Samuel Phipps, Mary Osborne's executor. In March 1877 the stock was still standing in the names of the same persons, who had then been long dead. The survivor of the three was Mr. Thomas Lane, whose executors, Mr. John Lane and the Rev. Charles Lane, applied to the Charity Commissioners on the 5th May 1877 for authority to transfer the stock to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

By Order, dated 18th May 1877, the Commissioners authorized the Official Trustees to call for the transfer, and the stock was transferred accordingly. At that time the dividends on the stock had not been applied for since January 1871, and there was a sum of 158l. 2s. 5d. unclaimed dividends in hand. Of this sum 120l. 12s. 11d. was repaid to Mr. Bosville, who had advanced money to that amount in order to carry on the administration of the Charity, and the balance was paid over to the vicar and churchwardens as administering trustees.

By Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 19th September 1877, the vicar and churchwardens of Ravenfield for the time being, and Messrs. Grasby Purdon, and William Mann were appointed trustees of the Charity.

In September 1878 the Rev. G. P. Cordeux, then vicar of Ravenfield, approached the Charity Commissioners with a view to obtaining their sanction to the application of part of the income of Osborne's and Smeaton's Charities, then producing together about 26l. a year, in aid of the parochial school, representing that the population of the parish was only about 160, that there were not more than three or four really indigent persons in the parish, and that the school stood in need of assistance.

At that time the Charity was applied in the purchase of beef, of which about 32 stone was distributed at Christmas, and of blankets and clothing, and the balance in gifts of money.

On the 16th January 1879 a formal application to the same effect was made by the trustees of both Charities. A Scheme was drafted, and after certain modifications introduced at the request of the trustees, for the purpose of enabling them to give direct assistance to the funds of the school, was established on the 16th May 1879.

By this Scheme it is provided that the two Charities and their respective endowments shall be consolidated and administered in conformity with the provisions of the Scheme under the title of "The Ravenfield Charity." Scheme of
16th May
1879.

For the administration of the Charity a body of six trustees is constituted, three ex-officio, being the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Ravenfield for the time being, and three non-official, being competent persons resident in the said parish, or

Ravenfield.
 —
 Osborne's
 Charity—
continued.

within a convenient distance therefrom, and it is provided that a non-official trustee taking or holding an office to which the trusteeship is attached shall not be entitled to more than a single vote at meetings of the trustees.

The first non-official trustees were named in the Scheme, and it is provided that appointments to fill vacancies shall be provisionally made by the trustees at a special meeting of their body, and shall become absolute upon approval by the Charity Commissioners.

After giving directions relating to the meetings and proceedings of trustees, the Scheme makes the following provisions, by clauses 11 and 12, for the application of the income.

11. The clear yearly income of the Charity shall be divided by the trustees into two equal parts; one of such parts shall be applied by the trustees for the benefit of deserving and necessitous persons resident in the said parish of Ravenfield, to be selected for this purpose by the trustees, in one or more of the following ways, as shall be considered by them most advantageous to the recipients, and most conducive to the formation of provident habits:

- (a.) Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any dispensary, infirmary, or hospital, whether general or special, upon such terms as to enable the trustees to secure the benefits of the institution to the objects of the Charity.
- (b.) Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any provident club or society established in Ravenfield or its neighbourhood, for the supply of coal, clothing, or other necessities.
- (c.) Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any Provident or Friendly Associations accessible to the inhabitants of Ravenfield.
- (d.) Contributions towards the cost of the outfit, on entering upon a trade or occupation, or into service, of any person, being under the age of twenty-one years.
- (e.) The supply of clothes, linen, bedding, fuel, tools, medical or other aid in sickness, food or other articles in kind.
- (f.) The supply of temporary relief in money, in the case of unexpected loss, urgent distress, or sudden destitution.

Provided that the funds of the Charity shall in no case be applied, directly or indirectly, in relief of the poor rates of the said parish, or so that any individual shall become entitled to a periodical or recurrent benefit therefrom.

12. The trustees shall apply the remaining part of the said net income in the advancement of the education of children who or whose parents are bonâ fide resident in the parish of Ravenfield, and who attend any school being a public elementary school as defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, in one or more of the following ways, viz.:—

- (a.) Payments not exceeding 1*l.* each, by way of rewards or prizes, to or for the benefit of children attending some public elementary school who shall have attended that school for not less than one year next preceding the award of any payment, and who shall have received from the principal teacher of the school such a certificate in writing of their good conduct, regularity in attendance, and proficiency during that period as shall be satisfactory to the trustees.
- (b.) Payments not exceeding 3*l.* each, in order to encourage the continuance of their attendance at school, to or for the benefit of children attending some public elementary school, and being not less than 11 years of age, who shall have attended the same or some other public elementary school or schools for not less than five years next preceding the award of any payment, shall have received from the principal teacher of the School or schools so attended such a certificate in writing of their good conduct, regularity in attendance, and proficiency during that period as shall be satisfactory to the Trustees, and shall have so passed the last preceding examination of their school, held under the Code of Regulations of the Education Department in force for the time being, as to earn a payment from an annual Parliamentary grant in respect of that examination.
- (c.) Payments to the trustees or managers of any public elementary school in Ravenfield, in aid of the general maintenance thereof; of a sum not exceeding 5*s.* in respect of each child attending the school who shall either have made during the preceding educational year, as defined by the Code of Regulations of the Education Department in force for the time being, not less than 100 attendances at the school in excess of the number required by the same code as a condition of an annual Parliamentary grant, or shall have so passed the last preceding examination of the school, held under the same code, as to earn a payment from the said grant in respect of that examination.

It seems probable that after the first few years at all events the direction in the Scheme that half of the income should be applied to educational purposes was wholly or in great part disregarded. In May 1889 the Charity Commissioners were informed that no part of the income was then being applied to any of such purposes, the funds of the school being then in a flourishing condition from other sources. At the Inquiry it was stated that with the exception of a sum of 1*l.* or 1*l.* 10*s.* expended on prizes for attendance, no part of the income had been given towards any school purposes for many years. It was also said that this sum was quite sufficient for the purpose in so small a place.

The school, which is a very small one, having had for the year ending 31st March 1893, only 20 children on the register, with an average attendance of 16·7, is maintained almost entirely by Mr. Bosville, who subscribes 20*l.* a year to it. This sum, with the Government grant, fee grant, and a grant of 10*l.* made under Article 104 of the Code, in respect of the population being under 200, has hitherto been sufficient for the maintenance of the school.

It is, however, considered not improbable that the Government grant may be withheld before long owing to the inefficiency of the school, and in view of that contingency the trustees expressed the wish that if any modification of the Scheme were made they should be allowed the option of applying half of the income for the purposes of the school in the manner now prescribed by the Scheme.

The administration of the eleemosynary portion of the Charity is explained below under the head of Smeaton's Charity.

After the passing of the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the trustees of the Charity dissented from the proposed conversion of the sums of Consols forming the endowment of the Charity, viz., 762*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* in respect of Osborne's Charity, and 105*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* in respect of Smeaton's Charity, and expressed a wish that these two sums should be sold and the proceeds invested in India 3 per cent. Stock.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 26th June 1888, the two above-mentioned sums of stock were sold, realizing respectively 768*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* and 106*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, and these amounts were respectively invested in the purchase of 793*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* and 109*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* India 3 per cent. Stock in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to whom the transfer of both sums was made on the 2nd July following. These two sums form the present endowment of the Ravenfield Charity, and produce together an income of 27*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

The present non-official trustees of the Charity are Mr. Thomas Bolle Bosville, approved by Order dated 18th January 1889, and Messrs. G. W. Grasby and William Bentley, approved by Order dated 3rd May 1892.

Mr. Bosville is also an ex-officio trustee as churchwarden of the parish.

(b.) *Smeaton's Charity.*

This is the Charity which is erroneously called "Omfrey's Gift" in the Report of 1828.

Thomas Smeaton, by his will, dated the 29th November 1677, and proved at York on the 21st February following, made the following bequest:—"I give unto Humfrey Jackson, my father-in-law, for and during his life all the interest which shall yearly become due for 100*l.*, which is in Mr. George Westby's hands of Ranfeild, and after his decease I do hereby bequeath the said 100*l.* and benefit thereof to the use of the poor of Ranfeild, and do hereby constitute, ordain, and appoint Mr. Thomas Westby, son of Mr. George Westby of Ranfeild, and Mr. Henry Saxton of Conisborough, and the survivor of them and their heirs, feoffees in trust, for the disposing the said 100*l.* so as the use, benefit, and advantage may best accrue to the poor people of Ranfeild aforesaid for ever."

On reference to the Report of 1828 it will be seen that the sum of 100*l.* was then in the hands of Mr. Thomas James Bosville, owner of the Ravenfield estate, who paid 4*l.* a year as interest on the money. It appears that the successive owners of the estate continued to pay this sum.

On the 28th May 1877 the executors of Thomas Bosville Bosville, then late owner of the estate, applied to the Charity Commissioners for an Order authorizing them to pay the sum of 100*l.* to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. An Order was made accordingly on the 1st June 1877, and the money was invested in the purchase of a sum of 105*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 13th June 1877, under a further Order of the Board dated the previous day. The subsequent history of this endowment has been already explained.

Administration of the Ravenfield Charity.—The practice of giving away large quantities of beef at Christmas is still kept up. In 1893 as much as 27 stone, costing nearly 10*l.*, was given away, every cottager in the village receiving a share, whether in special need of assistance or not. This practice is not in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme, as set out above, and the trustees admitted that it was undesirable in itself, but said that the custom had been so long established that it was

Ravenfield.
Smeaton's
Charity—
continued.

very difficult to break through. They propose, however, gradually to reduce the amount, and to restrict the gifts to those who are really in need of them. Apart from the Christmas beef and the payment for prizes to the school children, the income appears to be applied under the heads (e) and (f) of clause 11 of the Scheme, in gifts of flannel and blankets to poor persons, brandy, food, &c. to the sick, and pecuniary assistance in cases of destitution.

In 1893 more than 6*l.* was given in weekly payments to a poor woman whose husband had been killed by an accident; this woman also received 1*l.* from Howson's Charity. Another aged widow received 1*s.* a week regularly through the year, and 1*l.* 3*s.* was contributed towards sending the cripple referred to above to take the waters at Askern.

Although the provisions of the Scheme are not strictly complied with in all respects, the Charities appear to be on the whole well and carefully administered.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

17th May 1894.

Tabular
Summary.

TABULAR

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. — Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.				Personalty and its Income.						
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rents- charge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.					
Ravenfield.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Howson - - - -	House and 6 0 0	The rent of the house and land amounts to 12 <i>l.</i> , of which one-half only is pay- able to Ravenfield.								6 0 0	
The Ravenfield Charity:											
Oborne - - - -	- - - -	—	—	I.	793 5 10	O. T.	—	—	27 1 8	27 1 8	
Smeaton - - - -	- - - -	—	—	I.	109 15 2						
										33 1 8	

NOTE.—I.=India 3 %. Stock. The letters O. T. signify that the

SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	—	The remainder of the rent is divided equally between the parishes of Arksey with Bentley and Conis- brough. Regulated by a Scheme under the Charitable Trusts Acts, dated 16th May 1879. The amount actually expended on education amounts to about 17. * Applicable for the general benefit of the poor.
13 10 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*13 10 10	
13 10 10	—	—	—	—	—	6 0 0	—	13 10 10	

Tabular
Summary.

Stock is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF RAVENFIELD.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson,*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

[*Under 2 oz. Price, 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of SKIPTON.

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of SKIPTON.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 20th of June 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this parish of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales.

The Report on these Charities is contained in several volumes of the Reports of the said Commissioners, which were published at different dates. A note of the volume and date of publication is appended to each section of the Report as reprinted here. Portions of the Report of the said Commissioners on the Charities known respectively as the Beamsley Hospital and Boyle's Free School are contained in the Appendix to the third volume of their Reports. Of these portions part only, being abstracts of certain deeds, is here reproduced; the remaining parts, consisting of minutes of the evidence taken before the Commissioners, the substance of which was incorporated in the body of their Report, are not reprinted here.

Skipton.
I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1820-27.

PARISH OF SKIPTON.

BEAMSLEY HOSPITAL. (See page 36.)

This hospital was founded by *Margaret Countess of Cumberland*, under the authority of letters patent, dated 16th March. in the 35th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, whereby her Majesty appointed that there should be an hospital of poor women in Beamsley, to be called the Hospital of 13 poor women in Beamsley, nigh Skipton in Craven, of the foundation of Margaret Countess of Cumberland; that the said hospital should consist of one mother and 12 sisters, to be named and appointed by George Earl of Cumberland, and the said Margaret Countess of Cumberland, and their heirs; and that the said mother and sisters, and their successors, should be incorporated by the name of The Mother and Sisters of the Hospital of 13 Poor Women, nigh Skipton in Craven, of the Foundation of Margaret Countess of Cumberland, and have a common seal; and after the death or removal of the mother of the said hospital, or any of the sisters, it should be lawful for the mother and other sisters, or if there should be no mother, for the sisters, or the greater part of them, to nominate and appoint any other poor women as mother or sister of the said hospital, with power to the said Earl and Countess, and their heirs, yearly to visit the said hospital, and to correct or expel any of the members thereof for crimes committed, and to appoint others in their stead; and also, with the consent of the Lord High Chancellor of England, or of the Archbishop of York, for the time being, to make statutes for governing the said hospital, and protecting the lands belonging thereto: and that the said Earl and Countess of Cumberland, and any other person, might grant and convey to the said hospital, any tenements or hereditaments not held in capite or by knight's service, of the yearly value of 90*l.*, without special licence; the rents and profits thereof not to be converted to any other use than the maintenance of the mother and sisters of the said hospital.

The Earl of Thanet is now the heir or representative of the family of the Earl and Countess of Cumberland, and has the estates and revenues of the hospital under his management and direction.

The estates belonging to the hospital are,

1. A farm called Fairfield, at Harewood in this county, purchased by the Earl and Countess of Cumberland for the use of the hospital, and conveyed to the mother and sisters by Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and Lady Ann his wife, sole daughter and heir of the Earl and Countess Cumberland.

2. A farm at Hazlewood, in the parish of Duffield, and county of Derby, granted and conveyed to the mother and sisters, by the said Earl and Countess of Cumberland.

The Fairfield farm comprises a farmhouse with 87*A.* 11*P.* of land, and is let to Henry Pike upon lease, from Lord Thanet, for 21 years, from Lady-day 1816, at the yearly rent of 172*l.*, which is more than its value; and in consequence of the land being let too high, there is now a considerable arrear of rent unpaid. The farm was stated to us to be worth about 150*l.* a year, and before the last lease, let for 70*l.* a year.

The farm at Hazlewood contains 142*A.* 1*R.* 15*P.* with a farmhouse and outbuildings attached to it, which are much out of repair. These premises are occupied by John and William Goodwin, as tenants from year to year, at the rent of 150*l.* per annum, which was stated to be their full value. Previous to 1819 it let for 73*l.* 10*s.* per annum. An additional sum of 13*l.* a year is paid by the tenants, as an equivalent for the interest of 264*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* laid out in the purchase of the tithes, which sum arose from the sale of timber on the farm in 1809.

Parish of
Skipton.
Beamsley
Hospital.

Skipton.
—
Beamsley
Hospital—
continued.

The timber sold produced 1,176*l.* 2*s.*; the remainder of the money, after purchasing the tithes before mentioned, was applied as follows; viz.

400*l.* in repairing the hospital premises.

100*l.*, or thereabouts, in repairs upon the estate at Harewood, leaving a balance of something more than 400*l.*, which was invested in the purchase of 449*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* stock, in the Navy Five Per cents., producing a dividend of 22*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per year.

The stock stands in the name of the Earl of Thanet, as trustee for the hospital; the total annual income of which, arising from rents and dividends, amounts to 357*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

The hospital consists of two distinct buildings (in good repair) with a small court or garden between them, and contains a chapel and separate apartments for the mother and 12 sisters. The number is duly kept up, according to the foundation deed.

The sisters are appointed by Lord Thanet, on the recommendation of the principal inhabitants in Skipton, and the townships of Sillsden* and Skirton* with Thorlsby,* and are all poor persons, who from age or infirmity are unable to support themselves. The mother is appointed by Lord Thanet, from among the sisters, and on their petition.

The right of nomination has always been exercised by the family of the founder, as appeared by several warrants of admission produced. No trace exists of any nomination by the sisters, under the power given by the letters patent; and the mother and sisters have long discontinued acting in their corporate capacity, though they appear formerly to have joined in executing leases of the property.

The mother and sisters receive each an annual stipend out of the rents and dividends paid by the steward. In March 1810 this allowance was increased from 14*l.* to 18*l.* a year to the mother, and 16*l.* a year to each of the sisters; besides which, they receive upon their admission, a bedstead each, with a few other necessary articles of furniture. It has been usual to allow them a few coals in the winter; last year 14*l.* were laid out in the purchase of coals, which were distributed amongst them at Christmas. No provision is made for medical aid, in case of sickness, but when any of them are ill, they are allowed to go to their friends, their stipend being continued to them.

The chapel is used for prayer on Sundays, and on three other days in the week. A reader appointed by Lord Thanet performs the duty, and is allowed a salary of 20*l.* a year. The sacrament is also administered in the chapel four times a year to the mother and sisters, by a resident clergyman of the neighbourhood, who receives for this and for providing the elements, the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year. A salary of 10*l.* is given to Lord Thanet's steward, for superintending the estates and keeping the accounts; and from 3*l.* to 4*l.*, upon an average (taken from the accounts produced) are annually laid out in small repairs in and about the hospital.

The total expenditure therefore of the hospital, comprising these several payments, amounts to 260*l.* 10*s.*, which is considerably less than its income, as before stated. The accounts are audited once a year, by Lord Thanet's solicitor in London, but are not shown to the mother and sisters, who are unacquainted with the state of the property belonging to the hospital. The balance on the account ending Christmas 1818, amounted to 234*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.* in favour of the charity. After the sale of the timber in 1809, and from that time until 1816, the balances were lodged in the Craven Bank, and interest of four per cent. was allowed on 500*l.*, being something less than the actual balance; but on the investment of the 400*l.* in Navy Stock, the balance was withdrawn, and has since been retained with subsequent accretions, in the hands of the steward, as a fund for the repairs on the Hazlewood estate, which the steward calculates will cost upwards of 300*l.*; and for some further repairs at Harewood, to the amount of about 50*l.* It is doubtless of importance to the interest of the charity that the repairs should not be delayed longer than necessary; and that means should be used to obtain payment of the rent for the land at Harewood. These circumstances, we were assured, should be brought to the notice of Lord Thanet, with a view, after such arrangements as they may require, to increase the stipends of the poor women, should the income of the hospital then be found to admit, as it most probably will, of some addition being made thereto.

(From Appendix.)

Indenture made the 28th November, 7th Charles I., between Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery and Lady Ann, his wife, Countess Dowager of Dorset, sole daughter and heir of George Earl of Cumberland, and Lady Margaret, his wife, Sir Benjamin Rudyard, Sir Robert Pye, Sir James Palmer, and Charles Harbart, of the first part; John Taylor and Christopher Marsh, of the second part; and the mother and sisters of the hospital of 13 poor women, near Skipton, in Craven, of the foundation of Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, of the third part; whereby, after reciting the said letters patent, and that the said Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, in her life time purchased the inheritance of three closes of meadow and pasture, called East Stockton Field, or the Fair Field, and the Toad Hole, situated in Harewood and Stockton, in the county of York, being divided into three several closes, with all commons thereto belonging, to the intent that the same should be employed for the building of the said hospital near Skipton, in Craven aforesaid, and for the sustentation and relief of 13 poor women there; and that the said Lady Anne, Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery, since the decease of the said Earl and Countess of Cumberland, had erected the greatest part of the said hospital, and that the said Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and the said Lady Anne, his wife, to the intent to settle the said closes and premises on the said hospital, had, by fines and other assurances, conveyed and assured the said three closes and premises to the said mother and sisters of the said hospital, it was covenanted by the said parties of the first part with the said parties of the second part that they would levy a fine of all those lands tenements and hereditaments, called Trelow's farm, situated in Hazlewood, within the manor or

* So in the original.

parish of Duffield, in the county of Derby, with the appurtenances, containing by estimation 126 acres of arable and pasture ground, to the use of the mother and sisters of the said hospital, which fine was afterwards levied accordingly.

Skipton.

Beamsley
Hospital—
continued.

TOWNSHIP OF BOLTON.

CUMBERLAND'S DOLE. (*See page 38.*)

An annual sum of 3*l.*, called Cumberland's Dole, is paid by the Duke of Devonshire to one of the overseers of the poor of this township, on St. Thomas's day, and is distributed by the overseer at his own discretion, in sums from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* among poor persons of the township who do not receive parish relief and are housekeepers.

Bolton.

Cumber-
land's Dole.

It is not known how this charity commenced, or whether it is payable out of land.

THE FREE SCHOOL OF THE HONOURABLE ROBERT BOYLE. (*See page 39.*)

In pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery, made the 1st July 1697, whereby Richard Earl of Burlington was directed, with a proportion of the surplus of the personal estate of the honourable *Robert Boyle*, deceased, to build an almshouse for men, and a school house, or one of them, at Bolton Abbey in the county of York, and purchase lands of inheritance for the support thereof, Charles Earl of Burlington, heir and executor of the said Richard Earl of Burlington, built a school house and school on his estate at Bolton Abbey; and in the year 1700 conveyed a parcel of ground near the ruins of the abbey, 60 yards in length and 90 in breadth, with a school house and school erected thereon, in trust for such person as should be appointed by him and his heirs, to keep a grammar school there, to be called the Free School of the Honourable Robert Boyle, deceased; he also purchased, for the endowment of the school, an annual rent charge of 20*l.*, payable out of a piece of land called Scale Park, with its appurtenances, in Kettlewell in the county of York; and in the year 1701, in further pursuance of the decree, he purchased certain lands and cottages in the township of Halton East, near Bolton, with common of pasture and nine cattlegates on the waste land in Halton, and procured the same to be conveyed in trust, that the usher of the school to be appointed by him and his heirs, should receive out of the rents and profits of the premises 12*l.* per annum, and that the schoolmaster should receive the residue thereof; and, in case of no usher being appointed, that the schoolmaster should receive the whole of the rents and profits for his maintenance and the repairs of the school house.

Boyle's Free
School.

It was provided by the deeds of conveyance of the school premises and property that when the number of trustees should be reduced to two, five persons of the neighbourhood should be added, so as to make the number of trustees seven. The last conveyance in pursuance of this provision was made in the year 1752, but none of the trustees then appointed are now living.

By the statutes and regulations for the government of the school, made by Charles Earl of Burlington, with the consent and advice of the Archbishop of York, in the year 1701, it is provided that the school shall be open for the children of all noblemen, gentlemen, and others able to give their children a liberal education in the Latin and Greek tongues, upon such terms as the parents and the master of the school might agree upon, with preference to the children of the tenants of the earl and his heirs and other inhabitants within the manor or township of Bolton and Halton, the manor or division of Hazlewood and Storiths; the manor and forest of Barden, being tenants to him or his heirs; the manors and townships of Nesfield and Langber, Emsay and Eastley;* and the inhabitants and occupiers of certain dwelling houses and farms therein mentioned, in order to their being taught the Latin and Greek tongues gratis; and that the children of poor people within the township of Beamsley, and towns of Addingham, Barwick, and Draughton might be instructed in the said languages on payment of one shilling per quarter for every child; and it was further provided by the statutes, that considering the poverty of many in that neighbourhood, the master and usher should receive, as well the poor children as the neighbouring inhabitants mentioned above, at one shilling per quarter, to be taught and instructed in the English tongue, in writing and arithmetic.

The school premises consists of a school house, and garden adjoining, both in the occupation of the master, and a schoolroom at one side of the garden; and the property settled for the support of the school consists of the annual rent charge of 20*l.*, and some cottages, buildings, and several parcels of land at Halton, containing together 53*a.* 2*r.* 35*p.*, the particulars of which are stated in the Appendix. Eighteen acres of the land were allotted in 1767, in lieu of nine cattlegates on the enclosure of the waste lands in Halton, and are, with the exception of half an acre, in the occupation of the master, at a rent, which he pays to the usher, of 4*l.* 10*s.* a year, being the rent at which the nine cattlegates were let before the enclosure; and the remainder of the land is in the occupation of different persons, as tenants from year to year, at rents amounting altogether to 79*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, being the full annual value. The estate at Halton is subject to a free rent of 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* to the Duke of Devonshire, the lord of the manor.

The schoolmaster, since his appointment, has expended large sums in improvements of the school premises, and 300*l.* in draining and improving the allotment at Halton, and exonerating it from charges to which it was subject on account of the; inclosure and that land is now worth about 1*l.* an acre per annum.

The present schoolmaster, who is the perpetual curate of Bolton, was appointed in 1789, and continued to act in the management of the school, with the assistance of an usher, until the year 1818, since which time the usher has alone instructed the children; the master, however, attending once a week, and occasionally at other times, to examine into the progress of the scholars. Before

* So in the original.

Bolton.
Boyle's Free
School—
continued.

1818, the usher used to receive a salary from the master; but by the consent of the master he now receives the rentcharge of 20*l.* a year, and the rents of the school estates as mentioned above, amounting in the whole to 99*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a year.

The average number of children in the school for the last four years has been 14 or 15, and was previously for some time 14. At the time of this inquiry the number in the school was 18. The scholars are admitted on application to the master or usher, and are children of both sexes of inhabitants of Bolton or the neighbouring places mentioned in the statutes; but the children of persons residing on the opposite side of the river Wharf, which is near to the school, are for the most part sent to a school at Hazlewood.

The scholars are taught to read English and learn the catechism, and they have the means of being instructed in Latin and Greek when required, but such instruction is seldom sought for; there is one boy in the Latin grammar at present, and a few have occasionally been instructed in that language.

The children are educated without any expense to their parents, except a payment to the usher of one shilling for each, as entrance money, which appears to have been usually paid for several years. They attend church with their parents, and not collectively together.

It appears from an entry in a book containing a copy of the statutes and orders for the regulation of the school, that *Richard* Earl of *Burlington*, in 1715 left 5*l.* for ever, to be paid to the writing master of Bolton to teach the boys writing for six weeks in June and July. This annual sum is regularly paid to the usher by the Duke of Devonshire, the present proprietor of the Earl of Burlington's estates at Bolton; and the usher, accordingly, during six weeks before the Midsummer vacation, teaches writing and arithmetic in the school; but that instruction is not given during the remainder of the year, except that the children write a copy once a week; and the boys who can write are required to write a few lines every night, to be repeated the next morning. During the six weeks when writing and arithmetic are taught, the number of scholars is in general from 25 to 30, and was last summer 39 or 40; so that it is probable the number of scholars generally attending the school would be increased if writing and arithmetic were taught more constantly throughout the year. It does not however appear to have ever been the custom to teach writing to a greater extent than mentioned above, nor arithmetic for a longer period than six weeks; although the statutes provide that such instruction, with instruction in the English tongue, should be given to poor children at 1*s.* per quarter.

The successive masters of this school have always instructed, in the Latin and Greek languages, the children of persons in the neighbourhood who are desirous to have them so instructed; and in the time of the Rev. Thomas Carr, who was master from 1745 until 1780, when he resigned, he took boarders and boys from a distance to be instructed in classical learning, on such terms as their parents agreed upon with him: he had sometimes 20 boarders. It does not appear whether scholars from a distance attended the school before his time, but since 1780 the school has not been, unless with very slight exceptions, used or kept up as a boarding school.

The master is in possession of a library of books, left for the school by Sylvester Petit.

(From Appendix.)

Indentures of lease and release, the release dated the 29th June 1700, between the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Burlington, heir and executor of the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Burlington, then deceased, of the one part; and John Lambert, and others, of the other part; whereby after reciting, that by a decree made in the high court of Chancery, the 1st July 1697, in a cause between His Majesty's Attorney General, complainant, and the said Richard late Earl of Burlington, and others, defendants, the said Richard Earl of Burlington was directed, with his proportion of the surplus of the personal estate of the Honourable Robert Boyle, esq., deceased, to build an almshouse for men and a school-house, or one of them, at Bolton Abbey, in the county of York, and to purchase lands of inheritance for the support thereof; and reciting, that after the said Richard Earl of Burlington's death, the said Charles Earl of Burlington had built a school-house at Bolton Abbey, on his estate there, the said Charles Earl of Burlington conveyed unto the said John Lambert, and others, and their heirs, a parcel of inclosed ground, situated at Bolton in Channons, near the ruins of the abbey or priory there, containing by estimation, 60 yards in length and 90 yards in breadth; and the building then lately erected upon the said parcel of land intended for a school, with rooms and convenience for the masters, and two little buildings at the east end of the said parcel of ground erected for a school-house, and other conveniences for the masters and scholars, in trust, for the benefit of such persons as should be appointed by the said Charles Earl of Burlington, and his heirs, to keep a grammar school there for the instruction of youth: And it was thereby declared, that the said school should be called The Free School of the Honourable Robert Boyle, deceased; that the schoolmaster for the time being thereof, and the boys therein, should be governed by such rules as the said Charles Earl of Burlington, and his heirs, should appoint, with liberty to alter the same, as occasion should require: and that the said Charles Earl of Burlington, and his heirs, should have the right, upon good grounds, to remove any person to be appointed schoolmaster, and in his stead to appoint a new one: And it was agreed, that when the trustees of the said premises should be reduced to the number of two, five persons more of the neighbourhood, as near as conveniently might be, should be added to make up the number of trustees to seven.

An indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, dated the 4th of July 1700, whereby Leonard Robinson, in consideration of 412*l.* 10*s.* part of the surplus of the personal estate of the Honourable Robert Boyle, deceased, and by the direction of Charles Earl of Burlington, conveyed unto John Lambert and others, and their heirs, a divided share of a piece of ground, containing by estimation, 460 acres, called Scale Park, six cattle-gates, in Kettlewell, and two cattle-gates in Middlesmoor, 80 sheep-gates or 20 cow-gates in Kettlewell Langcliffe, and common right in Wharnside, in the parish of Kettlewell, in the county of York, to the intent that the said John Lambert and others,

should demise the said premises to the said Leonard Robinson, for 10,000 years, at the yearly rent of 20*l.*, to be in trust for the schoolmaster for the time being at Bolton, and for the repairing the school there.

An indenture, dated the 5th July 1700, being a lease to the said Leonard Robinson, of the last-mentioned premises, for 10,000 years, at the yearly rent of 20*l.*, payable for the benefit of the schoolmaster of the school at Bolton Abbey, and for repairing the school, with power of re-entry for non-payment.

An indenture of bargain and sale enrolled, dated 17th July 1701, whereby after reciting, that Charles Earl of Burlington, in pursuance of the aforesaid decree, had expended 600*l.*, part of the Right Honourable Robert Boyle's personal estate, in building a school-house for boys at Bolton Abbey, and purchasing the aforesaid rentcharge of 20*l.* a year, and that he had agreed for the purchase of the land and hereditaments thereafter mentioned for 450*l.*; 350*l.* whereof was part of the said Robert Boyle's personal estate, and the remaining 100*l.* the said Earl was to pay out of his own money, till he could receive the same out of the said personal estate, the following lands and hereditaments were conveyed unto John Lambert and others, and their heirs, viz. a house and garden adjoining another house, and a croft of half an acre, and a turf house, a close called Thornhawe, with a laith or field house thereon, containing by estimation six acres; two closes, called Sould Bar and Sould Barr Ing, containing four acres, which premises were of the ancient yearly rent of 5*s.* 10*d.* and two cattle-gates upon Halton Green, a laith or barn at the south side of the first-mentioned dwelling-house, two closes, called Hanging Raynes, with a field house therein, containing four acres, all which premises were situate within the town field of Halton, and common of pasture and turbary on the common lands therein named; a close, called Moor Dyke, two acres and two beast-gates on Halton Green; a messuage with a laith or barn, and certain lands, called the Over and Nether Carthes; three acres and common of pasture in Halton Green, for two beasts; two other beast-gates upon Halton Green, and several parcels of ground, whereon a messuage, a barn, stable and turf house, were erected; a garth croft, and several parcels, called the Dean Mort and the Acres, and one beast-gate upon Halton Green, and a cottage and garth in Halton, and common of pasture and turbary thereto belonging: upon trust, to permit the usher of the said school at Bolton, in case any one should be appointed to receive out of the rents and profits of the premises, 12*l.* a year, and to permit the schoolmaster thereof to receive the residue of the said rents and profits for his support, and towards the repairs of the said school-house; and in case there should be no usher, the upper schoolmaster thereof to receive the whole rents and profits for the purposes aforesaid; and it was declared, that when the trustees should be reduced to two, the two survivors should add five persons more of the neighbourhood, as near as conveniently might be to themselves, to be co-trustees.

A book, containing a copy of divers statutes and regulations made for the government of the free grammar school at Bolton, by Charles Earl of Burlington and Cork, with the consent and advice of the then Archbishop of York, the 29th December 1701. The substance of these statutes is partly stated in the Report; and it is thereby also provided, that the master and usher should not receive any wages or salary from the parents of the children upon the account of teaching and instructing them in the Latin and Greek languages, except that if the parents should of their own free will think fit to gratify the master with any gift in money, or otherwise, the acceptance thereof should not be considered a breach of that statute; that the master should instruct his scholars (after they should have learned their accidence) in the King's Latin Grammar, commonly called Lilly's Grammar; and such as begin to learn Greek, he should teach Camden's Greek Grammar; that the master and usher should resort to the church with the scholars every Sunday, and instruct them in the church catechism; that upon a vacancy the right of nominating the schoolmaster or usher should be in Charles Earl of Burlington, and in his heirs; that, if upon admonition by the trustees of the school, or the major part of them, to the master or usher for any violation or breach of the statutes, they or either of them should not amend, it should be lawful for the Earl and his heirs, with the consent of the Archbishop of York for the time being, to displace them, or either of them; and that if at any time the statutes should be found useless or prejudicial, it should be lawful for the said Earl or his heirs, with consent of the Archbishop of York for the time being, to alter and amend the same, and to make new statutes as often as there should be occasion. (Vol. 3, pp. 507-11, and Appendix, 15 January 1820.)

PARISH OF SKIPTON.

TOWNSHIP OF HAZLEWOOD WITH STORITH.*

THE SCHOOL. (See page 39.)

The sum of 15*l.* a year is received by a schoolmaster in this township, as the interest of 300*l.* from the trustees of Silvester Petyt's charities, of which a separate account is given in this Report. The schoolmaster has no other emolument except the use of the school, which was built about 120 years ago, by a person named Winterburn; and a small close adjoining it, which he is permitted by the Duke of Devonshire to enjoy rent-free. The school is kept in repair by the churchwardens of Hazlewood with Storith,* and the schoolmaster is appointed by the minister and churchwardens of Bolton. The above-mentioned sum of 300*l.* was directed by the will of Silvester Petyt to be laid out in purchasing a house for a school house, and lands for the maintenance of a schoolmaster in or near Storith,* in the names of the churchwardens of Bolton; the trustees of Silvester Petyt's charities have often endeavoured to lay out the money in land, but without success.

In summer there are from 25 to 30 children, and in winter from 40 to 50 children usually attending the school. They are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the Church catechism, without any charge to their parents, except that of 1*s.* as entrance money for each child,

Bolton.

Boyle's Free
School—
continued

Hazlewood
with Storith*
School.

[* So in the original.—A. C.]

Hazlewood
with Storith
School—
continued.

but which is seldom paid by reason of the indigence of most of the inhabitants of the township. The children are of both sexes, and are admitted between the ages of five and ten years.

HOLMES'S CHARITY. (See page 39.)

Holmes's
Charity.

Thomas Holmes, by his will, of which the date is unknown, charged his estate at Denton in the county of York, with the payment of 5*s.* a year to the poor of Hazlewood.

After the testator's death the estate was sold, subject to the rent-charge, and is now the property of Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, bart. The rent-charge is regularly paid to the churchwardens of Bolton at or about Christmas, and the money is distributed at their discretion in sums of 1*s.* and 6*d.* among poor persons of Hazlewood.

FRANKLAND'S DOLE. (See page 39.)

Frankland's
Dole.

William Frankland, by will dated the 19th August 1574, gave to the master and four wardens of the guild or fraternity of the mystery of clothworkers in London, two tenements in Thames-street, over against Fryer-lane, in London, upon condition to pay 20*s.* a year for the purposes therein mentioned; and also 3*l.* a year to the poor people inhabiting in Somerscales, Hazlewood, and The Stories, in the parish of Skipton, when any of them or their deputies should demand it.

The sum of 3*l.* is yearly received in or about the month of January, from the clerk of the Clothworkers Company, by the agent of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. and is by him distributed in sums from 2*s.* to 7*s.* inclusive, among poor people of Hazlewood, Somerscales, and Storith,* selected by him and the overseer of the township; none partake of the charity who receive parochial relief. The persons chosen are industrious poor who support their own families, and a list is sent of them every year to the Clothworkers Company. (Vol. 4, pp. 438-9, 8 July 1820.)

PARISH OF SKIPTON.

TOWNSHIP OF SKIPTON.

Skipton.

EARL OF CUMBERLAND'S GIFT. (See page 28)

Earl of
Cumber-
land's Gift.

The sum of 50*l.* given to the poor of Skipton by *Henry Earl of Cumberland* in or about the year 1643, was laid out in 1668 in the purchase of a leasehold close lying in the fields of Halton-on-the-Hill, called Langerofts, held for the residue of a term of 4,000 years.

The close contains by admeasurement 4*A.* 1*R.* 5*P.* of land, and is let by the vicar and churchwardens, in whom it is vested, to Henry Alcock, on lease for five years from February 1820, at the yearly rent of 13*l.* 14*s.*, which is the full value.

The rent is added to other funds and distributed as after mentioned.

LORD CRAVEN'S GIFT. (See page 28.)

Lord
Craven's
Gift.

John Lord Craven, by will, dated 28th May 1647, bequeathed for and towards the relief of the poor inhabiting within the town of Skipton, the sum of 200*l.*, to be employed as a stock from year to year by the parson and churchwardens thereof for the time being; and he willed and appointed that the yearly profit thereof should be distributed amongst the said poor every year at Christmas.

Of this legacy the sum of 150*l.* was laid out in the purchase of three fields called Broeca Flatts, in the township of Skipton, containing together 10*A.* 1*R.* 22*P.* which were conveyed in 1699 to trustees, on trust to pay the yearly rents and profits to the vicar and churchwardens of Skipton, to be by them distributed yearly at Christmas amongst such poor inhabitants within the town of Skipton, and in such proportions and manner as the said vicar and churchwardens, or the major part of them, should think fit.

The property is under the management of the vicar and churchwardens for the time being. The three closes are let severally to R. Lockwood, William Little and John Whitaker, on leases for five years from February 1820, at the respective yearly rents of 21*l.* 14*s.*, 22*l.* 12*s.*, and 25*l.* 10*s.* The land was let to the present tenants by public bidding. The rents are received by the churchwardens, and applied as after stated.

The residue of the legacy given by Lord Craven (50*l.*) was placed out at interest, but has recently been called in and applied in erecting farm buildings upon some land belonging to the township; and interest at the rate of 5 per cent is allowed out of the rates.

NEWBY'S DOLE. (See page 28.)

Newby's
Dole.

This is an annual payment of 2*l.*, issuing out of two closes of land called Turnbull's Butts, containing about eight acres, and situate in the township of Draughton, which is understood to have been purchased with monies originally given to the poor by *Elizabeth Newby*, in 1633. The rentcharge is paid by the tenant of the closes, which belong to Mr. Robert Hargrave, and the amount is divided between the several townships in the parish of Skipton, in the proportion of 10*s.* to the township of Skipton, and 5*s.* to each of the other townships of Barden, Draughton, Embsay-with-Eastby, Halton, Hazlewood-with-Storiths, and Stirton-with-Thorlby.

* So in the original.

The rents of the land derived under the Earl of Cumberland's and Lord Craven's donations, and the proportion of Newby's dole, belonging to the township of Skipton, are added together, and the amount, 86*l.* 10*s.*, is distributed yearly by the minister and churchwardens of Skipton amongst poor persons of the township, not receiving parochial relief, in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* The poor are selected from lists previously made out by the minister and churchwardens. The distribution is made in vestry, and an account thereof is entered in a book kept for the purpose.

Skipton.
Newby's
Dole—
continued.

JACKMAN'S GIFT. (See page 29.)

The annual sum of 20*s.* supposed to be a charity given by a person named *Jackman*, is paid in respect of the site of a warehouse at the west end of Skipton, near the canal, late belonging to Mr. William Chamberlain, deceased. The money is received by the overseer of Skipton, and distributed by him amongst aged poor persons of that township, in sums of 6*d.* to each.

Jackman's
Gift.

PARKER'S GIFT. (See page 29.)

The yearly sum of 1*l.* 4*s.* which is paid by Mr. Thomas Chamberlaine, of Halton, in this parish, as the interest of 30*l.* given by a Mrs. *Parker*, in 1756, for the purchase of 2*s.* worth of bread, to be distributed in the church on the last Sunday in every month, after morning service, to old people attending the same, is applied according to the donor's intention, and the bread is distributed at the discretion of the minister.

Parker's
Gift.

PRIEST'S GIFT (See page 29.)

Catherine Priest, by will, dated 9th July 1784, directed her executors to place out 30*l.* at interest, and to apply the interest thereof in procuring bread, which she directed should be distributed every second Sunday in the month to such aged people as duly attend the service of the church in Skipton.

Priest's
Gift.

The legacy is lodged in the Skipton bank at interest of 4 per cent., in the names of Mr. John Preston, Mr. John Pindar and Christopher Netherwood, who act as trustees of the charity.

The interest is laid out in bread, which is distributed at the same time and in like manner as Parker's charity.

ROBINSON'S GIFT. (See page 29.)

Robert Robinson, by will, dated the 5th February 1801, bequeathed 100*l.* to the churchwardens of Skipton for the time being, in trust to place the same at interest, and the interest thereof to pay to some one poor industrious person, whose legal settlement is in the township of Skipton, not having less than three children born in wedlock, and who has not received any relief from the poor rates for one year before, according to their discretion; no person to receive the benefit of the legacy more than once.

Robinson's
Gift.

This legacy, amounting (after duty and other expenses deducted) to 89*l.* 7*s.*, was paid to the churchwardens, and lodged in the Skipton bank, but has recently been drawn from thence and lent to the township, to be employed with the 50*l.* from Lord Craven's charity. The interest, amounting to 4*l.* 9*s.*, is paid by the churchwardens at Christmas to a poor person of the township, selected as having brought up a numerous family, and who has not received any parochial relief during the preceding 12 months: a different person being chosen every year.

TOWNSHIP OF BARDEN AND DRAUGHTON.

NEWBY'S DOLE. (See page 31.)

This charity, 5*s.* a year, is given away amongst poor persons not receiving parochial relief in sums of 6*d.* and 1*s.*; at the discretion of the overseers.

Barden and
Draughton.

Newby's
Dole.

TOWNSHIP OF EMSAY-WITH-EASTBY.

POOR'S LAND. (See page 31.)

This property, consisting of a field of six acres, or thereabouts, in the township of Embsay, is under the management of the churchwardens, and is let to Jonathan Mason as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of 11*l.* 13*s.*, which is the utmost value. The churchwardens distribute the rent with Newby's dole (5*s.* a year) on St. Thomas's day, in sums of 10*s.* and under, amongst all the poor of the township, larger sums being given to such as receive no assistance from the rates.

Embsay-
with-Eastby.

Poor's land.

TOWNSHIP OF EAST HALTON.

GOTT'S DOLE. (See page 35.)

This is an ancient annual payment of 1*l.*, out of a piece of land in the township called White Flatts, containing between three and four acres, the property of Thomas Chamberlaine, esquire. The charity is applied as after mentioned.

East Halton.

Gott's Dole.

East Halton.

POOR'S LAND. (See page 35.)

Poor's Land.

This is an allotment of 5A. 2R. made on the inclosure of Halton Green Pasture in 1760, in lieu of some gates thereon, formerly enjoyed by the poor inhabitants. The property is under the management of the churchwardens, overseers, and two of the principal inhabitants of the township, as trustees under the award; and it is let, with the herbage of a lane belonging to the town, to George Lowcock, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of 9*l*. The rent, after deducting 30*s*. for the herbage of the lane, and 1*s*. 4*d*. for a quit-rent, payable to the Duke of Devonshire, is distributed, with Gott's and Newby's doles, on or about Saint Thomas's day, amongst the most needy poor persons of the township, with a preference to those not receiving parochial relief, in sums varying from 2*s*. to 10*s*., according to their necessities.

Stirton-with-Thorlby.

TOWNSHIP OF STIRTON-WITH-THORLBY.

Newby's dole, 5*s*. a year, is duly distributed among poor people of this township.

CHAPELRY OF BOLTON;

COMPRISING THE TOWNSHIPS OF BOLTON, BEAMSLEY AND HAZLEWOOD WITH STORITHS.

Bolton.

The separate charities for these townships (with the exception of Newby's dole, which is duly received and distributed amongst the poor thereof) are reported in the 3d printed Report, p. 507, 509; and the 4th printed Report, p. 438. An account of the grammar school at Skipton will be given in a future Report. (Vol. 13, pp. 642-45, 22 January 1825.)

Skipton.

PARISH OF SKIPTON.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. (See page 17.)

The Free Grammar School.

By Indentures, dated 1st September, 2nd Edward VI., *William Ermystead*, clerk, conveyed to Sir Ingram Clifford, knt., and 12 other trustees, certain messuages, lands and hereditaments in Adding-ham, Skipton, and Eastby, to the intent that they should receive the rents and profits thereof, and with the same perform the several things specified and declared in a schedule thereto annexed, for the supporting, governing and good ordering of the school which the said William Ermystead had determined to establish in Skipton for the education and instruction of boys, according to the ordinances by him declared; and the said William Ermystead thereby required, that when the number of trustees should be reduced by death to five, the survivors should immediately convey the premises to other discreet persons, to the number of 13 at the least, to the same uses.

By a schedule annexed to the deed, the said William Ermystead ordained that there should be a school in Skipton for boys, to be instructed in the grammatical tongue, to be kept in a school-house in Skipton which he had then lately bought; that the master of the school should be a chaplain or priest; and that he should inform the boys in the alphabet, and afterwards proceed in order in the art of grammar and rudiments of the same, in the manner therein pointed out; and that he should be present in the parish-church of Skipton every Lord's Day and festival, and perform service in the church on Sundays and festivals, and three days every week, before seven in the morning; that if he should dilapidate, and not sufficiently preserve the buildings, lands and tenements belonging to the school, or not faithfully observe and fulfil all the matters thereinbefore mentioned incumbent upon him, be convicted of the offences therein mentioned, or be permanently disabled from exercising the sacerdotal office, or instructing the boys, or not be able to discharge the office aforesaid, he should be removed from and deprived of his place by the vicar or curate, and the guardians of the church there for the time being; that the said chaplain and his successors should have and receive yearly for their support the rents, profits and emoluments of all the messuages, lands and tenements to the said trustees given and granted; that the right of nominating, ordaining and presenting a fit chaplain to the office of schoolmaster on a vacancy should appertain to the said vicar and his successors, and to the guardians of the church aforesaid for the time being; * but that if they should within one month from the time of the cessation of the office nominate and place no fit and proper chaplain to the said service, then that so often the right of nominating, admitting, inducting and placing a fit and proper chaplain for that turn should devolve upon the master or rector of Lincoln College in Oxford, and the fellows of the same college, and their successors; and if the said master or rector and fellows should not nominate and place a fit chaplain as aforesaid for the space of one month after it should come to their knowledge, then the nomination and placing a fit chaplain to the place should devolve to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul, London, for that turn, and no other; and in default of their nominating by the space of one month after suitable notice, then the right of nominating a chaplain should return to the said vicar and his successors, and the churchwardens for the time being. The schedule also directs that after the decease of the founder, and the termination of the demises to be made by him, the right of making new leases should appertain to the vicar and churchwardens of Skipton for the time being, "and the chaplain of the school aforesaid holding the reins aforesaid," so that the emoluments

* Note.—It was decided by the Court of King's Bench in 1795, that the power of appointing the schoolmaster was well executed by the vicar and a majority of the churchwardens. *Withnell v. Gartham*, 6 T. R. 388.

collected therefrom by the same be expended for reparation and support of the schoolmaster and the school; and that as often as there should be only four trustees living they should enfeof the lands, tenements and premises to some of the more discreet and substantial parishioners of Skipton, unto the number of 13 persons.

By a Decree of Commissioners of Charitable Uses, bearing date the 22d May 1699, it was decreed that Edward Benson, the then only surviving trustee, should convey the school-lands unto 13 persons therein named upon the trusts aforesaid, and that the trustees, and the survivors of them, should have power, with the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Skipton, and the master of the school, to let leases of the lands according to the intention of the founder, and that when the feoffees should die to the number of four the premises should be conveyed to the uses of the surviving feoffees and nine other persons, to be by them nominated, so as to make up the number of 13 trustees, and so *toties quoties*.

The last conveyance to new trustees is dated the 1st January 1721, and the legal estate in the school-lands is now vested in the Earl of Thanet, as heir-at-law of the last surviving trustee.

The school premises consist of a commodious dwelling-house for the master, containing several apartments adapted to the reception of boarders, with a school, a barn, garden, and other conveniences adjoining. Since the appointment of the present master, which was in January 1825, he has laid out above 500*l.* in necessary repairs and proper improvements of the school premises, which had become considerably dilapidated through the neglect of the late master.

The school-estates consist of the following particulars:—

Certain messuages and lands in the parish of Addingham, containing together 189*A.* 1*R.* 19*P.*, and the third part of four closes, called Yellow Sykes, the whole containing 16*A.* 2*R.* 12*P.* This property is let in parcels to Mary Cockshutt, John Cockshutt, William Risworth, Stephen Hudson, Thomas Cockshutt, and Joseph Wright, as yearly tenants, at rents amounting together to 243*l.* per annum, which appears to be the full annual value.

Two cottages, with other buildings, and several closes of land at Eastby, containing together 50*A.* 2*R.* 30*P.* Part of these premises, viz. a close of 9*A.* 1*R.* 38*P.*, is let to Jonathan Mason on a lease for five years, at 13*l.* a year, and the rest of the property is let to Mr. Theodore Heelis, as yearly tenant, at 45*l.* a year, which is represented by the master to be considerably below the annual value.

Two houses and three cottages in the town of Skipton, and certain lands in the township, consisting of 67 acres, old inclosure, and an allotment of 16 acres on Rumblesmoor. This property is partly in the occupation of, and partly let by, the master himself. One of the houses has in part fallen down, and is uninhabited. The old inclosed land is valuable, but the inclosure on the Moor is of trifling value, and the whole of the last-mentioned property may be estimated at upwards of 200*l.* per annum.

Great repairs are requisite to be done to the buildings on the different estates.

In addition to the rents and profits of the school-estate the master receives a stipend from the Crown of 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and the dividends of 719*l.* new four per cent annuities, standing in the name of the Earl of Thanet, and the interest of 150*l.* secured by the promissory note of Lord Ribblesdale and others, trustees of the Clitheroe Road. Part of the money invested in stock, and that secured by the promissory note, arose from the sale of limestone taken or dug out of a piece of land forming part of the estate at Skipton.

The late master of the school was appointed by the rector and fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford, in November 1796; and at the time of our Inquiry into the Charities at Skipton we found, that, with the help of two or three assistants, he kept a school, which was resorted to by a considerable number of children of the lower classes for instruction in the inferior branches of learning, but that the school possessed no reputation and could scarcely be said to be conducted as a seminary for classical education. The conduct and general character of the master appear to have created much dissatisfaction in the place and neighbourhood, and endeavours had been made by the vicar and churchwardens to remove him from his office, and to obtain possession of the school-property, which were followed up by an action of ejectment on their part, and a bill in Chancery on the part of the master for an injunction to restrain further proceedings in the action. These suits were pending at the time of our Inquiry; and a great deal of inquiry and discussion respecting the conduct of the parties on each side, and the questions which had arisen in the course of the dispute, was necessarily entered into, in order that a correct representation of the state of the charity might be made. The late master however died soon after the examination was concluded, and it would in consequence be of little or no use to enter upon a detail of circumstances which it might otherwise perhaps have been proper to state. The gentleman who has lately been appointed master appears to be endeavouring to put the school into a course of management calculated to answer the founder's intention, and promote the proper objects of the Institution. He states that the school is now conducted as a grammar-school, and that such boys only are admitted as can read the Accidence; that they are taught gratuitously, and pay nothing for instruction in writing and accounts, though for the latter the master considers himself entitled to make such charge as he thinks proper; that there are now about 70 boys regularly attending the school, who are between the ages of 8 and 17 years, or thereabouts; that the master has two assistants, and that all the boys are from the town or immediate neighbourhood of Skipton, except about 10, who are boarded, some of them in the town, and the rest of them in the master's house.

Skipton.

THE CLERK'S SCHOOL. (See page 28.)

The Clerk's School.

The revenues of this school consist of an annual sum of 12*l.*, paid in respect of an estate at Wike, in the county of York, the property of the Earl of Harewood.

We have met with no writings relating to the endowment, except a case for the opinion of counsel, and the opinion thereon, dated in 1746, which are in the possession of Mr. Alcock, solicitor, of Skipton. It appears from the case, that there were then in existence the copies of certain deeds relating to the charity, but that the deeds themselves were missing; and by the statement in the case, it is represented that *William Armystead*, by a Deed, dated in the 2*d* and 3*d* of Philip and Mary, conveyed certain lands at Wyke and elsewhere to feoffees, for certain uses declared in a schedule thereto annexed, dated the 21st August, in the same year, by which schedule he appointed that the feoffees, their heirs and assigns, and new feoffees to be chosen after them, should stand seised of the premises, upon trust, to employ the rents and profits thereof towards finding and maintaining a clerk sufficiently learned to teach without other reward all such scholars as should resort to him every day in the week, in spelling and reading the A. B. C., the Primer, and Psalter, in Latin; the scholars that sing, to help to maintain God's service in Skipton upon Sundays and festival days; and that all the rents and profits of the premises should be paid to the then parish-clerk of Skipton, and to all others his successors, parish-clerks of Skipton, that would freely and diligently teach children as aforesaid; and for want of a clerk that would teach children as aforesaid, that the schoolmaster of the grammar-school, the vicar of Skipton, and two of the eldest churchwardens of Skipton, should order the rents and profits, to find an usher in the grammar-school there to teach as aforesaid, in the little school-house built in the churchyard. It is also stated in the case, that the feoffees in 1633 absolutely conveyed the lands and premises in the deed mentioned to Thomas Viscount Wentworth, for the increased salary of 4*l.* a year, making in all 12*l.* a year, the salary being 8*l.* a year before; and that the hereditaments and premises were then the estate of the representatives of the then late Lady Hastings, and that the said sum of 12*l.* a year had been duly paid by her steward and her predecessors.

We have caused searches to be made for the original deeds referred to in the case, but they have not been found, and we have also applied for information on the subject to the steward of the Earl of Harewood; but he states that he cannot discover how the payment originated, nor the extent of the land subject to it, and that all he can find respecting it is a remark made by the owner of the Wike estate at the time it was offered for sale to the late Earl of Harewood, that such a payment was made from the estate, and his Lordship purchased the property subject to such payment.

The masters of this school have always, as far as is known, except in two instances, been the parish-clerks of Skipton for the time being, and they have been accustomed to instruct in reading, without charge, the children of poor persons in Skipton, the number of free-scholars not being fixed by usage or otherwise, in a school which stood in the church-yard; but about 10 years ago the building having fallen into decay it was taken down, and a National School for boys being then established in Skipton, of which the parish-clerk is the master, the payment of 12*l.* a year has since been considered to be and forms part of his salary as teacher of that school, the remainder of his salary arising partly from voluntary subscriptions, and partly from small payments made for the instruction of some of the boys by their parents.

The school is reported to be extremely well conducted. There is also a National School for girls at Skipton, which was built and is supported by voluntary contributions. (Vol. 17, pp. 778-81, 27 January 1827.)

General Charities.

GENERAL CHARITIES.

SILVESTER PETYT'S CHARITIES. (See page 40.)

Sylvester Petyt's Charities.

Silvester Petyt, by will dated the 23*d* of May 1719, among other legacies, gave to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, 200*l.* to be laid out by itself, or with other monies, in the purchase of lands, the rents whereof to be applied towards the maintenance of the poor of the said parish; 100*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of lands, in the names of the churchwardens of Skipton in the county of York, in trust, that the rents thereof should be applied for buying coals, and other necessities, for the well-keeping of the library erected by the testator in the church at Skipton; and 300*l.* to his executors, to be laid out by them in purchasing a house in or near Storithes in the county of York, where he was born, or in or near Haslewood in the said county, fitting for a house and school-house; and also lands to be purchased in the names of the churchwardens of Bolton Abbey, near Skipton aforesaid, for the time being, in trust, that part of the said house should be for the habitation of a schoolmaster, and other part thereof for a school wherein to teach children; and that the said house and lands should be for the maintenance of a schoolmaster from time to time, who should be obliged to repair the said house at his costs and charges, and should teach such children to read, and also when fitting or desired, to write; the care and settlement of which said school and lands he committed to his executors, to act therein as they should see convenient, and after their deaths to the churchwardens of Bolton Abbey for the time being: And as to all the residue of his personal estate, he willed that the same (his debts, funeral expenses, and legacies, being first paid) should belong and come to John Anstis, esq. and five others therein named, his trustees, and their successors, to be elected as thereafter mentioned, to be by them laid out and employed from time to time in purchasing lands of inheritance, in the names of them or their successors, to be settled for such charitable uses as thereafter directed; and until such purchases

could be made, and after such purchases should be made, he directed that his said trustees, and their successors, should, out of the interest, rents and profits of the said residue of his estate, and out of the rents and profits of the estate when purchased, pay to such person as they should think fit to be receiver of his estate, the yearly sum of 10*l*. such receiver giving security by bond to his trustees, to answer such monies as should be received by him; and he directed his trustees, and their successors, to allow yearly to a bailiff, to be appointed by the said receiver and approved by his trustees, the yearly sum of 10*l*. for better assisting his trustees in receiving the rents and managing the estate to be purchased; and he appointed that the receiver should, out of the money remaining in his hands, yearly pay to the master, fellows and scholars of Christ's College in Cambridge, the sum of 20*l*. for an augmentation of the maintenance of such scholar or scholars who was or should be admitted into the said college, and who had been or should be scholars of the free grammar school at Skipton. And the testator further willed, that upon his trustees meeting together to examine and audit the accounts as therein directed, the overplus of the money which should from time to time remain in the receiver's hands upon his accounts, should from time to time be applied by his trustees according to their discretion, to and for procuring poor children, to be born in the parish of Skipton, and within the towns and villages of Bolton Brigg, Beamsley, Storithes, Haslewood and Deerstones, or some of them, to read and write, and to clothe and put such of them apprentices as they should from time to time think fit, and to do other acts of charity as they the trustees, or the greater number of them for the time being should think fit, so far as the said interest, rents and profits of the trust estate (all necessary charges and expenses first to be deducted) would extend; and if any of his relations and kindred should be objects of charity, he hoped the trustees would consider them in the distribution of the charity: And he directed that the sum of 6*l*. should be yearly expended by the trustees, and their successors, in providing two dinners every year for their public meetings together, to examine inspect and audit the accounts of the trust estate, and the due performances of the donations by them and their successors, which he thereby requested of them to do; and that at such their meeting, in case any three of the trustees should happen to be dead, then the survivors of the trustees, or the major part of them, should choose other persons of integrity in the place of those who were dead; and if any of the trustees should refuse to act in the execution of the trust, he and they should be at liberty to release the trust to the other trustees, who should thereupon choose others in their places: And after reciting that his brother, William Petyt, had by his will given 50*l*. to be laid out for the benefit of the free grammar school at Skipton, according to his the testator's direction and order, he willed that the said 50*l*. if he did not do it in his lifetime, should be by his executors laid out in purchasing land, the yearly profits whereof he directed to be employed to buy books from time to time, for such scholars of the said school whose parents were not able to buy them; and if the profits of the premises should amount to more than should be laid out in buying the said books, he willed that the surplus should, by the master of the said school for the time being, be laid out in buying books necessary for the public use of the said school; and the testator appointed Peniston Lamb, Charles Bailiff, and George Holme, executors of his will.

By a decree of the court of Chancery, made in July 1722, in a cause, wherein the attorney general, at the relation of the master, fellows and scholars of Christ's College Cambridge, and others, was informant, and the said Peniston Lamb and others were defendants; after directing the usual account to be taken of the testator's personal estate, and payment of his debts and legacies, it was ordered, that the 100*l*. for buying coals and other necessities for the wellkeeping of the library at Skipton, and the 50*l*. for buying books, should be laid out in a purchase of lands to be approved by one of the masters of the court; and that the interest for those sums, and the rents and profits of the lands when purchased, should be paid to such persons as the trustees should from time to time think fit, to be applied for the purposes aforesaid; and that 300*l*. should be laid out in the purchase of an house and lands in or near Storithes or Haslewood, to be approved by the master, for a school-house for a schoolmaster to live in, and to teach poor children to read and write, according to the will; and that if there should be occasion, the further sum of 10*l*. should be added to the said 300*l*. and that interest should be paid for the said 300*l*. from a year after the testator's death; and it was ordered, that 200*l*. should be laid out in a purchase of lands to be approved by the master, and that the interest of the same, and the rents and profits of the lands to be purchased therewith, should be distributed to and among such house-keepers of the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, who were proper objects of charity, and did not receive alms of the parish, as the executors and trustees and their successors should direct; and that the conveyances of the several lands to be purchased, were to be made to such persons of sufficiency in each parish as should be proposed by the defendants, and approved by the master, upon notice thereof first given to the inhabitants of the respective parishes: And it was ordered, that the surplus of the testator's personal estate, after payment of his debts, legacies and funeral expenses, should be laid out in a purchase of lands to be approved by the master, to be conveyed to the defendants, and out of the rents and profits of such estate when purchased, and in the mean time out of the interest and produce of the testator's personal estate, the sum of 20*l*. per annum, free from taxes, should be paid to the bursar of Christ's College Cambridge, to be applied towards the maintenance of poor scholars, according to the will: And the defendants, the trustees, were to lay a scheme before the master, how they would have the residue of the rents and profits of the said purchased estate, and in the mean time of the interest of the testator's personal estate applied in charities, regard being had in the first place to the said testator's relations and kindred, who were proper objects of charity, and who were to be preferred therein; and until such purchases could be made as aforesaid, all monies, part of the testator's personal estate, after payment of debts and legacies, were to be brought into court, there to remain until good government or other security could be found whereon to invest the same, at interest; and directions were given by the decree for appointment of new trustees, when necessary.

General
Charities.
—
Sylvester
Petyt's
Charities—
continued.

It appears from the subsequent proceedings in the suit, that after payment of the testator's debts and all his legacies, except the sums mentioned above as given for charitable purposes, his personal estate consisted of 24,048*l.* 14*s.* old South Sea annuities, standing in the name of the accountant general in trust, in the cause; and an exchequer order for payment of an annuity of 10*l.* to the testator for 99 years, from the 25th day of March 1706.

New trustees of the charity have been appointed from time to time as vacancies occurred; the present trustees are, Alexander Murray and Robert John Harper, esqrs. the Right honourable Richard Ryder and Robert Harry Inglis, John Dean Paul, and William Walton, esqrs.

The trustees for the time being have frequently endeavoured to lay out in the purchase of lands, the several sums directed by the will to be so applied, and have given notice to the parties in whose names the lands were directed to be purchased, to look out for and recommend proper purchases; but these endeavours have not been effectual, and in consequence the property appropriated to the charitable purposes of the testator, now consists of the above-mentioned sum of 24,048*l.* 14*s.* old South Sea annuities, standing in the name of the accountant general, the annuity payable under the exchequer order having ceased in the year 1805. The dividends of the stock amount to 721*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* per annum.

It appears from an order made in the cause, bearing date the 26th of April 1790, that it had been for many years before a custom with the trustees to meet annually in June or July, for the purpose of disposing of the income of the testator's estate in charity and otherwise, as by the will was directed; and on such meetings to dispose of a considerable sum in relieving the testator's poor relations and other objects of charity in and near London, known to the trustees to be in want of immediate relief; and at such meetings to fix on a sum to be given to the testator's poor relations, and other poor objects of charity residing in the county of York; and for placing out apprentices in the same county agreeably to the testator's will, according to lists to be procured from the country, and on the return of such lists, for the trustees to lay the same by way of scheme before the master for his approbation, and after the master had made his report thereon, to set down the cause for further directions upon such report; and on hearing the cause, for the court to give directions for confirming the master's report, and to direct the sums proposed to be paid to relations and others in the country and in placing out apprentices, to be paid by the receiver, and for the receiver immediately to pay the same and pass his account, and therein to have such payments allowed to him; but that when the cause came on to be heard for further directions, in April 1785, before the then master of the rolls, upon a report which had been made in the usual form, his honour expressed his disapprobation of the mode of annual applications to the court, and having annual reports upon schemes, as had been accustomed, by reason of the great expense that appeared to be thereby brought upon the charity fund; and therefore, in addition to the directions which have been usually given by former orders, his honour ordered that the parties should lay a scheme before the master, for establishing a permanent scheme for carrying the charity into execution in future, according to the directions of the decree; and by the said order of the 26th April 1790, a report of the master, approving a proposal for a permanent scheme for carrying the charities into execution in future, which had been laid before him in consequence of what had been directed by the master of the rolls, was confirmed as to the following particulars; and it was accordingly ordered, That the trustees should join in executing a proper power of attorney to the receiver, empowering him to receive the dividends of the 24,048*l.* 14*s.* South Sea annuities:—That upon the death of any one of the then six trustees of the charity, the survivors of them should, by some proper deed or instrument in writing under their hands and seals, appoint one other proper person to be a trustee for the general purposes of the charity, and so in like manner when the number of the trustees should by death or otherwise be reduced to five. That when by death or otherwise the office of receiver of the charity fund should become vacant, the trustees or any four of them should, by some proper deed or instrument in writing under their hands and seals, appoint some other proper person to be receiver, and take from him the like security for his good conduct in the office as if he had been appointed by the court; and that the receiver for the time being should pay and apply the dividends of the stock, together with the exchequer annuity, in such manner, to such persons, and for such charitable purposes, as the trustees or the major part of them should by any order or orders in writing under their hands from time to time direct and appoint; and that the receiver should annually pass his accounts before the trustees, and upon the same being allowed by them or any four of them under their hands, he should be effectually discharged from his annual account; and that the trustees or the major part of them and their successors, should have full power and authority from time to time to make such other rules and orders as they should judge necessary for the regulation management and disposition of the interest and produce of the charity estate, so as the same should be just and reasonable, and no ways repugnant or contrary to the testator's will and the said decree or to the laws of this realm:—And it was further ordered, that when a proper purchase or purchases of land should offer wherein to invest the money to arise by sale of the stock, the parties should apply to the court to have the same sold, and the money to arise by sale thereof laid out in such purchase or purchases, according to the directions of the testator's will.

The course adopted by the trustees, in the yearly application of the dividends of the stock, is as follows:—

The sum of 10*l.* a year, as the interest of 200*l.* given by the will to be laid out in lands for maintenance of the poor of the parish of St. Andrew's Holborn, is distributed by each of the trustees in turn, at his own discretion, among poor housekeepers of that parish, who are proper objects of charity, and do not receive alms from the parish.

The annual sum of 5*l.* as interest of the 100*l.* directed to be laid out in land for buying coals and necessities for well keeping the library at Skipton, is paid to the librarian there, for the above purpose. This library is for the public use of the inhabitants of Skipton, and is contained in a room adjoining the church. A bond is taken from the librarian, on his appointment, for the safe custody of the books, and receipts are given by him for the annual payments.

General
Charities.

Sylvester
Petyt's
Charities—
continued.

The yearly sum of 15*l.* is paid as interest of the 300*l.* directed to be laid out in purchasing a house and land, for a school at Storith, to a schoolmaster at Hazlewood cum Storith.

The trustees for the time being have endeavoured, without success, to lay out the 300*l.* in the purchase of a house and land; a separate account is given in this report of the school at Hazlewood.

The sum of 30*l.* a year is allowed to the receiver, appointed by the trustees, for his salary; the same allowance appears, from the proceedings in the cause in the court of Chancery, to have been made before 1789, at which time the accounts were passed annually, before the master. A bond is taken from the receiver, for the due execution of his office. The further sum of 5*l.* 5*s.* a year is also allowed to the receiver, for preparing minutes and lists for the distribution of the sums applied, as mentioned hereafter, among the testator's poor relations, and other objects of charity, and in apprenticing children.

The sum of 20*l.* a year is paid to the bursar of Christ's College, Cambridge, for augmentation of the maintenance of a scholar or scholars in that college, pursuant to the directions of the will.

There is an annual expenditure in postage of letters, stamps, &c. amounting last year to 2*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*

Six pounds a year is applied in the expense of a dinner, on the audit day or annual meeting of the trustees, being the sum given by the will for providing dinners at public meetings. It appears not to have been usual to hold meetings oftener than once a year, for examining and auditing the accounts.

Part of the residue of the dividends is distributed among such poor persons as are known by the trustees to be in want of immediate relief, without regard to their place of residence, but with a preference to the testator's relations. The sums thus distributed appear to have amounted, on an average of four years past, to about 383*l.* a year; last year the sum was 460*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* which was divided among 163 persons: relations of the testator receiving each from seven to twelve guineas, and others from one to three guineas inclusive.

Other part of the dividends is distributed among poor persons in the county of York, related to the testator. The sum thus applied for four years past, has been, on an average, about 113*l.* a year; and last year 112*l.* 4*s.* was divided among 55 persons in different sums, generally somewhat less than 2*l.* to each. This distribution is made through the assistance and recommendation of gentlemen residing at or in the neighbourhood of Bolton Bridge, and other places mentioned in the will. Lists are sent annually to the trustees, of the persons recommended, with the sums fit to be given to each, and certificates that the persons are proper objects of charity. It is left to the gentlemen in Yorkshire, who recommend the poor persons, to ascertain whether they are related to the testator; and in the receipt so given by such persons, for what they receive, it is expressed that they are the testator's relations.

An annual sum, varying from 60*l.* to 70*l.* a year, is also applied in apprenticing children born in the parish of Skipton, the village of Bolton Bridge, and other places mentioned in the will. The children, in the chapelry of Bolton are selected by the minister and churchwardens of Bolton, in vestry, and the rest by the minister and churchwardens of Skipton; and certificates are sent to the trustees, specifying the birth, age and residence of each child, the trades to which they are respectively apprenticed, and the names of the masters to whom they are bound. 5*l.* is the apprentice fee given with each child, and it is required that they should not be above 14 years of age. They are of both sexes, but principally boys.

It has not been usual with the trustees, in the administration of the charity, as far as it regards poor children, to apply any part of the revenues to the other purposes which are specified in the will, together with that of apprenticing, namely, procuring children to read and write, or clothing them.

As to the interest of 50*l.*, directed by the will to be laid out in land, the yearly profits thereof to be employed in buying books for children of poor parents, at the Free Grammar School at Skipton, it is stated that sums of money have been occasionally remitted by the trustees to the master of Skipton school, for the purchase of books for the scholars, according to the directions of the will, and that the master has been frequently required to send a list of boys whose parents were unable to purchase books; but that in some instances the application has not been noticed; and in other instances lists of books have been sent, which the trustees did not consider as fit for children of the description named in the will, and too expensive; and that in consequence no sum was for some time remitted for the purpose of buying books. Last year, however, 5*l.* was sent to the Rev. Mr. Carr, of Bolton Abbey, to be properly expended in books under his direction, for the use of the school. The yearly sums applicable to the purchase of books when not required for that purpose, have been employed for the other purposes of the charity; and it appears from the accounts passed by the masters in Chancery, while the charity fund was disposed of under the order of the court, that the interest of the 50*l.* was not, during that time, applied for the purchase of books.

General
Charities.
—
Sylvester
Petyt's
Charities—
continued.

The accounts of the charity are kept by the receiver, and audited by the trustees at their annual meeting in the month of December; and an order is made by the trustees beforehand for every sum of money paid by the receiver, except those paid as interest of the specific sums mentioned in the will, for which no particular order is made.

						£	s.	d.
The Aggregate Expenditure for the Year ending 1815, amounted to						-	684	19 4
"	"	"	"	1816	"	-	650	9 6
"	"	"	"	1817	"	-	728	3 0
"	"	"	"	1818	"	-	726	11 5
						£2,790	3	3

Receipts for the same periods, viz. :—

						£	s.	d.
Balance received from the former receiver, in July 1815 -						-	273	4 7
Dividend due in October, after deducting property-tax -						-	360	3 7
1816, 1817, and 1818; three years' dividends, amounting in each year to								
721 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> -						-	2,164	7 6
						£2,797	15	8

In 1817, a sum of about 115*l.* was expended in procuring a report of one of the masters of the Court of Chancery; and an order of the court respecting a proposed sale of the library at Skipton, considered by the trustees to be part of the testator's property, as to which many of the books being in a decaying condition from damp and injury, and the library likely to be of little use, the trustees were desirous that it should be sold and the produce laid out in the purchase of stock, to be added to the 24,048*l.* 14*s.* old South Sea annuities; that the dividends might be applied in the same manner as the annual funds of the charity. The master approved of the proposal, on the grounds that there was no sufficient fund for keeping and preserving the books, and an order was made for a sale of them; but in consequence of the removal, and sale of the books being opposed by the churchwardens and parishioners of Skipton, the measure was abandoned. (Vol. 4, pp. 443-48, 8th July 1820.)

III.
General
Digest,
1873-75,
and Supple-
mentary
Digest, 1891.

III. The following extracts contain all the references to the Charities of this Parish in the General Digest, 1873-75, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.				Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.					Observations.
	Real Estate.		Personalty.				Education.	Support of Almshouses, their inmates, and Pensioners.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribution of Money.	General Uses of the Poor.	
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate. Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.								
SKIPTON.												
*Free Grammar School	A. R. P. Houses and 323 2 4	£ s. d. 813 13 0	£ s. d. 3 15 10	£ s. d. 322 13 3 C. 2,283 7 2	£ s. d. T. 150 0 0	£ s. d. 84 3 6	£ s. d. 931 12 4	£ s. d. 541 0 10	£ s. d. G† 931 12 4	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
The Clerk's School Parish Estate	133 0 4	277 5 8	12 0 0	—	—	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	—	—	277 5 8	
Township of Skipton:												
Earl of Cumberland	4 1 5	12 5 0	—	—	P. 50 0 0	2 10 0	—	—	—	—	12 5 0	
Lord Craven	10 1 22	49 19 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 9 0	
Jackson	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	
Newby	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	—	2 0 0	2 0 0	—	—	2 0 0	
Parker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 4 0	—	—	—	
Priest	—	—	—	—	P. 30 0 0	1 4 0	—	1 4 0	—	Br 1 4 0	—	
Robinson	—	—	—	—	P. 89 7 0	4 9 0	—	4 9 0	—	—	4 9 0	
Township of Embsay-with-Eastby:												
Poor's Land	7 0 8	12 0 0	—	—	—	—	73 7 0	95 17 0	—	—	73 3 0	
H. Cooper	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 0 0	11 13 0	—	—	12 0 0	
Colton	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4 3	—	—	—	3 4 3	
Township of East Halton:												
Gott's Dole	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	10 6 0	7 10 0	—	—	10 6 0	
Poor's Land	6 3 15	10 6 0	—	—	—	—	19 14 6	11 13 0	—	—	19 16 6	
Township of Beamsley:												
*Beamsley Hospital	229 1 36	275 0 0	—	N. 471 18 2	—	14 3 1	11 6 0	8 10 0	—	—	11 6 0	
Township of Bolton:												
Cumberland's Dole	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	—	289 3 1	357 9 4	—	—	—	
*Boyle's Free School	40 2 0	95 10 0	20 0 0	—	—	—	8 0 0	8 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	
Earl of Burlington	—	—	—	—	—	—	116 10 0	99 7 6	116 10 0	—	—	
Township of Hazlewood-with-Storith:												
*School	—	—	—	—	—	—	119 10 0	107 7 6	116 10 0	—	3 0 0	
Holmes	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—	—	
Frankland	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	—	—	0 5 0	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	15 0 0	—	3 5 0	

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as is yet known to the Commissioners; C. Consols; N. New 3*l.* per Cents.; T. Turnpike, or like charges; P. Personal; Br. Bread or any other food. Gr. Grammar.

Skipton.
General Digest,
1873-75.

Skipton.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Supplementary Digest,
1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.	Observations.
SKIPTON: <i>Embsay-with-Eastby:</i>		
*Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property.	Chapel, trust property, and appurtenances.	Indenture, 1818. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1887.

* The Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners.

There are references to the Charities of this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is stated hereinafter in dealing with Ermysted's Grammar School, the Boyle and Petyt Foundation, and the charities of the township of Embsay-with-Eastby.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commissioner.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Town Hall. The Parish and Township of Skipton were represented by the Rev. H. L. Cook, rector; Mr. George Kendall, county councillor and ex-churchwarden; Messrs. John Throup, W. E. Lindley, and R. B. Barrett, churchwardens; and Mr. John Dinsdale, overseer; Ermysted's Grammar School by Mr. John Bonny Dewhurst, vice-chairman of the governors, Mr. E. T. Hartley, M.A., head-master, and Mr. C. P. Charlesworth, clerk to the governors; The Girls' Middle School by Colonel Robinson, vice-chairman of the governors, Miss Larner, head-mistress, and Mr. R. Wilson, clerk to the governors; Sylvester Petyt's Charity by Mr. C. P. Charlesworth, clerk to the trustees; the Boyle and Petyt Foundation by the Rev. A. P. Howes, rector of Bolton Abbey, and Mr. Benjamin Shiers; the charities of Embsay-with-Eastby by the Rev. L. C. V. Brown, vicar of Embsay; the charities of East Halton by Mr. H. W. Bairstow, chairman of the trustees; the charities of Bolton Abbey by Mr. Howes and Mr. G. Demaine; and Beamsley Hospital by Mr. A. Ross, agent to Lord Hothfield. There were also present Mr. George Robinson, governor of the Grammar School and the Girls' School, and trustee of Petyt's Charity, Mr. J. R. Eddy, governor of the Girls' School, and trustee of Petyt's Charity, Mr. John Hogg, trustee of the latter charity, Mr. C. Walker, local secretary of the Technical Instruction Committee of the West Riding, Mr. Alfred Birtwhistle, and others.

Census of
1891

The population of the various townships composing the ancient parish of Skipton, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is as follows:—

Barden	-	-	-	173
Beamsley	-	-	-	179
Bolton Abbey	-	-	-	169
Draughton	-	-	-	204
East Halton	-	-	-	85
Embsay-with-Eastby	-	-	-	940
Hazlewood-with-Storith	-	-	-	189
Skipton	-	-	-	10,376
Stirton with Thorlby	-	-	-	163
				<u>12,478</u>

The ecclesiastical parish of Skipton contains 10,713, distributed as follows:—

Christ Church	-	-	5,477
Holy Trinity	-	-	5,236

The ecclesiastical parish of Embsay-with-Eastby, constituted in 1855, contains 970, and the ecclesiastical parish of Bolton Abbey, constituted in 1864, contains 764. The aggregate of the populations in these ecclesiastical districts amounts only to 12,447, being 31 less than the aggregate of the civil divisions; this is accounted for by the fact that the ecclesiastical parish of St. Peter's, Addingham, includes a small part of the ancient parish of Skipton.

Ernmysted's Grammar School.

Skipton.

This school, which is now regulated by a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts dated the 19th August 1871, as altered by a Scheme under the Charitable Trusts Acts of the 21st April 1885, has experienced many changes since the date of the Report of 1827. During that period it has been the subject of four local inquiries, and four distinct Schemes for its regulation have been established.

Ernmysted's Grammar School.

By an Order of the Court of Chancery, made on the 14th July 1836, it was directed that a Scheme should be prepared for the future management of the Charity. This Scheme, which was confirmed by Order of the Master of the Rolls, dated 26th February 1841, follows very closely the original ordinances of the school; as, however, the whole of the provisions have been superseded by subsequent schemes, I do not propose to refer to it further in this Report.

Chancery Scheme, 26th February 1864.

Mr. J. G. Fitch, who inspected the school in June 1865, as Assistant Commissioner to the Schools Inquiry Commission, reported upon it most unfavourably, both as regarded the constitution of the trust and the organisation, instruction, and discipline of the school (Schools Inquiry Commission Report, Vol. IX, p. 116, Vol. XVIII, p. 260). In consequence of a communication received from Mr. Fitch and of the Report by the late Mr. F. O. Martin, then an Inspector of Charities, after a local inquiry into the condition of the school, held by him on the 26th May 1865, the Charity Commissioners on the 28th July 1865, certified the case of the school to the Attorney General, on the grounds of the anomalous character of the body by whom the master was appointed, the defective classification of the school, the absence of independent examination or inspection, and the irresponsibility of the master. The result of the proceedings instituted by the Attorney General was the establishment of a Scheme for the regulation of the school, which is embodied in the schedule to the Skipton Grammar School Act, 1867. The provisions of this Scheme having also been entirely superseded by the existing Schemes, I have thought it unnecessary to set them out in this Report.

Scheme established by Skipton Grammar School Act, 1867.

The date at which the Scheme should come into operation was postponed till the 1st July 1869. From the first it was unfavourably received in the district, and soon after the establishment of the Endowed Schools Commission, those Commissioners were approached by the vicar and other residents of Skipton, with a view to the establishment of a more suitable Scheme. After the usual local inquiries a Scheme was framed under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, providing for a second grade day and boarding school for boys, which was approved by Her Majesty on the 19th August 1871.

The only provisions of this Scheme which are not either superseded or re-enacted by the amending Scheme hereafter mentioned, are clause 1, which declares that the object of the foundation or trust shall be to supply a liberal and practical education by means of a school or schools in the parish of Skipton-in-Craven, and that from the date of the Scheme all the particulars which by the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, section 46, are capable of being thereby repealed and abrogated shall be repealed and abrogated; clause 26, directing the governors from time to time, when a favourable opportunity offers, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, to sell such real estates of the trust as are not required to be used for the objects of the Scheme, and with the like sanction to invest the proceeds in such mode as the Court of Chancery, in exercise of its statutory powers, or as any Act of Parliament may authorise for the investment of the trust funds in general; and clause 31, directing the governors, as soon as may be convenient after the date of the Scheme, to select a site on some part of the land belonging to the trust, or elsewhere in the neighbourhood of Skipton, and with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners to erect thereon schoolrooms capable of accommodating at least 100 scholars, and a hostel capable of accommodating 50 boarders or thereabouts, with capacity for enlargement, together with a residence for the head master, and empowering them for that purpose to expend the capital funds of the trust to the extent of 7,000*l.*, to be raised by sale of the personal property, and by sale or mortgage of the real property, belonging to the trust, in such manner as the Charity Commissioners may direct, but not to exceed that sum without the sanction of the Commissioners, a proviso being added for carrying on the school until the completion of the new buildings in the buildings then used for the purposes of the school.

Scheme of 19th August 1871.

In 1873 a site was selected for the new buildings, and plans and estimates were obtained from Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster. It was then found that the cost for suitable buildings would far exceed the limit imposed by the Scheme, and would probably amount to 12,000*l.* The governors accordingly applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to make the additional outlay. The Commissioners

Erection of school buildings.

Skipton.
—
Ermysted's
Grammar
School—
continued.

referred the question to the late Endowed Schools Commissioners, who, by letter dated 5th February 1874, conveyed their assent to the increased expenditure, on the condition that the general income of the Charity, then between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, should not be reduced by more than 250*l.*

The buildings were accordingly begun, but were not completed for some years, and the cost of them, which proved to be considerably in excess even of the higher estimate, involved the governors in financial difficulties, by which the school was seriously crippled for at least 15 years, and of which the effects are still felt. These difficulties were increased, by the necessity of having recourse to constant overdrafts at the Craven Bank, the payment of interest on which became in time a serious burden.

Sales of land. With a view to meeting the expense of the school buildings, and to the general improvement of the finances of the Charity, sales of land were from time to time authorised by Order of the Charity Commissioners. Particulars of these sales, from August 1876 to September 1884, are shown in the tabular statement following:—

Situation of Property.	Description of Property.	Area of Lands.	Date of Order of Board authorising Sale.	Amount of Purchase Money.
		A. R. P.		£ s. d.
Embsay-with Eastby -	Cottage, garden, and barn -	0 0 10	1 August 1876	5,149 0 0
	Croft adjoining the cottage -	0 2 30		
	Fore Doors -	1 0 25		
	Moseley -	7 1 24		
	Holme Syke -	4 1 18		
	Stone Bridge -	2 1 32		
	Near Gills -	7 2 14		
	Eastby pasture -	9 2 37		
	Kirk Hills -	8 3 30		
	Mill Flatts -	1 1 29		
	Caddy Croft -	1 3 32		
	Boon Flatts -	2 0 10		
Ing -	0 2 15			
	sq. yds.			
Skipton -	North-east corner of Lower Well Close fronting the school buildings, and bounded on north by the Keighley and Kendal Road.	1,157	10 May 1878	347 2 0
Skipton, Newmarket Street.	Three cottages with garden adjoining.	1,550	2 July 1878	605 0 0
Skipton -	Skipton Grammar School, with barn, stables, and other outbuildings, with their sites, and various portions of the school garden.	9,332	Do.	2,364 0 0
" -	"Gallow Sykes," on north side of Leeds and Liverpool Canal.	A. R. P. 8 1 25	18 August 1830	1,800 0 0
" -	"Stirton Bers" or "Blue Buttons," on north side of Gargrave Road.	5 1 10	Do.	1,480 0 0
" -	Undivided moiety of "The Coppy," containing in the whole -	8 3 15		
" -	"Gallow Sykes," on south side of Leeds and Liverpool Canal, and fronting the road from Skipton to Clitheroe.	3 2 21	12 June 1883	1,375 0 0
		sq. yds. 951		
Skipton, New Bridge Street.	House and shop, together with appurtenances and land adjoining.			
Addingham -	Brocka Bank Farmhouse, barn, outbuildings, croft, and garden.	A. R. P. 0 1 12	23 September 1884	740 0 0
	Thistle Field -	0 3 35½		
	Intake -	1 3 22		
	Birch close ing -	3 0 15		
	Birch close, bean closes, and tacking field.	5 1 18		
	House Close -	1 3 6		
Total -				£13,860 2 0

In all the above Orders, with the exception of those dated the 18th August 1880, it was directed that the purchase money when received by the governors should be held and applied by them, subject to the further order or direction of the Commissioners. The two Orders of the 18th August 1880 directed that the purchase money should be immediately paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds at the Bank of England, to be held by them in trust for the Charity, subject to such further order and direction as aforesaid. The money was not, however, in fact, paid to the Official Trustees,

but was in all cases alike applied towards the expenses of the building, or in liquidation of the governors' indebtedness to the bank. Skipton.

In February 1887 the governors applied to the Charity Commissioners for an Order sanctioning the past expenditure of capital on the schools, and authorising the further expenditure of the sum of 2,500*l.* paid by the Midland Railway Company for a recent purchase of land. (*See below.*) Ermysted's
Grammar
School—
continued.

The Commissioners replied on the 8th March 1887, that in view of the qualified assent given by the Endowed Schools Commissioners in February 1874 to an expenditure on the new buildings in excess of the amount authorised by the Scheme of 1871, they felt bound to require that any capital money expended on the schools in excess of 10,000*l.* should be replaced out of income within 30 years.

In July of the same year, a full statement of accounts both as to capital and income having meanwhile been received, the Commissioners again took the whole financial position of the governors into consideration, with the result that on the 13th November 1888 an Order was made in variation of the above-mentioned Orders of the 18th August 1880. By this Order, after reciting the several Orders of sale appearing in the above table; that the costs and expenses of the several sales had amounted to 515*l.*, leaving a net balance of 13,345*l.* 2*s.* to be accounted for out of the purchase moneys; that the total expenditure on the new buildings had been 15,326 8*s.* 6*d.*, of which the sum of 2,204*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* paid (since 1876) to the Craven Bank as interest on overdraft formed part, leaving a net deficit of 1,981*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* still to be met, it was ordered—

Order of
13th Novem-
ber 1888.

1. That the directions contained in the Order of 18th August 1880, relative to the remittance of purchase moneys to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds should be discharged.
2. That the said sum of 1,981*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* might be raised by the sale under a further Order of the Charity Commissioners of a competent part of the sum of 6,046*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* New Consols then held by the Official Trustees in trust for the Charity; and
3. That the sum of 5,326*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* should be replaced out of income within 30 years from the date of the Order, by annual payments of 120*l.*, to be placed by the Official Trustees to the credit of an investment account.

Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th November 1888, a sum of 2,053*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* New Consols was sold to produce the above-mentioned sum of 1,981*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and the proceeds of the sale were transmitted on the 30th of the same month to Messrs. Dimsdale & Co. for the credit of Skipton Grammar School with the Craven Banking Company, Skipton.

Two further sales of land, subsequent to the tabulated list given above, may be mentioned here.

(a.) Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 5th July 1887, there was sold to the governors of the Girls' Middle School, herein-after referred to, for 1,750*l.*, "A piece of land, containing 3a. 0r. 39p. or thereabouts, being the western portion of a field commonly called the Lower Butler Field, situate in the parish of Skipton, in the county of York, and having a frontage of 87½ yards or thereabouts to the Keighley and Kendal turnpike road."

The limit of time fixed by the Order for the completion of the purchase, viz., six months from the date, was afterwards extended by a further Order dated 27th March 1888. The purchase money was transmitted to the account of the Official Trustees on the 19th June 1888, and was invested in the purchase of 1,754*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* new Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 27th June 1888, under an Order of the Commissioners of the previous day.

(b.) Under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 4th January 1887, there was sold to the Midland Railway Company for 2,500*l.*, "A piece of land containing 1a. 1r. 20p. or thereabouts, situate upon the south side of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Navigation, near to the Midland Railway Station in the township of Skipton."

The purchase money was paid to the account of the Official Trustees on the 28th March 1887, and was invested in the purchase of 2,430*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* Three per cent. Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 26th October 1887 under an Order of the Commissioners of the previous day.

In 1884 and 1885, in the course of communications between the governors and the Charity Commissioners on the subject of the financial embarrassments of the Charity,

Skipton.
 Ermysted's
 Grammar
 School—
continued.

Scheme of
 21st April
 1885.

suggestions had been made on either side with a view to a more efficient and economical management of the school. The result of these communications was an application for the alteration of the Scheme of 1871 in several important particulars, and on the 21st April 1885 a Scheme was established by the Commissioners, under the Charitable Trusts Acts, which, though nominally an alteration of that of 1871, is complete in itself, and is now the governing instrument of the school.

By this Scheme a governing body is provided, to consist of four *ex-officio* governors, namely, the rector of Skipton, the chairman of the petty sessions held at Skipton, the chairman of the Skipton Local Board of Health, and the chairman of the School Board of Skipton (if and so soon as such a board is formed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870); four representative governors, to be appointed, each for the term of five years, by the ratepayers of that portion of the ancient parish of Skipton which comprises the townships of Skipton, Embsay-with-Eastby, Draughton, and Stirton-with-Thorlby; and six coöptative governors, to be appointed, each for the term of 12 years, by the general body of governors, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners. It is also provided, as required by section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, that religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship should not affect the qualifications of any person for being a governor.

By clause 6 it is provided that the representative and co-öptative governors in office at the date of the Scheme, shall continue to hold their respective offices for the residue of the terms for which they were respectively appointed.

After the usual management and vesting clauses, the Scheme proceeds to provide that the school of the foundation shall be a day and boarding school for boys; that the head master shall be appointed and removed by the governors, and shall have the sole power of appointing and removing all assistant masters; and that he shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of 150*l.*, and a capitation payment of not less than 2*l.* nor more than 6*l.* a year for each boy attending the school.

The entrance fee is to be not more than 1*l.* for any boy; the tuition fees are to be at the rate of not less than 6*l.* nor more than 12*l.* a year for any boy. Boarding fees are not to exceed 35*l.* a year in a hostel of the foundation. The minimum age of admission into the school is to be eight years, and no boy is to remain in the school after the age of 17 years, except with the permission of the governors, which, in special cases, may be given until the age of 18 years upon the written recommendation of the head master.

The Scheme then provides for an admission examination graduated according to the age of the boy, and for the special exemptions from attending prayer or religious worship, and from religious instruction, required in the case of day scholars by section 15, and in the case of boarders by section 16, of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

Subject to these provisions, the Scheme directs that religious instruction shall be in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith, and lays down the usual course of secular instruction for a modern school of the second grade, directing that natural science shall be taught, with special reference to agriculture and mechanics. For instruction in Greek, which is an optional subject, the Scheme directs that an extra fee of not less than 3*l.* a year for each boy shall be charged. It also requires that the school shall be examined once a year by an examiner or examiners appointed or approved by the governors, but otherwise unconnected with the school.

With respect to scholarships and exhibitions the Scheme provides as follows in clauses 46 to 50:—

46. Scholarships, to be called Foundation Scholarships, in the form of exemptions, total or partial, from the payment of tuition fees, at the rate of not more than one total exemption for every 10 boys in the school, nor more than one partial exemption for every five boys in the school, shall be maintained in the school. These scholarships may be awarded to candidates for admission to the school on the result of the examination for admission, or to boys already in the school on the result of the yearly examination; but no such scholarship shall be awarded to any boy already in the school unless the head master shall report in writing that he is deserving of it by reason of his character and good conduct. In the award of one-half of these scholarships, preference shall be given to boys who are and have for not less than three years been scholars in any of the public elementary schools in the ancient parish of Skipton. The governors shall make such arrangements for the elections to the last-mentioned scholarships as seem to them best adapted to secure the double object of attracting good scholars to the school, and advancing education at the said public elementary schools.

47. If the income of the foundation is sufficient, the governors shall also, in the case of Foundation Scholars of special merit, grant further scholarships by remitting the whole or any part of the charge for boarding, or, if they think fit, by conferring pecuniary emoluments in other ways.

48. The governors may, if the income is sufficient, maintain exhibitions, tenable elsewhere at any place of advanced education or of scientific or professional study approved by them, and to be awarded

on the result of the yearly examination or such other examination as the governors think fit, to boys who then are and have for not less than three years been in the school.

49. The scholarships and exhibitions shall be established in such manner and order as to secure as nearly as may be a regular rotation of award, and subject as herein provided, shall be awarded and held under such regulations and conditions as the governors think fit. Every scholarship and exhibition shall be given as the reward of merit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. Any scholarship or exhibition for which there shall be no candidate who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it, shall for that turn not be awarded.

50. If the holder of a scholarship or exhibition shall, in the judgment of the governors, be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his education, the governors may deprive him of the scholarship or exhibition, and for this purpose, in the case of an exhibition held elsewhere, may act on the report of the proper authorities of the school or place of education at which the exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the governors think sufficient. Under this clause the decision of the governors shall be final in each case.

The property of the school at the present time consists of the following particulars:—

Skipton.
Ermysted's
Grammar
School—
continued.

Present
endowment
of the
school.

Description of Property.	Extent or Amount.	Name of Tenant.	For what Term held.	Gross Yearly Income.
<i>Real Estate.</i>				
	A. R. P.			£ s. d.
1. School buildings - -	9 0 0	Occupied by head master and for school purposes.	Grass land let for hay to Thomas Varley.	13 0 0
2. Part of Lower Butler Field -	1 2 3	John Dinsdale -	Yearly - -	5 0 0
3. Higher and Lower Tenter Flatts.	4 1 7	James Bishop -	" - -	21 0 0
4. Stoop Field - - -	3 2 9	Thomas Ellison -	" - -	23 0 0
5. Higher Butler Field - - -	11 3 29	Welbury Kendall -	" - -	35 0 0
6. Moor Land - - - -	14 3 24	R. B. Barrett -	" - -	6 0 0
7. Ings Close and Ings Piece -	6 1 3	Matthew Laycock -	7 years from February 2nd, 1893.	17 0 0
8. Bridge End Fields - - -	5 3 22	John Scott - - -	Yearly - - -	28 0 0
9. School Croft - - - -	2 0 3	Thomas Duckett -	" - - -	9 0 0
10. "Dock Yard" - - - -	0 2 31	Skipton Local Board of Health.	10 years from October 1st, 1889.	50 0 0
11. For right to erect telephone posts on land in Skipton.	—	National Telephone Company.	Quarterly -	0 5 0
12. For right to fix posts for boats in Dock Yard.	—	Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company.	Yearly - - -	0 1 0
13. Moor Side Farm, in Addingham.	175 0 3	T. Cockshott -	" - - -	130 0 0
14. Overgate Croft Farm, in Addingham.	90 3 30	Robert Cockshott -	" - - -	64 0 0
15. School Wood Farm, in Addingham.	35 2 12½	Joseph Skirrow -	" - - -	50 0 0
	361 2 16½		Total -	451 6 0

Description of Property.	Extent or Amount.	Tenant or Person in whose Name invested.	For what Term held.	Gross Annual Income.
<i>New Consols.</i>				
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.
1. Remittance account. - -	4,242 15 1	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	—	116 13 4
2. Investment account, to replace a sum of 1,497 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , under Orders of the Court of Chancery, dated 2nd November 1868, and of the Charity Commissioners, dated 9th May 1873.	1,666 13 4	Do.	—	45 16 8 (added to capital of remittance account.)
3. Investment account, to replace a sum of 5,326 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> , under Order of the Board, dated 27 November 1888, by yearly payments out of income of 120 <i>l.</i>	521 1 4	Do.	—	Dividends added to principal sum. Four dividends of 3 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> now in hand.

Skipton.
 —
 Ermysted's
 Grammar
 School—
continued.

1. The school buildings, which are well situated on rising ground to the west of the town, consist of (1) a large block comprising, under one roof, the head master's house, the schoolroom and classrooms, and the hostel, with assistant masters' rooms, dormitories, offices, &c.; and (2) some detached buildings, in which are comprised the gymnasium, the swimming bath, a small classroom, and a boot-room. On the ground floor of the large block, exclusive of the head master's house, is a large and lofty schoolroom, of which the dimensions are 58 feet $\times$ 28 feet $\times$ 15 feet; two smaller classrooms measuring respectively 20 feet $\times$ 16 feet $\times$ 15 feet and 20 feet $\times$ 14½ feet $\times$ 15 feet; and a laboratory measuring 21 feet $\times$ 13 feet $\times$ 15 feet, besides a large kitchen and other offices. On the first floor are the rooms of the resident assistant masters, two of whom have a sittingroom and a bedroom each, and the third a room which serves both purposes, and dormitories for the boys. On the second floor there are additional dormitories.

The school is thoroughly well built, being constructed entirely of stone, in a solid and substantial manner. The ventilation is good, and the building is warmed throughout with hot water. The chief wants are a detached sanatorium, the present one being in the head master's house, so that isolation in cases of infectious disease is practically impossible; and a better laboratory. The present laboratory is far too small for the needs of the school, and is also used as a classroom, owing to deficiency of accommodation in that respect. There is a suitable site near the gymnasium and swimming bath on which a laboratory might be erected, and the head master, Mr. Hartley, hopes it will soon be begun. Plans have been prepared providing for a laboratory, lecture room, and professor's room, at an estimated cost of 800*l.*

The buildings stand back about a hundred yards from the road, the intervening space consisting partly of the head master's garden and partly of a grass field. At the back of the school is a large field forming the playground. Until a few years ago the slope of this field was so great that it was quite unsuited to cricket or other games; but in the last three years a considerable portion of it has been levelled, partly by subscription, but mainly by the exertions of Mr. Hartley and his assistant masters, with some little assistance from the boys, and there is now a fairly good cricket ground.

2. Lower Butler Field lies on the Gargrave Road, and abuts on the Girls' Middle School, which was built on a part of the field formerly called by this name. The present tenant, who has held it for five or six years, has lately given notice to quit.

3. The Tenter Flatts land abuts on the Grammar School.

4. Stoop Field lies opposite to the railway station.

5. Higher Butler Field adjoins Lower Butler Field, the two being separated by a quarry.

6. It was said that the moor land was allotted under an Inclosure Award made in 1793, but I have not met with the award.

7. This land lies on the south side of the railway.

8. This land is also situated in or near Skipton.

9. School Croft adjoins the old grammar school, which was on the opposite side of the town from the present buildings.

10. The land known as Dock Yard is a narrow field running along the canal.

11. This payment is secured by an agreement, dated 31st December 1889, which is made on a printed form used by the company for agreements of the kind, and is numbered A 8021. It provides for the erection of five poles, at a payment of 1*s.* each. The governors may order their removal upon giving three months' notice.

12. This payment is by verbal agreement.

13. The tenant of Moor Side Farm made a request last year to the governors for the addition of a new building to his farm, or in the alternative for a reduction of his rent. On the 15th October 1892 the governors resolved that the new buildings asked for should be erected, but with a limit of the cost to 50*l.*

The farms called Overgate Croft and School Wood are contiguous to each other.

Before letting any of the property the governors advertise for tenders in the local newspapers. This is done in the autumn. By the custom of this district tenancies terminate as to land on the 2nd February, and as to buildings on the 12th May.

The sums of Consols standing to the credit of the Charity require some explanation.

The earliest statement that I have been able to find as to any sums of stock belonging to the trustees is contained in Mr. Martin's Report, dated 30th June 1865, to which reference has already been made. The schedule of property given in that report includes a sum of 3,850*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Consols. It seems clear from external evidence that a sum of 322*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, standing in the name of the Accountant General, and representing the purchase money of land taken by the Leeds and Bradford Railway Company, formed

part of this amount. Mr. Martin does not state in whose name the remaining sum of 3,527*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* was standing, but it is certain that in 1868, at the close of the proceedings following on the case being referred to the Attorney General, that amount was standing in court as a separate sum to the credit of "The Free Grammar School of Skipton in Craven." The costs of the proceedings and of obtaining the Skipton Grammar School Act, 1867, amounted to 1,512*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Of this sum 15*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* was provided out of income by the trustees, and 75*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* by what is described as "capital in the trustees' names," as to the origin of which I can ascertain nothing, leaving a balance of 1,422*l.* 6*s.* By Order of the Master of the Rolls, dated 2nd November 1868, it was directed that so much of the sum of 3,527*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* Consols as would be sufficient to produce 1,412*l.* 6*s.* should be sold, and that the residue should be transferred into the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. It was further directed that the sum of 1,497*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, made up of the two capital sums of 1,422*l.* 6*s.* and 75*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, should be replaced by yearly payments of 50*l.* to the Official Trustees for investment in Consols.

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continued.

Under the above Order a sum of 1,515*l.* 2*s.* stock was sold, and the residue, being 2,012*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 11th December 1868, under an order of the Charity Commissioners made on the 4th of the same month.

On the 9th May 1873 the above sum of 2,012*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* had amounted, with the annual replacement payments of 50*l.*, to 2,229*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and by Order of that date the Charity Commissioners directed that a sum of 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* should be set aside on an investment account to provide the annual payment of 50*l.* There remained then a balance of 562*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* on the remittance account. To this the yearly payments of 50*l.* were added, bringing the total up to 1,280*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* in January 1887. Since that date the following additions have been made to the fund:—

	£	s.	d.
From the sale to Leeds and Bradford Railway Company, transferred to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds from Court, 24th November 1887	322	13	3
From sale to Bradford Corporation, transferred to Official Trustees of Charitable Funds from Court, 14th September 1887	28	2	4
From sale of Lower Butler Field, referred to above (page 19)	1,754	7	8
From sale to Midland Railway Company, referred to above (page 19)	2,430	2	8
From interest of Investment Account	353	0	9
Redemption of yearly payment of 3 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> charged on Consolidated Fund	126	13	4
	£5,015	0	0
Add amount of fund in January 1887	£1,280	18	10
	£6,295	18	10
Deduct amount sold under Order of 27th November 1888, above referred to (page 19)	2,053	3	9
Amount now held by Official Trustees	£4,242	15	1

The above sum of 126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was part of a larger sum of Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 14th February 1884 by the Commissioners of the Treasury pursuant to the 18th section of the Revenue Act, 1883, amending the Consolidated Fund (Permanent Charges Redemption) Act, 1873, for the redemption of certain permanent annual charges for charitable purposes, theretofore paid out of the Consolidated Fund. It seems probable that the payment or pension of 3*l.* 16*s.* represented a payment of 4*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* found by Commissioners appointed by Letters Patent of the 20th June, 2 Edward VI., to have been long paid to the schoolmaster of the school at Skipton of the foundation of the then late Chantry of St. Nicholas, and by them ordered to be continued to him and his successors by the Receiver of the Court of Augmentations. This payment was confirmed by Letters Patent of the 12th February, 3 Elizabeth, a copy of which is in the vestry of the parish church of Skipton. I have not been able to ascertain how the payment became reduced to 3*l.* 16*s.*

The investment account of 521*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* appearing in the tabular statement of property given above, arises from the investment of four instalments of 120*l.* paid under the terms of the above-mentioned Order of the 13th November 1888 (*see* page 19), and of the dividends which have from time to time accrued upon the same.

Of the total sum of 1,497*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, for the replacement of which the sum of 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was set apart, 1,225*l.* has now been replaced. Since the conversion of Consols in 1888, the yearly interest of the sum thus set apart has been only 45*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and the replacement, which was originally intended to be completed within 30 years from the date of the Order of 2nd November 1868, would, in the absence of special provision to meet the deficiency, be delayed by nearly a year. Accordingly, in March 1893 the Charity Commissioners proposed to the governors to deduct the amount then in arrear, viz., 11*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.*, from the dividend accruing due on the following 5th April on the stock held to remittance account; then to continue the present method and to provide the ultimate deficit, which after the payment made in July 1898 will amount to 20*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, out of the dividends to accrue due on the 5th October 1898 and 5th January 1899 on the sum of 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To this proposal the governors consented. After the last-mentioned date, the dividends on the sum of 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* will be available for the current purposes of the school.

The present governors of the school are the following persons :—

Ex-officio	John Coulthurst, Esq., as Chairman of the Petty Sessions (Chairman).		
	J. B. Dewhurst, Esq., as Chairman of Local Board (Vice-Chairman).		
	Rev. H. L. Cook, as Rector of Skipton.		
Representative	Thomas Edmondson, Esq.		
	Colonel Robinson.		
	George Kendall, Esq.		
	Rev. Thomas Windsor.		
Coöptative	C. S. Roundell, Esq., M.P.		
	Captain J. N. Preston.		
	John Brigg, Esq.		
	Mathew Amcotts Wilson, Esq.		

Elected 27th April 1892.

Appointed 29th July 1884.

Appointed 29th April 1892.

Appointed 21st July 1893.

No School Board has yet been established in Skipton.

Messrs. John Coulthurst and J. B. Dewhurst are coöptative as well as ex-officio trustees. They were appointed on the 29th July 1884.

The head master is Mr. E. T. Hartley, M.A., late scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Wrangler in 1871. He was appointed at the end of the year 1876.

The second master is Mr. J. B. Rayson, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Rayson graduated with classical honours in 1882. His salary is 125*l.* a year.

There are two other resident assistant masters, Messrs. H. W. Clark and J. Foster, each receiving 60*l.* a year. There is also a matron, who resides in the hostel and teaches some of the younger boys. Her salary is 25*l.* a year, with a capitation fee on the number of boarders.

Mr. W. T. Shuttleworth, drawing master, attends twice a week, and a gymnasium master is also engaged for the two winter terms. There is a good workshop, and carpentering is taught with much success, Mr. Hartley himself taking great interest in the work.

The head master received in the year ending 31st December 1892, in addition to his fixed stipend of 150*l.*, a sum of 295*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from capitation payments, made up as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
First term :—			
For 46 scholars at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	69	0	0
„ 29 „ 15 <i>s.</i> each	21	15	0
„ 1 scholar at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	0	7	6
Second term :—			
For 50 scholars at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	75	0	0
„ 25 „ 15 <i>s.</i> each	18	15	0
„ 2 „ 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> each	0	15	0
Third term :—			
For 58 scholars at 1 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	87	0	0
„ 31 „ 15 <i>s.</i> each.	23	5	0

The rate of capitation payments fixed by the governors is 2*l.* 5*s.* for boys under 13, and 4*l.* 10*s.* for boys over that age.

At the date of the Inquiry there were 22 boarders in the school. The headmaster stated that for the most part these came from a distance, but that six or seven of them were from the surrounding district. Among them is a son of a native judge in Baroda, and another whose parents live in the Argentine Republic. The average number of boarders is about 20. There have never been at any one time more than 32.

The number of day scholars was 68. Of these, some, perhaps as many as 20, come by train from the villages round, extending as far as Colne, a distance of about 12 miles; the majority come from the immediate neighbourhood, while some walk in every morning from a distance of three or four miles.

As to the class of life from which the boys are taken, the head master said that almost all classes were represented. There is a fairly large number of sons of artisans, and the like, and Mr. Hartley estimated that from one-half to two-thirds of the whole number had attended public elementary schools. There are very few sons of farmers or of agricultural labourers.

The entrance fee is 5s. for every boy. The tuition fees charged since the establishment of the Scheme of 1885 have been 6l. for boys under 13 years of age, and 9l. for boys over that age.

The boarding fees vary in amount; special arrangements are made in the case of weekly boarders, and also in the case of brothers. Mr. Hartley said that about half of the boarders paid the full fee of 35l., and that the average payment was about 30l.

The financial arrangements existing between the head master and the governors with respect to boarders and the maintenance of the hostel are somewhat complicated, and must be treated historically to be made intelligible. Upon the completion of the new buildings, there being then no boarders nor any immediate prospect of any, it was evident that for the governors to attempt to carry on a hostel independently of the head master's house would entail a considerable loss for some years at all events; and the difficulty was further increased by the fact that there was only one kitchen for the hostel and the house. Accordingly, the governors agreed with the head master, Mr. Hartley, that he should take boarders as if they were private ones; that the governors should collect the fees and pay them to him, and, in consideration of the increased establishment rendered necessary, should provide coal and gas; it being, however, understood that Mr. Hartley should not make large profits out of the boarders. The governors also made a grant for salaries of assistant masters, and it was hoped that the profits of the boarders would pay for their board, washing, and attendance; until such profits were forthcoming it was proposed that the governors should allow 35l. a year for the board, &c., of each master, and that afterwards Mr. Hartley should maintain a master for each 10 boarders. The boarders did not come so quickly as was expected, and the appointment of a matron, paid by the governors and boarded, &c. by the head master, did not result in any improvement. Meanwhile, when the governors became involved in the financial difficulties already referred to, they could not keep up the payments that had been agreed upon; the matron's salary was withdrawn, and Mr. Hartley voluntarily gave up the allowances for the board, &c. of masters. The raising of the fees by the new Scheme had the effect of reducing the numbers of the school by more than 20 per cent., entailing a considerable loss to the head master in capitation payments. Notwithstanding this, he appointed and paid out of his own resources an additional science master at 60l. a year; a carpenter for the boarders at 15l.; a gymnasium master at 16l.; and a swimming master. These payments he still keeps up. The governors now allow 230l. a year for masters' salaries, and also a definite sum for coal, gas, and water. The head master provides board, attendance, washing, &c. for the assistant masters who are paid by the governors, which he considers to be about an equivalent for his share of the coal, gas, and water; and also pays the masters mentioned above, and the matron, who receives from 25l. to 30l. a year. In the case of the science master and the matron, he has also to provide board and attendance. In these circumstances Mr. Hartley considers that he has amply redeemed his promise to the governors not to make a profit out of the boarders. He calculates that, apart from the capitation payments paid in respect of the boarders, he carries on the boarding establishment at a loss.

It is unusual for boys to come to the school before the age of 11, and Mr. Hartley said that more than half of them came at 13 or 14. He complained that the effect of this was that they stayed too short a time at the school, citing in illustration the fact that of the boys then attending, 55 had come within the previous 14 months. He explained this state of things by saying that almost all boys went to the public elementary schools, even the children of parents with an income of 400l. or 500l. a year.

It is also unusual for boys to stay at the school after the age of 17. There would not be more than four or five above that age at any one time.

The subjects of instruction are in the main those prescribed by the Scheme. Book-keeping, however, which is not one of the prescribed subjects, is generally taught in the school. Mr. Hartley stated that the governors discouraged the teaching of Latin, and

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he therefore gave boys the option of being instructed in this subject, with the result that about one-third of the whole do not learn it. One or two boys learn Greek, a few German. All learn French. Drawing is also taught throughout the school, and was very favourably reported on by the examiner in his report for the year 1892. For the teaching of science a laboratory has now been fitted up, towards purchasing the apparatus for which the county council of the West Riding have made a grant of about 12*l*. Mr. Hartley suggests that when the new laboratory is built it should be worked in connection with the county council as an organised science school, and that that portion of the buildings should be always open to their inspection.

An independent examination is held every year as prescribed by the Scheme. The governors always appoint a University man of distinction, a member either of Queen's College, Oxford, or of Christ's College, Cambridge, to conduct the examination. In 1892 and 1893 the examiner was Mr. T. H. Grose, of Queen's College, Oxford; in 1891 Mr. E. Armstrong, of the same college. The examination is held in July.

From the examiners' reports of the last three years it would appear that the subjects most successfully taught at the school are mathematics, geography, and history. In languages and literary subjects generally the result is less satisfactory. Mr. Grose has also more than once remarked upon the striking improvement in the classes as the boys rise in the school. The general impression given by these reports and by the evidence of the head master at the Inquiry is that while the raw material that comes to the school is in some cases rough and unpromising, it is worked up into a very presentable article before it is turned off.

The funds for scholarships under clause 46 of the Scheme have, since the establishment in 1879 of the Scheme for the regulation of Sylvester Petyt's Charity herein-after mentioned, been entirely provided by the trustees of that Charity under clause 21 of their Scheme, which is hereafter set out at length in that part of the Report which deals with Sylvester Petyt's Charity (*see* page 42). The trustees accept the examination and the recommendations of the governors of the Grammar School (several of whom are also members of their own body), and the scholarships are in practice awarded on the results of the July examination.

Under the first paragraph of the 21st clause of the Scheme of 1879, no exhibitions tenable at public elementary schools are awarded, but the whole of the 50*l*. is applied in scholarships or exhibitions tenable at the Grammar School. Of these, 16 were awarded at the examination held in July 1892, three consisting of a remission of the whole fees, and 13 of a remission of half the fees. A total sum of 48*l*. was expended on these scholarships.

The sum of 100*l*. applicable under the second paragraph of the same clause is applied partly in maintaining scholarships at the Grammar School, and partly in maintaining exhibitions to be held at places of more advanced instruction. At the examination in July 1892 five such scholarships were awarded at a total cost of 20*l*. 10*s*., making, with the 16 already mentioned, a total of 21. Of the whole number, four were awarded upon entrance into the school, and the remainder to boys already in the school. Of the latter, more than half had held scholarships in the previous year, which were continued to them on the result of this examination. Mr. Hartley said that two-thirds, or, perhaps, even four-fifths, of the holders of scholarships had been educated at public elementary schools in Skipton or the surrounding district. He thought, however, that the cleverest boys from these schools were not sent in to compete, the masters of the schools preferring to keep them for their own credit and advantage. There are, as a rule, about eight or 10 competitors for four vacancies in these scholarships.

In 1892 five exhibitions, tenable at places of more advanced education, were granted. Of these two are held at the Yorkshire College, Leeds, one at London University, one at Charing Cross Hospital, and one at Edinburgh University. The total sum applied in these exhibitions was 56*l*. They take the place of the exhibitions which the governors are empowered to grant by clause 48 of the Grammar School Scheme.

Several open scholarships at Oxford and Cambridge have been obtained from the school since 1877, but its distinctions are usually gained at London University, in the Medical Schools at Edinburgh and elsewhere, and at the Yorkshire College at Leeds. The London University Degree of B.A. is occasionally taken direct from the school, but it is more commonly the intermediate examinations for B.A. and B.Sc. that are passed while the boys are still at the school. A large number of boys have taken medical degrees, the medals at Edinburgh and Leeds having been won by Skipton boys. The medals of the Veterinary College have also been won.

Mr. Hartley said that many of the subsequent distinctions, at the University and elsewhere, are gained by boys who have been educated at the public elementary schools, and to whom the opportunity of thus distinguishing themselves and improving their position in the world could not have presented itself but for the advantages offered by the endowment; but as to whether the benefits conferred by the school were recognised and appreciated in the district, he would not offer an opinion.

Six of the scholarships lately established by the Technical Education Committee of the West Riding County Council were held in this school in the year 1892. The object of these "technical day scholarships" is thus defined in the Directory issued by the Committee:—"To enable boys and girls to continue their education at grammar or other secondary day schools supplying technical instruction, such scholarships being intended (a) to enable students on leaving a primary school to proceed to a secondary school; (b) to enable meritorious students to remain at secondary schools." The value of these scholarships when held at Skipton Grammar School is 5*l.* a year, and the repayment of travelling expenses incurred in attending the school. This is the highest payment authorised by the regulations of the committee, but is not sufficient to cover the minimum fee charged at the school, and the difference has been made good by the trustees of Petyt's Charity.

The six scholars elected in 1892 came from elementary schools in the following places:—Barnoldswick, 3; Skipton, 1; Hellifield, 1; Addingham, 1.

Mr. Hartley did not appear to consider that these scholarships would be likely to prove of much advantage to the school. He said that the scholars were too old when they came, none being under 14, and also that they were not up to the standard of the school. On this point, however, I may refer to the report of Mr. T. H. Grose, dated 23rd July 1893, about a month after the date of my Inquiry, in which he said that four of the six had done very well, and were distinctly an acquisition to the school, that the fifth was moderately good, but that the sixth had done very poor work, and was below the average of boys of his age.

The accounts of the year 1892 show a final balance against the Charity, due to the Craven Bank, of 484*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, and as the balance against the Charity was only 342*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* at the beginning of the year, it would appear that there was an excess of expenditure over income of 141*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* It was, however, explained at the Inquiry that the deficiency was almost entirely due to arrears of fees, mainly for boarding, amounting to 130*l.* The arrears had almost all been paid up at the date of the Inquiry, and Mr. Hartley said that the same thing was not likely to happen again, and that an arrangement had now been made between himself and the governors by which the loss, if any, from non-payment of boarding fees would in future fall upon the head master.

There are also certain items of expenditure in last year's accounts which were said to be exceptional; for instance, under the head of "general repairs and improvements, including colouring rooms, staircases, &c., and repairs to gymnasium, &c.," there is an item of 63*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* The colouring of the rooms, staircase, &c., upon which the greater part of the sum was spent, had not been done since the completion of the buildings in 1877, and may be expected to last another 15 years. There is also an item of 53*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* for constructing roads, &c., on the property occupied by the schools, which may be considered exceptional. The payment of 27*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* for bank interest, on the other hand, is likely for the present, at all events, to be constant, though varying slightly in amount in each year.

Other payments in the nature of regular outgoings are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Rates, taxes, and insurance (on school property)	-	-	27 9 3
Gardener's wages	-	-	43 12 0
Management of trust (including clerk's salary, 30 <i>l.</i> , and auditor's salary, 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i>)	-	-	42 13 4
Examiner's fee	-	-	15 0 0
Books, printing, and stationery (for schools)	-	-	29 9 8
Water rent	-	-	16 4 9
Coals, &c.	-	-	65 6 6
Gas	-	-	31 12 0
Care of school buildings	-	-	20 0 0

There can be no doubt that at present it is extremely difficult to conduct the school efficiently and to make both ends meet; but in about five years time the income of the trust will be increased by the interest (45*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*) on the sum of 1,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

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Consols; and when the replacement of the sum of 5,326*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*, towards which 120*l.* is now paid annually out of income, has been effected, the finances of the governors ought to be in a sufficiently flourishing condition.

The Clerk's School. (See page 10.)

The Clerk's
School.

The sum of 12*l.* a year is still paid by the Earl of Harewood out of the estate at Wike, mentioned in the Report of 1827. So far as is known it has always been paid to the parish clerk, who has given a certain amount of instruction in singing or other subjects in consideration of the payment.

On the 27th March 1866, Mr. F. O. Martin reported on all the charities of the parish of Skipton, including this school. At that time, John Heap, the parish clerk, was also master of the National School, and the 12*l.* appears to have been paid to him as part of his remuneration in that capacity. Mr. Martin does not mention that singing formed one of the subjects of instruction in the school at that time.

At the date of the Inquiry the parish clerk was Mr. Thomas Davis, who held that office, and also that of choirmaster of the parish church, in an honorary capacity, but I am informed that he will shortly leave the parish. The 12*l.* has been paid to him, and by him handed over to the churchwardens, who have paid it to the organist of the church; and about 16 boys have been taught singing in consideration of the money. The rent-charge was formerly paid without deductions, but for the last two years income tax has been deducted.

The Earl of Cumberland's Gift. (See page 6.)

The Earl of
Cumber-
land's Gift.

The deed of conveyance, dated 8 December 1868, of the land called Langcrofts is kept in the parish chest, and was shown to me in the vestry of the parish church after the Inquiry. It is made between John Winterburne the elder and John Winterburne the younger of the one part, and the vicar and churchwardens of Skipton of the other part. The acreage of the land is given as 2*a.* 2*r.* 10*p.* The actual extent of it is about 4*a.* 1*r.* 5*p.*, as stated in the Report of 1825. It is demised for a term of 4,000 years.

At the date of the Inquiry the land was let to William Leach, as yearly tenant at a rent of 14*l.*, but was about to be re-let by tender. The money is distributed with that arising from Lord Craven's Gift and Newby's Dole, as herein-after mentioned. The vicar and churchwardens act as trustees for the administration of the Charity, but it is not known in whom the term of 4,000 years is now vested.

At the time of Mr. Martin's Report (March 1866) the land was let for 12*l.* 5*s.*

Lord Craven's Gift. (See page 6.)

Lord
Craven's
Gift.

The original re-lease, dated 2nd December 1699, by which the three pieces of land called Brocca Flatts were conveyed, is also in the parish chest. It is made between Robert Goodgion of the first part, the trustees of the will of Lord Craven of the second part, and the then vicar and churchwardens of the third part. The land is described as "all those three closes or parcells of inclosed ground commonly called or known by the name of Brocca Flatt." One of them, containing 3*a.* 3*r.*, which is partly in the township of Stirton with Thorlby, is now let to John Throup at a rent of 16*l.* a year; the other two, containing together 6*a.* 2*r.*, are wholly in the township of Skipton, and are let to Henry Manby, at a rent of 32*l.* In both cases the tenancies are yearly, and the rents are paid without deduction.

In 1866 the pieces were let together at a rent of 42*l.*

The 50*l.* which formed the residue of the legacy was advanced in 1824 to the trustees of the Tarn Moor Estate hereafter mentioned, by whom interest is paid at the rate of 5 per cent. The whole income of the Charity therefore amounts, at present, to 50*l.* 10*s.* The method of administration will be described under the head of the next following charity.

Newby's Dole. (See page 6.)

Newby's
Dole.

The rentcharge of 2*l.* is paid regularly out of the lands described in the Report of 1825, of which the representatives of the late James Hargreaves are the present

owners. It is received by the churchwardens of Skipton, who, after retaining 10s. as their own share, distribute the residue to the churchwardens of the other six townships as mentioned in the Report of 1825, each township receiving 5s.

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Newby's
Dole—
continued.

Administration of Dole Charities.—The three last-mentioned charities are administered together, and the income, amounting usually to about 60*l.*, is divided among the deserving poor of the township not in receipt of parish relief, on the selection of the churchwardens. Separate lists are kept, distinguished by the letters A, B, C, and P. The first list is of those who receive a special donation in the current year, not necessarily to be continued. The second is the permanent list, from which persons are not removed unless their circumstances improve. The third is a list of persons to whom payments are to be continued for a few years. The fourth list is that of persons who have at some time or other received parochial relief. These are not altogether excluded, but would only receive the money in special cases, or on failure of other applicants.

The payments vary from 5*s.* to 10*s.*, and occasionally a little more may be given. Last year there were 187 recipients.

Jackman's Gift. (See page 7.)

A certified copy of the will of John Jackman is kept in the parish chest. The will, which was dated 10th September 1709 and proved at York 16th May 1711, contains a bequest to two trustees, their heirs and assigns for ever, of an annuity or yearly rent of twenty shillings, free of all charges, taxes, duties, and payments whatsoever, charged upon and issuing out of the testator's two little cottages and one little barn adjoining to them, situate in Skipton (and more fully described by reference to the occupiers thereof), to be paid to the said trustees on the 12th day of December yearly for ever in trust that they, their heirs and assigns, being assisted by the overseers of the poor there for the time being, or some or one of them, should on every St. John Day in Christmas for ever, pay and distribute the said yearly rent unto and amongst such poor people which should then live and inhabit in Skipton, and in such manner proportion and proportions as they, being assisted as aforesaid, should think fit, to be paid and distributed within the church of Skipton in the forenoon, immediately after Divine Service ended. And a power of entry was given in case the rent should remain unpaid for ten days.

The rentcharge of 1*l.* is paid regularly; it is charged on a warehouse in Coach Street, Skipton, and is paid on the 12th December by the representatives of Mr. Baldisarro Porri, the late owner. The money is distributed in sixpences to 40 poor widows on St. John's Day, after morning service. The distribution is usually made in the church, but it was said that the benefit of the dole was not restricted to members of the Church of England, but was given to the poor and infirm without distinction.

Parker's Gift. (See page 7.)

This Charity, the particulars of which are given in the Report of 1825, has been lost for many years. The facts connected with the loss of it do not appear to be known with certainty, but it is generally supposed that the capital money (30*l.*) got into the hands of a former churchwarden who failed more than 50 years ago.

Priest's Gift. (See page 7.)

The principal sum of 30*l.* is still with the Craven Bank at Skipton, as at the date of the Report of 1825, and 1*l.* 4*s.*, being interest at the rate of 4 per cent., is paid to the churchwardens, by whom it is distributed in bread to a number of poor and aged persons. It is not now made a condition that they should attend church.

Robinson's Gift. (See page 7.)

The principal money of this Charity, 89*l.* 7*s.*, was, with the 50*l.* from Lord Craven's Charity, lent to the trustees of the Tarn Moor Estate in 1824, for building the public-house known as the "Craven Heifer." Interest at 5 per cent., amounting to 4*l.* 9*s.* a year, is regularly paid by the trustees.

Skipton.
 Robinson's
 Gift—
continued.

The recipient of the money is selected by the churchwardens, and the conditions mentioned in the Report of 1825 are observed. In the last four years it has been paid twice to widows and twice to men.

The will of the donor, which was proved on the 25th October 1808, directs that the money shall be laid out "on good and sufficient security." It can hardly be said that the present investment fulfils that requirement, as the money is not secured by a legal mortgage.

The Tarn Moor Estate.

The Tarn
 Moor
 Estate.

An old document in the possession of the overseers, which was produced at the Inquiry, states as follows:—"The common lands known by the name of the "Tarn Moor, consisting of 141 acres, having been occupied and enjoyed in common "by the freeholders of the township of Skipton and their tenants from time immemorial, "save that for a few years previous to 1766 the same had been let out to tenants, "and the money arising therefrom had been by them applied in aid of the poor "rates of the township.—It was resolved at a meeting of the freeholders of the township "held on the 31st January 1766, that, as the township is now burthened with numerous "poor, and it is apprehended that the enclosing and dividing the said moor and "applying the profits thereof towards the relief of the poor of the said township would "be a great benefit and advantage to the freeholders and other inhabitants of the said "township; that a petition be drawn up and presented to the House of Commons for "leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of enclosing and dividing the said moor." The document further states that a petition, dated 10th December 1766, was accordingly presented on the 29th February 1767, with the result that an Act was passed, which received the royal assent on the 3rd April 1767.

Tarn Moor
 Act of 1767.

A print of this Act was produced. It is intituled, "An Act for dividing and inclosing "a certain common, called the Tarn Moor, in the township of Skipton, in the West "Riding of the county of York, and for applying the produce thereof towards the relief "of the poor of the said township."

After a preamble setting forth the circumstances of the case, the Act appointed as trustees for inclosing and dividing the said moor, and for putting the Act into execution, a number of persons therein mentioned by name, the churchwardens and overseers for the town of Skipton for the time being, the governors of Clitheroe School for the time being, "and all and every other person who shall be, in his own right, or in the right of "his wife, seised in fee simple of or in the actual possession and enjoyment of the "rents and profits of lands, tenements, and hereditaments within the township of "Skipton aforesaid, of the clear yearly value of 10*l.*, clear of all incumbrances, or shali "rent or be farmer or tenant of and in the actual possession of a farm or tenement, "lying and being in Skipton, under or by some lease or contract in writing, wherein "shall appear and be reserved the annual rent of 40*l.*, or upwards, made payable to the "lessor or lessors thereof, during the continuance, and for the time being, of such "respective estate and estates."

The Act further directed that from the passing thereof all rights of common or pasturage and other right on the said moor should cease, with the exception of the right of the lord of the manor of Skipton to the seignories and royalties incident and belonging to the same; the moor was vested in the trustees and their successors for ever, and they or any five of them were authorised and required to divide and inclose it, with power to mortgage any part, and to grant leases for any term not exceeding 21 years, and were directed to pay the rents and profits of the moor to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the township of Skipton, or to such person or persons as they should appoint to receive the same, who should apply them from time to time towards the relief of the poor of the said township, and account for them to the trustees or any nine or more of them in such manner as overseers of the poor are by law to account for money received by them to the use of the poor.

Power was also given to the trustees or any nine or more of them to exchange any part of the lands for other freehold lands, to be held on the same trusts.

It was declared that the Act should be deemed a Public Act and judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, &c. without being specially pleaded.

The land, of which the total acreage, exclusive of roads, is 133*a.* 0*r.* 4*p.*, has now been inclosed and cultivated for many years. The churchwardens and overseers act as trustees for ordinary purposes, but the full body of trustees is still called together for special purposes, as for letting lands. The last occasion on which they met was the 17th November 1891, when a new lease was granted to Mrs. Horner; the last previous to that

was the 22nd November 1890, when William Duckworth's holding was re-let to him. There is a public-house on the estate called the "Craven Heifer." This is let, with 97a. 1r. 20p. of land, to Mary Horner, by lease dated 12th February 1892, for seven years from 2nd February 1891, if she shall so long live, but in case of her death the tenancy is to expire at the end of the then current year. The rent is 160*l.* 7*s.* The rest of the land is let to various tenants, on yearly tenancies, by agreements in writing. The following is a complete list of the tenants as at the date of the Inquiry:—

Skipton.
The Tarn
Moor Estate
—continued

Tenant.	Extent of Holding.	Amount of Rent.		
		A.	R.	P.
Mrs. Horner - - -	97 1 20	£	s.	d.
William Duckworth - - -	7 1 33	160	7	0
T. L. Irving - - -	11 1 38	30	1	4
George Mattock - - -	3 1 4	30	0	11
Thomas Gough - - -	5 1 18	12	0	0
Abraham Nicholls - - -	7 2 35	26	0	9
John Hargreaves - - -	0 1 16	30	1	5
Executors of H. Calvert (for shooting over the whole estate).	133 0 4	2	6	0
Lord Hothfield (easement for a water pipe).	—	1	10	0
		0	1	0
		292	18	6

Tenders are invited, and the lands are let to the highest bidder, if he is considered to be a good farmer.

The annual sums of 2*l.* 10*s.* and 4*l.* 9*s.*, being interest on the moneys advanced out of the charities of Lord Craven and Robinson respectively, are regularly paid, and the residue of the net income is applied in relief of the poor rate. The accounts are submitted to and audited by the auditor of the Local Government Board. In 1866, at the date of Mr. Martin's Report, a sum of 8*l.* a year was still paid as interest on money borrowed on mortgage for the purposes of the Act, but the principal was paid off soon after.

Information as to this Charity was furnished at the Inquiry by Mr. John Dinsdale, overseer of the poor for Skipton.

TOWNSHIPS OF BARDEN AND DRAUGHTON.

Newby's Dole. (See page 28.)

Barden and
Draughton.

The sum of 10*s.*, being 5*s.* for each township, is distributed by the overseers among poor and deserving persons. The overseers' account book was produced at the Inquiry, and showed that the payments varied in amount from 9*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.*

Newby's
Dole.

TOWNSHIP OF EMB SAY-WITH-EASTBY.

Newby's Dole.

The sum of 5*s.* from this Charity (see page 28) is distributed in small sums among poor persons of the township.

Bolland's Charity. (See page 7.)

Embsay-
with-Eastby

This Charity appears in the Report of 1825 under the head of "Poor's Land," the origin of the Charity having apparently not been brought to the notice of the Commissioners.

Bolland's
Charity.

Robert Bolland by his will, dated 4th February 1725, gave and devised a close of arable meadow and pasture ground called Hungerhills, lying in the West Fields of Embsay, held by him for the residue of a term of 3,000 years, unto William Chippindale and Christopher Mason, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for and during the remainder of the said term, in trust that they and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, should upon the feast day of St. Thomas in every year pay into the hands of the churchwardens and overseers of the township of Embsay and Eastby the clear yearly profits of the said close, to be by his said trustees and the survivor of them, and the executors and administrators of such survivor, and the said church-

Skipton.
 ———
 Embsay-
 with-Eastby.
 ———
 Bolland's
 Charity—
continued.

wardens (and overseers) of Embsay and Eastby aforesaid, for the time being, paid and distributed unto and amongst the poor inhabitants of the said township, according to their several necessities and in such proportions as his said trustees, &c. and the said churchwardens and overseers should in their discretion think proper and convenient. And the testator directed that the residue of his personal estate should be put out at interest upon good security, and such interest applied to the same use as was therein-after directed touching the disposition of the yearly profits of the said close called Hungerhills.

I have not been able to ascertain the date of the commencement of the term of 3,000 years, which is stated in the will to have been granted by Francis, then late Earl of Cumberland, and Henry Lord Clifford, his son and heir, to William Mason of Embsay. No rent appears to be payable under it, and it would seem desirable that it should be enfranchised under section 65 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881. It is now vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. It does not appear that anything was ever received under the bequest of residuary personal estate.

The estate called Hungerhills is stated in the Report of 1825 to contain six acres or thereabouts, but the actual extent of it is 7a. 0r. 27p.

Correspondence with the Charity Commissioners relative to this Charity was begun in 1858, and on the 11th April of that year application was made by the incumbent and churchwardens of the parish, asking for an order for the vesting of the real estate in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, appointing new local trustees, and directing that the distribution of the Charity should take place in the vestry of the parish church of Embsay. After further correspondence relating to this Charity and that of John Colton herein-after mentioned, the Commissioners made an Order, dated 26th July 1861, appointing as trustees of the two charities, in addition to John Janson, surviving trustee of Bolland's Charity, 10 persons therein mentioned, and the incumbent of Embsay-cum-Eastby and his successor for the time being by virtue and in right of his office, vesting the close called Hungerhills in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and directing that the Scheme thereunto annexed, for the regulation and management of the said charities, should be thereby established.

Scheme of
 26th July
 1861.

This Scheme provides that the incumbent and churchwardens of Embsay-cum-Eastby for the time being, and 11 other duly qualified persons, who, from their residence in and connection with the said parish, and otherwise, shall be competent and fit to discharge the duties of the trust, shall be the trustees of the Charity; and that upon the occurrence of a vacancy a new trustee, qualified as aforesaid, shall be appointed by the other trustees at their first meeting held after the lapse of one calendar month from the occurrence of the vacancy, subject to the approval of the Charity Commissioners, to be certified under their official seal. It is further provided that the net annual income of the charities shall be applied by the trustees for the benefit of deserving poor persons resident in the parish of Embsay-cum-Eastby, either in providing such persons with fuel, articles of clothing, or other necessities, to be sold to them at a reduced cost, or in gifts of money, fuel, clothing, or other necessities.

The trustees are directed to determine and settle from time to time a list of the recipients, having regard to the respective ages, characters, circumstances, and necessities of the applicants, and are empowered to prepare, at the cost of the charities, printed forms of application for issue to the applicants.

It will be noted that the Scheme provided that the churchwardens for the time being should be trustees, although no mention of them had been made in the Order to which the Scheme was appended.

On the 20th August 1886, there being then, besides the vicar and churchwardens, only two surviving trustees, of whom one was no longer resident in the parish, the continuing trustees appointed the following persons:—John Hodgson, of Embsay Kirk, Esquire; Arthur Veevers, of Brackenly House, Esquire, and John James Wilkinson, cotton spinner; William Bolland Clayton, farmer; William Lister Whittaker, farmer; William Turpin Chippindale, farmer; John Davy, grocer, all of Embsay; John Heyworth, farmer; George Heyworth, farmer, and Samuel Newall, farmer, all of Eastby.

The appointment was confirmed by Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 10th December 1886. Of the above trustees, Messrs. Bolland, Whittaker, and John Heyworth are dead, and of the survivors, only Messrs. Wilkinson, Chippindale, G. Heyworth, and Newall now act with the vicar and churchwardens in the administration of the trust.

Shortly after the establishment of the Scheme a printed paper of application was drawn up in the following form, which has been in use ever since :—

BOLLAND AND COLTON'S CHARITIES.

EMBSAY.

Head of family _____
 Number of family _____
 Number in employment _____
 Average wages _____
 Income from any other source _____
 Sickness (if any) _____
 Ages of all the family _____
 What relief from township _____
 Residence in township _____

Skipton.
 Embsay-
 with-Eastby.
 Bolland's
 Charity—
continued.

This form must be filled up and returned to the churchwardens on or before the 30th day of November.

The land called Hungerhills is now let by agreement for seven years from the 2nd February 1888 at a rent of 14*l.* The original tenant, W. B. Clayton, is dead, and the field is kept on by his widow. The rent is paid regularly on St. Thomas's Day. It is distributed by the trustees to poor persons, in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.*, after consideration of all the applications sent in.

Colton's Charity.

John Colton, by his will dated 10th December 1829, gave the sum of 150*l.* to Isaac Walsh and William Umpleby, their executors administrators and assigns, upon trust to invest the same in any of the public stocks or funds of Great Britain, and to distribute the dividends or annual proceeds thereof amongst such inhabitants of the township of Embsay-with-Eastby (belonging to and at the same time not receiving relief from the said township) as the trustees or trustee for the time being thereof should consider as standing most in need of such assistance, such distribution to take place in the chapel of Embsay aforesaid on the feast of St. Valentine in every year, and to be made in such proportions and in such manner as to the trustees or trustee thereof for the time being might seem most advisable and proper.

The sum available for investment, after deduction of legacy duty and expenses, was 134*l.* 10*s.* I have not been able to ascertain how this sum was invested before it was paid over to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. At the time of the commencement of correspondence with the Charity Commissioners it was in the hands of Mr. William Umpleby, the surviving trustee of the will, by whom interest upon it was regularly distributed on St. Valentine's Day, and on the 14th March 1865 a cheque for 134*l.* 10*s.* was sent by Mr. Carr on his behalf to the Charity Commissioners. This sum was invested in the purchase of 150*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 31st March 1865 under an Order of the Board dated the previous day. It is now represented by the same amount of New Consols, giving a yearly dividend of 4*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* This is distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme of 26th July 1861, as mentioned under the head of Bolland's Charity.

Henry Cooper's Dole.

The origin of this Charity will be best understood from the following transcription of the deed declaring the trusts of the endowment :—

"I, Margaret Cooper, of Embsay, near Skipton, in the county of York, widow, being desirous of transferring, with the authority of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, into the name of 'The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds' the sum of one hundred pounds, in order that the dividends thereof may be applied to the charitable purposes, and through the agency of the local trustees herein-after appointed, and being required by the said Commissioners, previously to such transfer, to declare the intended trusts of the premises, I, Margaret Cooper, do hereby declare that the said sum of one hundred pounds is proposed to be transferred by me, or by my procurement, into the names of the said Official Trustees, under the order of the said Commissioners, upon trust that the dividends to arise therefrom may for ever thereafter be paid or remitted by the said Official

Henry
 Cooper's
 Dole.

Skipton.
Embsay-
with-Eastby.

Henry
Cooper's
Dole—
continued.

Trustees unto the vicar and churchwardens, for the time being, of St. Mary's Church, Embsay, near Skipton, and unto George William Horton, of Embsay Kirk; Miles Veevers, of Brackenbury House, Embsay; William Umpleby, of Cragg House Eastby; Edward Robinson, of Skipton; John Richard Wilkinson, of Burnside, Skipton; John William Atkinson, of Leeds; John Gregory Cottingham, of Chesterfield; John Birkbeck, of Threapland, near Cracoe, and their successors, as to the local trustees of the Charity intended to be hereby created, or to any or either of the said trustees, whose receipt shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, but for their joint account and disposal: Upon trust to be applied by them to the following purposes (that is to say): To be divided into three equal portions, which shall be bestowed on St. Thomas's Day in each year to three needy and respectable poor persons, who shall be members of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Embsay, selected by the said trustees at their discretion and to the best of their judgment. And it is my desire that the charity intended to be hereby created shall be called the Reverend Henry Cooper's Dole.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

"(Signed) MARGARET COOPER."

Margaret Cooper was the widow of the Reverend Henry Cooper, who was for some years rector of St. Mary's, Embsay. The deed was deposited, after execution, in the office of the Charity Commissioners, in accordance with the 53rd section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853.

The sum of 100*l.* was, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 30th July 1867, paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of 107*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* New 3 per cent. Annuities, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 25th September 1867, under a further Order of the Board dated the preceding day. The Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols to the credit of the Charity, the annual dividend on which is 2*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

The Charity is now in practice administered by the vicar and churchwardens of Embsay, by whom the money is distributed in accordance with the directions in the deed, widows being almost always selected as the recipients.

Wesleyan and other Chapels.

The
Wesleyan
Chapel.
at Eastby.

This Charity was founded by an indenture dated 3rd February 1818, and enrolled in Chancery 11th April 1818, by which a piece of land called Crook Lane, in Eastby, was conveyed to trustees upon the usual trusts for the erection of a Wesleyan Chapel, with other necessary buildings, with power to the trustees to mortgage or sell the property. New trustees were appointed by deed dated 13th July 1887.

In an application made on the 16th December 1886, by the surviving trustees, to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees and establishment of a scheme, it was stated that no property had been acquired in addition to the original site, and that the only income of the Charity consisted of 1*l.* 6*s.* from pew rents, and 6*l.* 5*s.* from the rent of a cottage erected on part of the site, the whole of which was applied in payment of the expenses of cleaning, lighting, warming, repairs, and other purposes connected with the chapel.

By an Order dated the 6th May 1887, the Charity Commissioners appointed as trustees of the chapel the following persons:—

Robert Crump, of Skipton, gentleman;
Richard Mason, of Eastby, cabinet maker;
Stephen Newsholme, of Stirton, farmer;
Edward Newsholme, of Boardley, near Skipton, farm servant;
Thomas Parkinson, of Embsay, grocer; and
George Harrison Mason, painter;
Frederick Shiers Smith, draper;
Ralph Walker, tailor;
Robinson Swire, cabinet maker;
Thomas Bailey, plasterer;
John Green, draper;
John Willan, bootmaker;
Isaac Williams, coachbuilder; and
William Ibbotson, gentleman, all of Skipton.

The same Order directed that all the property of the Charity should vest in the said trustees, and should be held by them upon the trusts of the indenture known as "The Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

Skipton.
Embsay-
with-Eastby

The usual notice of the Inquiry was sent to the minister of the chapel, but no one appeared to represent the Charity. The Rev. A. P. Howes, rector of Bolton Abbey, stated that the rent of the cottage was now 3*l.* 18*s.*, and was paid by him to Mr. Richard Mason, one of the trustees of the chapel.

The Wesleyan Chapel at Eastby—
continued.

Mr. Howes also said that there was another Wesleyan chapel at Embsay, belonging to which was a house which was not used for the purposes of the chapel, but was let. The Charity Commissioners have no record of this chapel.

It was also stated that there is in the same township a Swedenborgian chapel, with a row of houses or cottages belonging to it.

TOWNSHIP OF HALTON EAST.

The East Halton Parochial Charity.

By a Scheme made by the Charity Commissioners on the 20th January 1885, the three charities mentioned in the Report of 1825 under the names of the Poor's Land, Gott's Dole, and Newby's Dole (*see pp. 7 and 8*), were ordered to be consolidated, and administered under the title of the East Halton Parochial Charity. The two latter charities have always been regularly paid, and their circumstances remain unchanged since the date of the Report of 1825. Such changes in the administration of them as have occurred between that date and the establishment of the Scheme are referred to under the head of the Poor's Land.

Halton East.
The East
Halton
Parochial
Charity.

The Poor's Land.—The Halton Green inclosure award was made in 1768, not in 1760, as stated in the Report of 1825. The piece of land, containing 5*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, was allotted in respect of two cattlegates to "the churchwardens and overseers of the poor and two of the principal inhabitants of Halton East for the time being in trust for the poor of Halton East aforesaid." The fence on the east side is directed to be maintained by the allottees.

The Poor's
Land.

At the date of the late Mr. Martin's Report on the charities of the parish of Skipton, the rent received for the allotment had lately been raised from 10*l.* to 12*l.* Mr. Martin also mentioned that a small strip of land had shortly before been taken for the purposes of the Bradford Waterworks, but that the sum of 10*l.*, which was the price agreed upon, had not then been paid. It does not appear that the money, if paid, was ever capitalised.

This Charity has always been administered with Gott's Dole and Newby's Dole. It appears to have been the custom for some time previous to the year 1862 to distribute the money amongst poor persons who had their legal settlement in the township, whether they were actually resident there or not. This practice, to which great exception was taken by some of the leading inhabitants, was discontinued in consequence of an informal opinion of the Charity Commissioners expressed in a letter to Mr. Robert Wilson, dated the 5th March 1862. By a warrant of the Board, dated 22nd December 1863, further and more explicit directions were given for the distribution of the doles.

By an Order of the Commissioners, dated the 4th March 1864, the three charities were consolidated for the purposes of administration, and trustees were appointed, consisting of the vicar of Skipton and the incumbent of the ecclesiastical district of Bolton Abbey, each for the time being, the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of East Halton for the time being, and five other persons, in whom the endowments of the respective charities were vested.

On the 15th December 1883, only one of the non-official trustees, Mr. H. W. Bairstow, being then surviving, an application was made to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees and the establishment of a Scheme for the future regulation of the charity.

Upon this application an Order was made on the 20th January 1885, in the matter of the three charities, appointing the following persons to be trustees of the charities in

Scheme of
20th Jan.
1885.

Skipton.
Halton East.

The East
Halton
Parochial
Charity—
continued.

addition to the vicar of Skipton, the rector of Bolton Abbey, and the churchwardens and overseers of East Halton, all for the time being, and Henry Wright Bairstow, namely :—

Henry Holden,
Robert Atkinson Kidd,
Hodgson Demaine, and
Thomas Holgate,

all of whom were farmers residing in the township of Halton East. The Order further directed that the Scheme set forth in the Second Schedule thereto should be established as the Scheme for the future regulation of the said charities. This Scheme, after directing the consolidation of the charities under the title of the East Halton Parochial Charity, and providing for supplying vacancies among the non-official trustees by provisional appointment by the trustees, to be approved by the Charity Commissioners, provides (clause 11) for the future application of the income in the following terms :—

11. All the proper costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the administration of the charity shall be first defrayed by the trustees out of the income thereof. Subject to the payments aforesaid, all the net yearly income of the charity shall be applied by the trustees for the benefit of deserving and necessitous persons resident in the said township of East Halton, to be selected for this purpose by the trustees in one or more of the following ways, as shall be considered by them most advantageous to the recipients, and most conducive to the formation of provident habits :—

- (a.) Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any dispensary, infirmary, or hospital, whether general or special, upon such terms as to enable the trustees to secure the benefits of the institution to the objects of the charity.
- (b.) Contributions towards the provision of nurses for the sick and infirm.
- (c.) Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any provident club or society established in East Halton, or its neighbourhood, for the supply of coal, clothing, or other necessaries.
- (d.) Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any provident or friendly associations accessible to the inhabitants of East Halton.
- (e.) The supply of temporary relief in money, by way of loan or otherwise, in the case of unexpected loss, urgent distress, or sudden destitution.

Provided that the funds of the Charity shall in no case be applied, directly or indirectly, in relief of the poor rates of the said parish, or so that any individual shall become entitled to a periodical or recurrent benefit therefrom.

By an Order dated 9th April 1890, the Charity Commissioners certified their approval of the appointment of John Wilson and James Kidd Whittam, both farmers residing in East Halton, as trustees in the place of Robert Atkinson Kidd and Hodgson Demaine, who had ceased to reside in the township. The other trustees appointed by the Scheme are still acting. Mr. H. W. Bairstow is the chairman.

The Poor's Allotment is let every year at a town's meeting to the highest bidder. For 1893 the tenant was Henry Gill, at a rent of 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* From this rent 2*l.* is deducted and paid to the overseers as rent for the herbage of the lane mentioned in the Report of 1825.

The land out of which the rentcharge of 1*l.*, which is known as Gott's Dole, issues was stated at the Inquiry to be about two acres in extent, and not three or four acres, as stated in the Report of 1825. The present owner is Christopher Beverley, of Stanningley, Leeds. The charge has, however, for upwards of 30 years, been paid by the occupier and not by the owner.

In the distribution of the income arising from the several charities the trustees appear always to adopt the fifth and last of the alternative modes of application authorised by the Scheme, the whole amount being expended in gifts of money, varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* to deserving families. About 12 or 14 families usually receive these gifts.

TOWNSHIP OF STIRTON-WITH-THORLBY.

Newby's Dole. (See page 28.)

Stirton-with-
Thorlby.

The only charity restricted to this township is the share (5*s.*) of Newby's Dole, which has been described above.

Newby's
Dole.

It was stated at the Inquiry that there were only two poor persons in the township, and that the dole was given to them in alternate years.

TOWNSHIP OF BEAMSLEY.

Beamsley Hospital. (See page 1.)

Skipton.

Beamsley.

Information respecting this charity was furnished by Mr. A. Ross, agent of Lord Hothfield, who now, as successor to the Earl of Thanet, acts as sole trustee. The administration is entirely in the hands of the steward and agent of Lord Hothfield, Messrs. R. B. Barrett and A. Ross. The charity is included in the Report of Mr. Martin, already referred to. He stated that he had not been able to obtain any information as to the disposal of the surplus income which was left unaccounted for by the Report of 1820.

The rental of the Charity at the time of Mr. Martin's Report was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Rent of the farm at Harewood	125	0	0
Sporting rights over the same	12	0	0
Rent of farm at Hazlewood, in Derbyshire	150	0	0
New 3l. per cent. Consols, 471l. 18s. 2d.	14	3	0
	£301	3	0

It may be assumed, though it is not so stated by Mr. Martin, that the above sum of Consols represented the sum of 449l. 8s. 9d. Navy 5 per cent. Stock mentioned in the Report of 1820.

At the date of Mr. Martin's Report a salary of 10l. a year was paid to a receiver of the estates, but this office is now abolished, and the management of the estates and collection of rents are undertaken by Lord Hothfield's agent at a charge of only two guineas a year. A charge of three guineas a year, also mentioned by Mr. Martin, is still made by Messrs. Dawson, Bennett, and Dawson, of Lincoln's Inn, apparently in respect of making out and transmitting to the Charity Commissioners the annual accounts of the Charity.

At the date of Mr. Martin's Report the whole management and control of the hospital were in the hands of Sir Richard Tufton, having been assumed by him as the devisee of the estates of Lord Thanet. On this point Mr. Martin says, "It has been taken for granted that the rights of Lord Thanet have devolved on Sir Richard Tufton, his devisee. This, however, seems extremely doubtful; nor does it appear clear how far these rights extended when exercised by Lord Thanet, the undoubted heir of the founder." The rights assumed by Sir Richard Tufton were, however, never called in question, and are now exercised by his son Lord Hothfield, formerly Sir H. J. Tufton.

Mr. Martin reported that the mother lived at Skipton, and that one of the sisters also was non-resident. It appears from a letter addressed to the Charity Commissioners by the Rev. A. P. Howes, on the 10th February 1886, that five of the sisters were then non-resident, three of whom it was believed had been specially excused from residence owing to ill health. At the time of my Inquiry the sisters were all resident in the almshouses. One who has been since appointed is, I am informed, not in residence.

A question was raised by Mr. Howes in the same letter with reference to the persons considered eligible for appointment to the benefits of the charity. Mr. R. B. Barrett, Lord Hothfield's agent, had stated in a letter to Mr. Howes that the only persons eligible were widows of tenants on Lord Hothfield's estate. This statement he afterwards modified by saying that for 33 years no one had been considered eligible or appointed except widows of such tenants or of their sub-tenants. Messrs. Dawson, Bennett, and Dawson were unable, on being applied to by the Charity Commissioners, to produce any documentary evidence in support of this practice, but they explained that it was probable that many of the papers relating to the Charity had been destroyed when their office was burned, in the year 1849. According to Mr. Ross's evidence the privilege is not now restricted to widows of tenants. Applications are received from all classes; a list is kept, and if there is no tenant's widow on the list of applicants the most deserving case is selected. Mr. Ross said that several of the present almswomen were not widows of Lord Hothfield's tenants.

Skipton.

Beamsley.

Beamsley
Hospital—
continued.

Endowment.—The particulars of the property are the same as at the date of Mr. Martin's Report, but the income has slightly increased, owing to more advantageous letting of the estates. The property is as follows :—

Description.	Extent or Amount.			Present Occupier.	For what Term held.	Yearly Income.
	A.	R.	P.			£ s. d.
The Chapel Farm, at Hazlewood, in Derbyshire.	142	1	15	John Slater - -	Lease for 14 years from 25th March 1881.	155 0 0
Farm called Farfield, in Harewood.	86	2	34	H. L. Williamson -	Yearly, under agreement.	140 0 0
Shooting over Farfield -	-	-	-	Earl of Harewood -	-	8 0 0
	£	s.	d.			
New Consols -	471	18	2	The Right Hon. Henry James Lord Hothfield.	-	12 19 4
						£315 19 4

The counterpart lease of the Hazlewood farm was produced by Mr. Ross. It is dated 2nd May 1881, and made between Sir H. J. Tufton (now Lord Hothfield) and William Head, and contains a covenant on the part of the lessee to paint inside and outside once in every seven years. John Slater, who is an under-tenant, is willing to take a new lease on the same terms. The farm now contains about 40 acres of arable land, the rest being grass. Mr. Ross also produced an old survey of this farm, made in 1808, and an old plan of the Hazlewood farm.

The agreement for the tenancy of the latter farm had not been executed at the date of my Inquiry.

The hospital buildings consist of two groups, one being a row of six cottages, facing the road, with an archway in the middle, through which they are approached, the entrances being on the side away from the road. A flagged footpath leads to the second group of buildings, which is circular in form. The centre is occupied by a small chapel, lighted by a lantern, and this is surrounded by the rooms of the mother and six of the sisters, which converge upon and open into it. The mother's room is rather larger than the others, and has a bedroom partitioned off from it. The cottages in the row contain only a single room each, with a very small attic above, approached by a ladder, and used only as a lumber room. There are separate coalhouses (or cupboards) outside, one for each inmate, and the offices for the use of both sets of buildings are also outside. All the buildings, though old, are of sound construction and in fairly good repair. A water supply was laid on to them some years ago by the Duke of Devonshire, to the great benefit of the inmates, who were formerly obliged to fetch their water from an outside well. A sum of 1*l.* a year is paid as rent for the water.

There is a row of sycamores standing between the six cottages and the road, and the space between the two sets of buildings is planted with large trees of the same species, which have the effect of making the rooms dark and cold even in the summer. No other complaints were made to me by the inmates.

At the time of Mr. Martin's Inquiry the sum of 1*l.* 11*s.* was paid to each of the sisters monthly, and 1*l.* 14*s.* to the mother, and the same payments are still kept up, amounting to 18*l.* 12*s.* yearly to each of the sisters, and 20*l.* 8*s.* to the mother. A payment of 1*l.* 18*s.* a month, or 22*l.* 16*s.* a year, is also made to Mr. R. T. Young, master of the Boyle and Petyt School, who holds the office of Reader. His duties consist in conducting the service in the chapel on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays every week.

The yearly payment of 2*l.* 10*s.* for administration of the Sacrament, mentioned in the Report of 1820, is now made to the rector of Bolton Abbey, who is the nearest resident clergyman.

TOWNSHIP OF BOLTON ABBEY.

Cumberland's Dole. (See page 3.)

Bolton
Abbey.Cumberland's
Dole.

Mr. G. Demaine, overseer of the poor for the township, has for many years, at the request of Mr. Cottenham, the present steward of the Duke of Devonshire, and of former stewards, distributed this dole. He is now an old man, but was present at the Inquiry and gave information as to the distribution.

The rentcharge of 3*l.* was redeemed by the late Duke of Devonshire by the payment to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 120*l.* 2½ per cent. Annuities. A joint application with this object was made by the Duke and Mr. Demaine to the Charity Commissioners on the 29th October 1891, and the Order of the Commissioners authorising the redemption was sealed on the 15th January 1892, the stock having been transferred to the Official Trustees on the 26th November preceding. The dividends are paid through Messrs. Prescott and Company to the credit of "Cumberland Dole," with the Craven Bank, Skipton.

Skipton.
——
Bolton
Abbey.
——
Cumberland's
Dole—
continued.

Mr. Demaine consults Mr. Downes, the local agent of the Duke of Devonshire, in the distribution, who gives him a list of the persons whom he considers most deserving and necessitous, and Mr. Demaine distributes the money among them in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 1*l.* according to their needs. He keeps rough accounts, but they do not appear to have been transmitted to the Charity Commissioners since the year 1889.

Boyle's Free School. (See page 3.)

This school has now been amalgamated with the school at Hazlewood mentioned in the Report of 1820, by a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Acts on the 28th November 1887, under the title of the "Boyle and Petyt Foundation," and is dealt with in this Report under that title. (*See page 52.*)

Boyle's
Free School.

TOWNSHIP OF HAZLEWOOD-WITH-STORITHES.

The School. (See page 5.)

This school was rebuilt, probably on the original site, by the trustees of Sylvester Petyt's Charity in 1832; the payment of 15*l.* a year mentioned in the Report of 1820 was continued by the trustees and was supplemented by an additional voluntary payment of 30*l.*, and the school was carried on until the building of the new school of the Boyle and Petyt Foundation at Beamsley as herein-after mentioned. Shortly afterwards the school was sold. Particulars of the sale and of the application of the purchase money will be given below under the head of Sylvester Petyt's Charity (*see page 40*), and of the Boyle and Petyt Foundation.

Hazlewood-
with-
Storithes.
——
The School.

Holmes's Charity. (See page 6.)

About the year 1863 the estate at Denton mentioned in the Report of 1820 passed into the hands of Mr. D'Arcy Wyvill, in whose family it still remains. The rentcharge of 5*s.* is, upon application being made, paid regularly to the Rev. A. P. Howes in the month of January, and is handed over by him to the overseers to be distributed with Frankland's and Newby's Dole hereafter mentioned. No representative of the township of Hazlewood was present at the Inquiry, and I have been obliged to obtain an account of the particulars of distribution of these doles by means of correspondence. Mr. Howes has kindly obtained from the overseers, and forwarded to me, the lists of payments for the three years 1890–92, from which it appears that the whole sum is distributed among eight or nine persons, about half of whom are widows, in sums varying from 4*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* In 1890, five widows received 10*s.* each; in 1891, four received 12*s.* 6*d.* each, one of the previous recipients having died. The same persons appear usually to receive the dole from year to year.

Holmes's
Charity.

Frankland's Charity. (See page 6.)

The yearly payments of 3*l.* and 1*l.* charged on houses in Thames Street, as mentioned in the Report of 1820, were redeemed by the Clothworkers' Company, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners made on the 18th July 1876, by the transfer of a sum of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. Consols to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds upon trust for Frankland's Charity. The transfer was completed on the 26th June 1876, under a previous Order of the 23rd of the same month.

Frankland's
Charity.

By a further Order of the Board, dated 13th November 1885, the above sum was apportioned, 100*l.* being assigned to satisfy the payment of 3*l.* to the poor of Hazlewood. The interest of this sum, amounting now to only 2*l.* 15*s.* a year, is sent by the clerk to the Clothworkers' Company to the Rev. A. P. Howes, who hands it to the overseers of the township, and at the same time obtains from them a list of the recipients of the dole at

Skipton. the Christmas preceding. This list he sends to the clerk of the Clothworkers' Company.
 Hazlewood- An account of the distribution has been given above under the head of Holmes's Charity.
 with-
 Storithes.

Newby's Dole.

Newby's The sum of 5s., received yearly from the churchwardens of Skipton, is distributed by
 Dole. the overseers with the other doles.

CHARITIES OF SYLVESTER PETYT.

Charities of
 Sylvester
 Petyt.

Sylvester Petyt's Charity. (See page 10.)

Sylvester
 Petyt's
 Charity.

After the date of the consent order, mentioned in the Report of 1820, no further proceedings for the regulation of the Charity were taken, and the administration fell entirely into the hands of the trustees, who from time to time appointed their own successors. The last of such appointments previous to the proceedings hereafter mentioned was made in the year 1855, when the two then surviving trustees appointed four others. No investment in land was ever made of the sum of South Sea Annuities mentioned in the Report of 1820, which was afterwards converted into reduced 3l. per cent. Bank Annuities.

In 1867 an inquiry into the condition of the Charity was held by the late Mr. F. O. Martin, then an Inspector of Charities. At that time the income was about 840l. a year, of which sum 52l. 10s. was applied in making the small specific payments directed by the testator's will; a sum of 45l. a year was applied in apprenticing; a further annual sum of 60l. had, since 1861, been expended for educational purposes, and the whole of the residue of the net income was distributed in small money payments, partly to persons claiming to be poor relations of the founder, but mainly to strangers.

Mr. Martin, in his Report, dated 30th April 1867, criticised unfavourably the apprenticeship system, and also the amount and the method of distribution of the doles. In consequence of his Report the attention of the Charity Commissioners was directed to the reorganisation of the Charity, and they endeavoured to obtain the co-operation of the trustees for that purpose, but without success. An attempt was also made by the late Endowed Schools Commissioners to establish a Scheme for the regulation of so much of the Charity as was applicable to educational purposes, and a Scheme was drafted and published in the locality, but owing to the difficulty of determining with accuracy the extent of the educational portion, and to want of support by the trustees, who claimed to be exempt from their jurisdiction, the Commissioners relinquished the attempt, and the Scheme was withdrawn before submission to the Committee of Council. After the transfer of the powers of the Endowed Schools Commissioners to the Charity Commissioners the negotiations for the establishment of a Scheme were renewed by the latter body, and in February 1875 the trustees were invited to make an application with that object. They declined to accede to this proposal, and on the 7th May 1875 the Charity Commissioners, with the consent of the Committee of Council on Education, certified the case to the Attorney-General with a view to the institution of proceedings in the Court of Chancery.

An information was filed by the Attorney-General against the Honourable Granville Dudley Ryder and others (Attorney-General *v.* Ryder, 1875, A. 89) on the 17th July 1875, setting out at length the history of the charity, and praying (*inter alia*) "That the trusts of the will of the testator Sylvester Petyt, so far as relates to property bequeathed by the said will for charitable purposes, may be carried into execution under the direction of this Honourable Court, and that the property subject to the said trusts may be ascertained and secured, and the income thereof duly applied in accordance with a Scheme to be settled by the judge, having regard to the terms of the testator's will and to the present condition and circumstances of the Charity."

The property of the Charity at the date of the information consisted of the following particulars:—

- (1.) A small cottage and garden with a schoolhouse situate at Hazlewood, containing one acre or thereabouts, occupied for the purposes of the Charity.
- (2.) 27,579l. 9s. Reduced Bank Annuities, in the name of the Paymaster General, in the cause of Attorney-General *v.* Lamb, Mr. Petyt's Charity.
- (3.) 292l. 15s. 4d. Consols, in the names of three of the trustees.

This sum of Consols was the produce of an accumulation of income intended to form a sinking fund until the investment of the Charity estate in land, as directed by the founder's will, should have taken place.

The income of the Charity for the year 1873 was applied as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To one year's interest of 200 <i>l.</i> , given to the poor of St. Andrew, Holborn - - - - -				10	0	0
To the librarian at Skipton as one year's interest on 100 <i>l.</i> - - - - -				5	0	0
To the schoolmaster of Hazlewood, one year's salary as the interest of 300 <i>l.</i> (15 <i>l.</i>), and the further sum of 30 <i>l.</i> , at the pleasure of the trustees, as an addition to his salary - - - - -	45	0	0			
To the master of Draughton School as an addition to his salary, at the pleasure of the trustees - - - - -	15	0	0			
To the master of the Infant School, in or near Skipton, at the pleasure of the trustees - - - - -	15	0	0			
To the bursar of Christ's College, Cambridge, for one year's augmentation of the maintenance of poor scholars - - - - -	20	0	0			
To the master of the Skipton School for purchasing books for the use of the Free Grammar School, as one year's interest of 50 <i>l.</i> - - - - -	2	10	0			
Total applicable to educational purposes - - - - -				97	10	0

Apprenticing:—

For five apprentice fees, 1st moiety - - - - -	25	0	0
For four „ „ 2nd „ - - - - -	20	0	0
Total applicable to apprenticing - - - - -	45	0	0
Gifts to poor relations - - - - -	113	15	0
Gifts to strangers - - - - -	532	13	0
Dinner to trustees - - - - -	6	0	0
Receiver's salary - - - - -	30	0	0
Special donation (Miss Holgate) - - - - -	2	0	0
Sundries - - - - - about	7	7	0
Total expenditure 1873 - - - - -	£849	5	0

By the decree in the cause, dated the 19th January 1876, it was ordered that a Scheme should be settled for the future regulation of the Charity. Further communications were held with the Charity Commissioners, and after a local inquiry held by Mr. Clabon on behalf of the Attorney-General on the 25th September 1876, the objects of which were stated to be to ascertain the educational wants of the district indicated by the will of the founder, and to obtain information as to the circumstances of the persons then in receipt of pensions as poor relations of the founder, a Scheme was ultimately established by an Order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice made on the 12th May 1879.

By this Scheme it was provided that the Charity should be under the management of 12 trustees, of whom two should be ex-officio, namely, the rector of the ecclesiastical parish of Skipton and the rector of Bolton Abbey respectively; one should be nominated by each of the four following bodies:—The Skipton Bench of Magistrates, the Board of Guardians of the Skipton Union, the Governors of the Skipton Grammar School, and the Skipton Local Board of Health; and six should be coöptative. The whole of the 10 non-official trustees were named individually in the Scheme.

After the customary management clauses, the Scheme directed that the trustees should, with the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, forthwith sell the cottage and garden, schoolhouse, and premises in Hazlewood, and, with the like sanction, invest the proceeds to be dealt with as the Commissioners should direct.

The application of the income of the Charity was provided for by the following clauses (17–23) of the Scheme:—

17 The trustees shall, out of the income of the Charity, make the following annual payments pursuant to the will of Sylvester Petyt (that is to say), 20*l.* for the maintenance of a scholar or

Skipton.
Sylvester
Petyt's
Charity—
continued.

Scheme of
12th May
1879.

Skipton.
 —
 Sylvester
 Petyt's
 Charity—
continued.

scholars at Christ's College in Cambridge, 10*l.* for the poor (not being persons in receipt of parochial relief) of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and 5*l.* for the well-keeping of the library erected by the founder in the church of Skipton, whilst the same shall be kept in a place to which the inhabitants have constant and comfortable access for reading the books there, and any part of the last-mentioned payment may be applied in rebinding books or purchasing new books, or for any purpose which the trustees may deem to be for the benefit of the said library.

18. The trustees shall, out of the income of the said Charity, pay the following annual sums towards the salaries of masters of elementary schools within the ancient parish of Skipton (that is to say)—

	£
To the master or mistress of the school between Hazlewood and Bolton, in the ecclesiastical district of Bolton Abbey - - - -	45
To the master or mistress of Draughton School - - - -	15
To the master or mistress of the Infant Schools at Skipton - - - -	15

19. The trustees shall, out of the income of the Charity, apply the annual sum of 50*l.* in such manner, and subject to such regulations as they may from time to time deem expedient, in providing for the technical training or opportunities of learning a trade or calling, or further advancement in life in any like way, of boys or girls who shall have, for three years or upwards, been scholars in some public elementary school or schools in the ancient parish of Skipton, with a preference to children born in any of the following villages or places (namely), Bolton Bridge, Beamsley, Storiths, Hazlewood, and Deerstones, but so that industry, regularity of attendance, good conduct, and progress in learning shall be grounds of election, and so that no boy or girl shall be entitled to receive or to have applied for his or her benefit a larger sum than 10*l.* in any one year, or to enjoy the benefit of the fund for a longer period than five years.

20. The trustees may, if and so long as they shall think fit, continue to any poor relation of the founder who at the date of this Scheme coming into operation shall be in receipt as such of any payment out of the income of the Charity, the whole or part of such payment, but no fresh recipient shall be admitted, and no existing payment shall be increased, or (having once ceased) be renewed.

21. The trustees shall, out of the income of the Charity, apply the following annual sums in granting exhibitions and school prizes, with power to invest sums not actually so applied in any year, and to apply the same and the accumulations thereof for corresponding purposes in succeeding years (that is to say)—

50*l.* to be applied for exhibitions tenable by boys attending public elementary schools in the ancient parish of Skipton, or who, having for not less than three years attended one of such schools, shall be attending a public school of higher grade.

100*l.* for exhibitions tenable by boys educated at the Grammar School at Skipton while attending such school, or afterwards, having for not less than three years attended such school, during attendance at any school of higher grade, or residence at a college in either of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

5*l.* for books to be given as prizes for merit to boys attending Skipton Grammar School, on condition that an equal sum be similarly applied from other sources.

Subject to the foregoing provisions, the trustees may from time to time make and vary rules and regulations as to the conditions and tenure of, and otherwise in relation to, such exhibitions and prizes respectively as they shall deem expedient.

22. The trustees shall, out of the residue of the income of the Charity, after answering the foregoing purposes, annually set apart the sum of 100*l.* to be applied, by them in providing or assisting to provide technical or industrial training for girls attending public elementary schools in the ancient parish of Skipton. Such application may be made either by grants to any such public elementary school in which efficient technical or industrial training shall be given, or by payment of the fees of girls attending evening classes for instruction in science or art, or by granting exhibitions tenable at any institution where technical instruction shall be given, or by establishing rewards or prizes for proficiency in domestic economy, the laws of health, and cognate subjects, or otherwise, as the trustees may from time to time consider to be most desirable.

23. The ultimate residue of the said income shall be applied towards the maintenance of a middle school for girls, to be established at or near Skipton, according to a Scheme to be made in that behalf by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, under the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts, provided that funds sufficient, in the opinion of the said Commissioners, for establishing such school shall be raised in the locality by voluntary effort.

The school at Hazlewood was sold under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, sealed on the 27th January 1882, by which the trustees were empowered to sell three pieces of land, with the schoolhouse, schoolroom, and appurtenances thereon

erected, and a garden, containing together 28 perches or thereabouts, situate in the township of Hazlewood-with-Storiths, in the parish of Skipton, for not less than 200*l.* sterling; and it was directed that the purchase money should be paid by the trustees to the account of the trustees of the Honourable Robert Boyle's Endowed School at Bolton Abbey, or as they should direct, to be applied by them in the manner to be directed by a further Order of the Commissioners of even date therewith, made in the matter of the said school, and of Sylvester Petyt's Charity.

Skipton.
Sylvester
Petyt's
Charity—
continued.

The particulars of the further Order are given under the head of the Boyle and Petyt Foundation. (*See page 53.*)

The payments prescribed by clauses 17 and 18 of the Scheme are made regularly. The school between Hazlewood and Bolton mentioned in the 18th clause is now regulated by a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Acts, on the 28th November 1887, the provisions of which are herein-after described under the head of Boyle and Petyt's Foundation (*see page 53*). The scholarship at Christ's College, Cambridge, is occasionally held by a boy from Skipton Grammar School, and has been so held within the last five years. When there is no candidate from the school it is thrown open to public competition. The payments under clause 19 have been discontinued, in accordance with the direction contained in clause 3 of the Scheme of the 3rd April 1886, of which mention is made hereafter. (*See page 45.*)

The payments made to poor relations of the founder, under clause 20 of the Scheme, amounted in the year ending 31st December 1892 to 17*l.* There are 13 of these pensioners now surviving, of whom one received in that year 2*l.* 10*s.*, two received 2*l.*, one 1*l.* 10*s.*, and nine 1*l.*

A full account has already been given, under the head of Ermysted's Grammar School, of the scholarships and exhibitions awarded under the 21st clause of the Scheme (*see page 26*). The trustees hold a special meeting at midsummer to allot scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes; the amount of the fees is paid to the Governors each term for the scholarships held in the school, and at the end of the year for the exhibitions held elsewhere.

The trustees have on several occasions asked the advice of the Charity Commissioners as to the interpretation of the provisions of this clause. In November 1879 the Commissioners communicated to the trustees their opinion (1) that previous attendance at the Skipton Grammar School for a period of three years is not a condition of the tenure of exhibitions by boys attending the school, and (2) that the exhibitions to be awarded under this clause of the Scheme may be deemed to be tenable generally at any place of higher education by boys educated at the Grammar School. By a further communication, made in the following January, the Commissioners intimated that training colleges would be included in the term "public school of higher grade," as used in the 21st clause of the Scheme.

In answer to an inquiry made by the clerk of the trustees, in a letter to the Commissioners, dated 4th August 1887, the trustees were informed, by letter dated the 18th of the same month, that they might under the 21st clause apply in any year, in addition to the annual sums mentioned in the clause, any accumulations which might have arisen in preceding years.

The sum of 100*l.*, applicable under the 22nd clause, is now expended entirely on cookery classes, which are held in Skipton under the management of a committee of ladies. A sum of 35*l.* a year is paid to the governors of the Yorkshire College at Leeds, in return for which they provide an instructress, who resides permanently in the town during the school sessions. The classes are held in the old grammar school, which is rented for the purpose, and girls attend from all the public elementary schools in the town. The payments are made by the honorary secretary, Mrs. Mary Ann Wright. The trustees pay the sum of 100*l.* into the Craven Bank for her use, and she renders accounts to them. On the 31st December 1892, there was a balance in the Craven Bank of 78*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, and a balance in the secretary's hands of 5*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The ultimate residue of the income is paid to the governors of the Girls' Middle School at Skipton towards the maintenance of that school, under clause 23 of the Scheme.

No steps were taken towards the establishment of this school for two or three years after the date of the Scheme. In July 1882 correspondence with this object was begun between some of the residents in the town and the Charity Commissioners, and the negotiations then set on foot culminated in the establishment of a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts on the 3rd April 1886.

Skipton.
 ———
 Sylvester
 Petyt's
 Charity—
continued.
 ———
 Scheme of
 3rd April
 1886.

The provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts rendered it necessary that the Scheme of 1879 should be altered by the omission of the ex-officio trustees, and by the introduction, in conformity with section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, of a clause providing that religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship should not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being either a trustee of Petyt's Charity or a governor of the school. The first four clauses of the Scheme accordingly deal with Petyt's Charity. Twelve persons, being the then existing trustees, are named as the first trustees of the Charity under the Scheme; of this number four were appointed as the nominees of the bodies mentioned in the Scheme of 1879 (*see above*, page 41), in whom also the nomination of successors, in case of vacancies, is vested; vacancies among the remaining eight are to be filled up by coöptation. The rectors of Skipton and of Bolton Abbey, who had been ex-officio trustees under the earlier Scheme, are named among the eight coöptatives. It is provided that no future appointment of a trustee shall be valid until it has been approved by the Charity Commissioners.

The third clause provides that no payment shall thenceforth be made under the 19th clause of the Scheme of 1879, with a saving for vested interests then existing; the fourth clause directs that, except as otherwise provided by the Scheme, Petyt's Charity shall continue to be administered in as nearly as may be the same manner in which it would have been administered if that Scheme had not been made, and the fifth is the clause referred to above, relating to the religious opinions of the trustees or governors. The remainder of the Scheme is concerned with the regulation of the Girls' Middle School, and the provisions of it are set out under the head of that Charity.

Present en-
 dowment.

The endowment of Petyt's Charity now consists of the following sums of stock:—

8,600*l.* North-eastern Railway 4 per cent Debenture Stock.

4,350*l.* Great Eastern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock.

3,975*l.* Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway 4½ per cent. Debenture Stock.

The stock is all held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was purchased with the proceeds of the sale of 23,557*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* New Consols, under an Order of the Board dated 22nd August 1890, as varied by Orders dated respectively 12th September 1890 and 3rd October 1890.

The above sum of 23,557*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* New Consols arose in the following manner:—On reference to the statement of the property of the Charity in 1873, given above (*see* page 40), it will be seen that there was then a sum of 27,579*l.* 9*s.* Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities and a sum of 292*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* 3 per cent. Consols. The annuities were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 16th April 1879, pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery, made in the action of Attorney-General *v.* Ryder, and in 1888 were converted into the same amount of New Consols. The sum of 292*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* Consols was augmented by two further sums of Consols, viz., 539*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, purchased with 521*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* cash paid into court by the defendants in the same action, out of moneys coming to them as trustees of the Charity, and 146*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* purchased with 143*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* cash, being the balance of other money in the defendant's hands, after payment of their own costs and those of the Attorney-General. These three sums of Consols amounted together to 978*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, which sum was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 3rd February 1880, under an Order of the Board of the 27th January previous. This sum was also converted in 1888, making, with the 27,579*l.* 9*s.* mentioned above, a total of 28,557*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* From this was deducted a sum of 5,000*l.* Consols advanced to the trustees of the Girls' Middle School for the purposes of their school buildings, as mentioned under the head of that Charity (*see* page 47), leaving a balance of 23,557*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

The expenses of the change of investment amounted to 196*l.* 15*s.*, and by Order dated 15th December 1893, the Charity Commissioners directed that the trustees should replace this sum by paying to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, on or before the 24th June 1894, and in each succeeding year, during a period of 10 years, an annual sum of not less than 19*l.* 14*s.*, to be invested by the Official Trustees at compound interest, until the said sum of 196*l.* 15*s.* should have been replaced.

The value of the respective sums of Debenture Stock at the mean price of 29th November 1893 was as follows:—

		£	s.	d.
8,600 <i>l.</i> N.E.R. Debenture Stock at 136	- -	11,696	0	0
4,350 <i>l.</i> G.E.R. „ 135	- -	5,872	10	0
3,975 M.S. & L.R. „ 144	- -	5,652	0	0

£23,220 10 0

The gross income from the aggregate amount is 696*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Income tax is deducted in the first instance, but is afterwards recovered.

Skipton.
Sylvester
Petyt's
Charity—
continued.

The Petyt Library.

This library was founded by Sylvester Petyt in his lifetime, and appears always to have been kept, under the custody of the incumbent and churchwardens, in a room at the west end of the south aisle of the parish church, which was walled off from the rest of the church until the year 1880, when the wall was pulled down and the room used for the purposes of the parish choir. The sum of 100*l.* mentioned in the will of the donor, as set out in the Report of 1820 (*see above*, page 10), was never invested in the purchase of land as therein directed; but the trustees of Petyt's Charity have always paid the sum of 5*l.* yearly as interest on the capital sum.

The Petyt
Library.

In March 1880 the churchwardens wrote to the Charity Commissioners, calling their attention to the condition of the library, the housing of which, though it permitted of access to the books by the general public, could not be said to fulfil the requirements of the 17th clause of the Scheme of 1879, the terms of which have been set out at length above (*see page 42*). They further said that the shelves on which the books were kept were much in need of repair, and that the room was required by them for other purposes, and asked for the advice of the Commissioners on the question of selling the library or taking steps to transfer it to some more suitable resting place.

After a considerable amount of correspondence, an inspection of the books having disclosed the fact that many of them had been presented by the founder to Ermysted's Grammar School, it was proposed that the library should be handed over to the governors of the Grammar School upon their undertaking to provide room for it, and that it should be accessible to the public. The Charity Commissioners gave their sanction to this arrangement in December 1880, and it was carried out in the following year.

The library consists of about 1,450 volumes, many of which are of little or no value; the collection of broadsides, tracts, and pamphlets is, however, said to be a valuable one.

The Girls' Middle School.

The establishment of this school, which is usually called the Girls' Endowed School, by the Scheme of the 3rd April 1886 has been already mentioned, under the head of Sylvester Petyt's Charity (*see page 44*). The endowments of the school are the ultimate residue of the yearly income of that Charity, applicable for the purpose under the 23rd clause of the Scheme of 1879, and the yearly sum of 100*l.* applicable for the education of girls under the 34th clause of a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, on the 9th August 1872 for the regulation of Giggleswick Grammar School. These endowments, with accumulations of income arising from them respectively, are, by the 7th clause of the Scheme now under consideration, constituted one foundation, to be administered under the Scheme, under the name of the Girls' Middle School at Skipton. For this foundation there is provided a governing body, consisting of nine representative governors and six coöptative governors; the representative governors to hold office each for five years, and to be appointed as follows:—Five by the trustees of Petyt's Charity, two by the governing body of Giggleswick School, and two by the Skipton Local Board of Health; and the coöptative governors to hold office each for eight years, and to be appointed by the general body of governors.

The Girls'
Middle
School.

Scheme of
3rd April
1886.

After the usual management clauses the Scheme provides for the establishment and maintenance of a day and boarding school for girls at or near Skipton. The governors were directed to provide without delay proper buildings for the school, suitable for not less than 100 scholars, including accommodation for not less than 20 boarders, and planned with a view to convenient extension, and were empowered to apply for the purpose a sum not exceeding 2,000*l.* out of the accumulations of Petyt's Charity, and of the said sum of 100*l.*, and a further sum of not more than 5,000*l.*, to be raised if needful out of the capital endowment of the foundation by sale or otherwise.

The appointment and dismissal of the head mistress are by the Scheme vested in the governors; the head mistress is given the sole power of appointing and dismissing all assistant mistresses and teachers, and it is provided that she shall receive a fixed yearly stipend of 100*l.* and a capitation payment at the rate of not less than 1*l.* 10*s.* nor more than 4*l.* a year for every girl in the school. The tuition fees are fixed at not less than 4*l.* nor more than 8*l.* a year for girls under 14, and not less than 6*l.* nor more than 12*l.* a year for girls above that age; the boarding fees at not more than 40*l.* a year for any

Skipton.
—
The Girls'
Middle
School—
continued.

girl. It is provided that no girl shall be admitted to the school under the age of seven, nor shall remain at the school after the age of 17, the latter limit being extended to 19 in special cases with permission of the governors.

The Scheme then provides, in accordance with sections 15 and 16 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, for the exemption of day scholars and boarders from attending prayer and religious worship, and from receiving religious instruction. Subject thereto, it is provided that religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Christian Faith shall be given in the school, and also instruction in the following subjects :—

Reading, writing, and arithmetic ;
Geography and history ;
English grammar, composition, and literature ;
French and German ;
Elementary geometry and mathematics ;
Latin ;
Natural science ;
Domestic economy, needlework, and the laws of health ;
Drawing, drill, and vocal music ;

and it is directed that a yearly examination shall be held by an examiner or examiners unconnected with the school.

The following provisions are made for scholarships in clauses 52–54 of the Scheme :—

52. Scholarships, to be called Foundation Scholarships, at the rate of not more than one for every 10 girls in the school, shall be maintained in the school in the form of exemptions, total or partial, from the payment of tuition fees. They shall be awarded to candidates for admission to the school on the result of the examination for admission, and to girls already in the school upon reports of examiners made on the result of the yearly examination, but no such scholarship shall be awarded to any such last-mentioned girl unless the head mistress shall report in writing that she is deserving of it by reason of her character and good conduct.

53. Scholarships, to be called Petyt Scholarships, and, except as herein provided, tenable for not more than three years at the school, shall be maintained. One of these scholarships, to be further distinguished as the Petyt Boarding Scholarship, shall entitle the holder to a yearly payment or allowance, equal to the amount of her tuition fee, and to such a further yearly payment or allowance, being not more than 15*l.*, as the governors, having regard to the needs of the holder, shall think fit. It shall be tenable until the holder attains the age of 17 years, but not longer. The other Petyt Scholarships shall each entitle the holder to a yearly payment or allowance of not more than 5*l.* The yearly amount to be applied in maintaining such other scholarships shall be such as, with the payments to the holder of the Petyt Boarding Scholarship, will make up 50*l.* If at any time, in the opinion of the governors, the funds shall be adequate for the purpose, they shall have power to apply a further sum of 20*l.* in any one year towards the travelling or boarding expenses of Petyt scholars residing in the more distant parts of the ancient parish of Skipton. The Petyt Scholarships shall be awarded to girls who are and have for not less than three years been scholars in any of the public elementary schools in the ancient parish of Skipton, preference being given to girls who are natives of any of the following villages or places, namely, Bolton Bridge, Beamsley, Storiths, Hazlewood, and Deerstones. The Petyt Boarding Scholarship shall be tenable only by a boarder. Girls who may at the date of this Scheme be attending the temporary Girls' Middle School, established in the old buildings of the Skipton Grammar School, shall be eligible for Petyt Scholarships, if they had previously to entering such school been for three years scholars in any of the public elementary schools above mentioned. The governors shall make such arrangements for the elections to these scholarships as seem to them best adapted to secure the double object of attracting scholars to the school of this foundation, and advancing education at the said public elementary schools.

54. The governors shall apply a yearly sum of 100*l.* in maintaining scholarships, to be called King's Scholarships, each of a yearly value of not more than 25*l.*, and tenable for not more than four years at the school. These scholarships shall be awarded to girls who are of the West Riding of the county of York, and shall be tenable only by boarders.

Scheme,
21 July 1893.

By Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 21st July 1893, a Scheme for the alteration of the above Scheme was established, consisting of the three following clauses :—

1. So much of the above-mentioned Scheme of the 3rd April 1886 as relates to the approval by the Charity Commissioners of appointments of coöptative governors is repealed.

2. To clause 49 shall be added the following words :—

“If in any year the said Commissioners shall by order under their official seal direct that an examiner or examiners shall be appointed in the manner indicated in such order, the examination shall for that year be held by the examiner or examiners so appointed, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed by the governors out of the income of the foundation.”

3. After clause 56 shall be inserted the following clause:—

Skipton.

“56a. The Governors may, if they think fit, maintain in the day school a Kindergarten or department for the education of children, whether boys or girls, under the age of eight years, and so far as relates to this department the Scheme shall be read as if the word ‘girl’ included ‘boy,’ with any consequent modifications. In this department the governors may adapt the foregoing provisions relating to the examination for admission and to the subjects of instruction, in such manner as they think suitable to the age of the scholars. All sums received as income exclusively in respect of this department, whether from fees or otherwise, shall be applicable wholly for the purposes thereof, and, except as aforesaid, no part of the endowments or income of the foundation shall be so applicable.”

The Girls’
Middle
School—
continued.

For some time after the establishment of the Scheme, the school was carried on in the Temperance Hall, a large building in the town. The site ultimately selected for the new buildings was the field known as Lower Butler Field, situated near, and forming part of, the property of the Grammar School. The purchase by the governors of 3a. Or. 39p., part of this field, for 1,750*l.* was authorised by an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 5th July 1887, supplemented by a further Order dated the 27th March 1888, extending the time for the completion of the purchase. The architect of the new buildings was Mr. J. Osborne Smith, of Southampton Street, Strand. Upon plans and estimates being furnished, it was found that the cost of the site and buildings would largely exceed the sum of 7,000*l.* authorised by clause 27 of the Scheme. The funds available for the purpose were 2,851*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* from accumulations of the income of Petyt’s Charity, 987*l.* New Consols arising from the investment of accumulations of the sum of 100*l.* paid by the governors of Giggleswick Grammar School, and 754*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* New Consols, the investment of the net proceeds of the sale of 1a. 2r. 20½p., the surplus portion of the land purchased for the site of the school, which was sold under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 22nd June 1888. These sums were quite insufficient to meet the estimated cost of the buildings, and by a resolution passed on the 26th March 1887, the trustees of Petyt’s Charity agreed to transfer from the capital fund of the Charity to the account of the governors of the Girls’ Middle School a sum of 3,000*l.* if school buildings only should be erected, or 5,000*l.* if a house for the head mistress and for boarders should be erected in addition. This resolution was carried into effect by an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 3rd July 1888, directing that the sum of 5,000*l.* New Consols, part of the sum of 27,579*l.* 9*s.* like Consols standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to the credit of Sylvester Petyt’s Charity, should be transferred to the credit of the Girls’ Middle School.

Erection of
school
buildings.

The buildings were not fully completed until the year 1890, and as soon as the cost of them was accurately ascertained the Commissioners finally dealt with the financial questions in an Order dated 7th November 1890. By this Order, after reciting the purchase of the site, and subsequent sale of part of it, and the amount of the accumulations from the two several sources of income, and reciting that the governing body had erected upon the site a school and a house for the head mistress at a cost of 8,006*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, of which sum and the price of the site 271*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* then remained unpaid, the Commissioners approved the expenditure that had been made, and ordered that 1*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* should be paid out of the general income; that 270*l.* should be raised by mortgage of any property of the trustees except the school and the mistress’s house; that this loan should be repaid out of income within 30 years, and that within 30 years from the 18th August 1888, the sum of 2,484*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* (being the excess of the total sum expended on site and buildings over the 7,000*l.* authorised by the Scheme) should be repaid out of income. For the replacement of these sums it was ordered that the governing body should pay to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds not less than 70*l.* every year, to be invested by them in New Consols on an investment account, and to accumulate at compound interest.

Order of 7th
November
1890.

The investment account now stands at 222*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, and there are three dividends of 1*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* in hand awaiting investment.

The buildings are well situated, about 50 yards from the main road to Gargrave, upon land rising gently to the north-west. They appear to be thoroughly well built, and provide accommodation, as directed by the Scheme, for 100 scholars in the school building and 20 boarders in the head mistress’s house. The numbers actually in the school are slightly in excess of these estimates, and the buildings are now filled to their utmost capacity.

Skipton.
 The Girls'
 Middle
 School—
continued.

The school building comprises on the ground floor three classrooms, measuring respectively 22 ft. $\times$ 15 ft., 21 ft. $\times$ 18 ft., and 18 ft. $\times$ 10 ft., and a large dressing room, which will probably before long be converted into a classroom; on the first floor a large schoolroom, or assembly-room, measuring 46 ft. $\times$ 26 ft., another classroom, and two small rooms for practising music; and on the third floor a large classroom, measuring 34 ft. $\times$ 18 ft. This is a low room, almost in the roof. The other rooms are lofty, well lighted, and well ventilated.

The head mistress's house contains on the ground floor a large dining room, head mistress's study, a room for the assistant mistresses, a pupils' room, two kitchens, pantry, &c.; on the first floor, the head mistress's bedroom, three dormitories, three small bedrooms, sick room, and bath rooms; and on the second floor three small bedrooms. The sloping grounds surrounding the buildings have been laid out in three level lawn tennis courts, one above the other, the lowest of which is a cinder court for winter use. On one of the grass courts the girls play cricket, but it is rather small for the purpose. There is also a piece of rough ground above the buildings.

The school has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations that were formed at the time of its establishment. There were at the date of the Inquiry 114 scholars in all, of whom 23 were boarders, and there can be no doubt that if funds could be obtained for the extension of the buildings, the numbers of the boarders might be considerably increased. I have since been informed that in the last term of 1893 the number of scholars rose to 125. Of the boarders, some come from long distances; one from Scotland, and others from the south of England, but more than half are from the neighbourhood. Of the day girls, a majority are resident in the town, or the immediate neighbourhood, but about 40 come by train, from distances of 16 miles and under. As to the position in life of the scholars, Miss Larnier, the head mistress, said it was difficult to classify them; all grades of the middle class are represented.

The fees charged are the minimum fees prescribed by the Scheme, viz., 4*l.* for girls under 14, and 6*l.* for girls above that age. The fees for boarders, in addition to the tuition fees, are 36*l.* and 39*l.* respectively. A reduction of 1*l.* per term is made to weekly boarders and also to each of two or more sisters. A charge of 1*l.* a term is made for laundress.

The usual age at which girls enter the school is 11, but in the Kindergarten department children attend from 5 years of age. It is not uncommon for girls to remain at the school until the age of 19.

The course of instruction in the school follows in the main the provisions of the Scheme. About 25 girls learn German; all, except the very small ones, learn French; Euclid and Algebra are taught, about 30 learning the former and about 20 the latter; there is no Latin class at present. Natural science is taught by lectures on such subjects as botany, heat, &c. There was formerly a cookery class, but it is not held now. Singing is taught on the tonic sol-fa system. For instrumental music an extra fee is charged, and extra fees are charged also for instruction in dancing, painting, and conversational French.

The examiner appointed to hold the yearly examination is usually a graduate of one or other of the Universities. The examination in music is conducted by Mr. John Farmer, formerly teacher of music at Harrow School.

Scholarships.

Of the Foundation Scholarships, under clause 52 of the Scheme, five were held at the date of the Inquiry, of which one was to expire at midsummer 1893, two at midsummer 1894, and two at midsummer 1895. Of these five scholarships one carried total exemption from tuition fees, and was held by a girl in the senior department of the school, and four carried exemption from half the fees, and were held, two by seniors and two by juniors. The governors had, according to their usual practice, offered three more, all of exemption of half the fees, to competition in 1893, two to girls already in the school, on the result of the July examination, and one to be awarded on the entrance examination, which is held in September. Miss Larnier said that there were as a rule very few candidates for the entrance Foundation Scholarships, because the examination for the Petyt Scholarships is held first, and takes off most of the promising scholars from the elementary schools.

No boarding scholarship has yet been awarded under clause 53 of the Scheme. Of the Petyt Scholarships, eleven were in existence at the date of the Scheme, each carrying exemption of half the tuition fees. One of these was held in the senior department, and ten in the junior. The scholarships are usually held for three years. The governors

used to award four of these scholarships every year, but one has lately been given up, owing to the establishment of the John Dawson Scholarship, to be presently mentioned. The examination for the Petyt Scholarships, and also for the entrance Foundation Scholarships, is held by the head mistress, and the award is made by the governors upon her recommendation.

Skipton.
The Girls'
Middle
School—
continued.

Owing to want of funds, no King's Scholarships have yet been awarded under clause 54 of the Scheme.

The John Dawson Scholarship.—Shortly after the death, on the 14th April 1888, of the late Mr. John Dawson, of Skipton, a subscription was set on foot for the purpose of founding a scholarship, to be held at the girls' school, in memory of him. A sum of 105*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* was collected, and was paid over to the account of the governors at the Craven Bank in 1891. On the 24th May 1892 the fund amounted with interest to 107*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*; the finance and executive committee of the governors had recommended that 4*l.* 5*s.* a year should be allowed by way of interest on this sum, and that the scholarship should be of that value, and at a meeting of the governors held on that day, the following resolution was passed:—"That the 'John Dawson' Scholarship shall be of the annual value of 4*l.* 5*s.*, tenable for two years but no longer, that candidates shall be eligible who, being not more than 12 years on the day of election, shall have been at a public elementary school in the town of Skipton for not less than two and a half years within the previous three years, that the electors shall be at liberty to take the ages of candidates into their consideration, and that the examinations shall be held at the same time as the examinations for Petyt Scholarships."

The scholarship was awarded for the first time in the autumn of that year. The capital fund is merged in the general account of the governors at the Craven Bank, and the payment to the scholar is made out of the general income, and accounted for in the yearly statement of accounts.

The names of the persons who form the teaching staff of the school, and the salaries paid to them respectively, will be seen from the statement of account for the year 1893, which is set out in full below. The first five on the list of assistant mistresses are resident, and are the regular form mistresses. From January 1894 an art mistress, Miss Hankinson, will be engaged, who will board but not sleep in the house.

Miss Larner has held the post of head mistress ever since the establishment of the school. She receives, in addition to the fixed stipend of 100*l.*, capitation payments at the rate of 2*l.* a year for each scholar in the school, except those who attend only the Kindergarten classes. She also carries on the boarding establishment for her own profit, subject to the terms of an arrangement instituted by a resolution of the governors passed on the 23rd May 1889, under which she pays to them 2*l.* per term for every boarder above the number of eight, and also pays interest at the rate of 5*l.* per cent. on the sum of 468*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, representing the cost of the furniture of the boarding house, which was provided by the governors. Some of the day scholars who come from a distance dine at the school, a moderate charge being made, and the head mistress makes her own arrangements with the assistant mistresses as to board.

No steps have yet been taken, under clause 57 of the Scheme, for providing a pension fund for the head mistress.

The following is a copy of the printed statement of the income account of the school for the year ending 31st December 1893. A similar account is issued every year, and is open to inspection by the public at the office of the clerk of the governors; public notice is given that the accounts may be seen there.

Skipton.
The Girls'
Middle
School—
continued.

INCOME

II.—RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS during the

DATE.	RECEIPTS.	
1893.		
January 1	Balance in favour of school - - - - -	£ s. d. 70 10 0½
January 1 to December 31.	FROM ENDOWMENT :—	
	Sylvester Petyt's Charity, residue of income during 1892 - - - - -	£ s. d. 300 9 5
	Giggleswick Grammar School - - - - -	100 0 0
	Dividends on Consols* - - - - -	4 1 0
		404 10 5
	FROM OTHER SOURCES :—	
	Tuition fees - - - - -	518 16 8
	Do. extra subjects (including arrears due January 1, 1893) :	
	Pianoforte - - - - -	£ s. d. £ s. d. 187 3 4
	Arrears - - - - -	1 6 8
		188 10 0
	Dancing - - - - -	64 2 0
	Arrears - - - - -	2 2 0
		66 4 0
	French - - - - -	18 13 4
	Arrears - - - - -	0 5 0
		18 18 4
	Painting - - - - -	14 14 3
	Arrears - - - - -	1 1 0
		15 15 3
		289 7 7
	Boarding fees - - - - -	808 4 3
	Miss Larner—per-centage on boarding fees, at 2l. per term on all boarders above eight (see resolution of governors, May 23rd, 1889), as under :—	779 2 6
	1st term, 21 boarders (1 boarder half a term) less 8=13 - - - - -	25 0 0
	2nd „ 23 „ less 8=15 - - - - -	30 0 0
	3rd „ 23 „ „ 8=15 - - - - -	30 0 0
		85 0 0
	One year's interest on cost of furniture (488l. 16s. 3d.), to December 31st 1892, at 5 per cent. per annum (see resolution of Governors, May 23rd 1889)	24 8 9
	Craven Bank, interest - - - - -	109 8 9
		1 12 7
		£2,173 8 6½

* This refers to the "Investment

ACCOUNT.

year ended 31st December 1893.

Skipper.
The Girls'
Middle
School—
continued.

DATE.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
1893.				
January 1	1. For management and other payments not being direct payments for the educational purposes of the Charity :—			
to				
December 31.	Management of trust—Clerk's salary - - - - -	25	0	0
	Auditor's salary - - - - -	2	2	0
	Printing, advertising, stationery, postages, cheque book, &c. - - - - -	6	5	1
	Investment in the purchase of 74l. 19s. 9d. 2½ per cent. Consols - - - - -		33	7
	Expenditure on property occupied by schools :—		74	1
	Cleaning of schoolrooms and cleaning utensils, &c. - - - - -	37	17	9
	W. Stainton, examining and overhauling heating apparatus - - - - -	7	10	0
	Rates, taxes, and and insurance - - - - -	23	12	7
	Wages of gardener, &c. - - - - -	43	0	6
	Sanitary inspector, for inspecting and reporting on the school drainage (2 years) - - - - -	2	1	0
	New furniture - - - - -		114	1
	School plant, &c. - - - - -		5	15
	Repairs and improvements - - - - -		29	11
	Repairs to school furniture and plant - - - - -		25	8
	Secretary's salary - - - - -		7	16
	Head mistress—boarding fees - - - - -		10	0
			779	2
	2. School expenses :—			
	Head mistress—			
	Fixed Stipend - - - - -	100	0	0
	Capitation payments—			
	1st term :			
	On 107 scholars at 13s. 4d. each - - - - -	71	6	8
	On 2 scholars at 6s. 8d. each - - - - -	0	13	4
	2nd term :			
	On 109 scholars at 13s. 4d. each - - - - -	72	13	4
	On 3 scholars at 6s. 8d. each - - - - -	1	0	0
	3rd term :			
	On 116 scholars at 13s. 4d. each - - - - -	77	6	8
	On 7 scholars at 6s. 8d. each - - - - -	2	6	8
			325	6
	Assistant mistresses, &c.—			
	M. A. Tucker - - - - -	93	0	0
	A. Tucker - - - - -	55	0	0
	E. Tucker - - - - -	54	0	0
	C. J. Youngman - - - - -	50	0	0
	A. Dawson - - - - -	26	5	0
	W. Miall - - - - -	26	0	0
	M. A. Windsor - - - - -	18	10	0
	A. Norman - - - - -	10	0	0
	E. M. Dawson - - - - -	7	17	6
			340	12
	Teachers of extra subjects—			
	E. M. Dawson (pianoforte) - - - - -	79	0	0
	M. A. Windsor (pianoforte) - - - - -	35	5	0
	N. Lee (pianoforte) - - - - -	25	15	0
			140	0
	E. Wilson (dancing) - - - - -	65	6	0
	M. Autrand (French) - - - - -	16	13	4
	A. Dawson (painting) - - - - -	15	10	0
			237	9
	Examiners' fees and examination papers - - - - -		20	1
	Printing, stationery, and books, postages, &c. - - - - -		19	15
	Advertising - - - - -		9	18
	Coal - - - - -		12	5
	Gas - - - - -		3	13
	Water rent - - - - -		6	17
	Head mistress's and secretary's sundry disbursements - - - - -		8	18
	3. Scholarships :—			
	Foundation Scholarships (clause 52 of Scheme) - - - - -	19	13	0
	Petyt Scholarships (clause 53 of Scheme) - - - - -	23	0	0
	"John Dawson" Scholarship - - - - -	4	0	0
			46	13
December 31	Balance in favour of school - - - - -		62	12
			£2,173	8

Account" mentioned above. (See p. 47).

Skipton.
The Girls'
Middle
School—
continued.

The sums received from the trustees of Sylvester Petyt's Charity, as the residue of the annual income of that Charity, in the last three years are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1891	244	12	6
1892	292	3	10
1893	300	9	5

The accounts are audited by Mr. W. D. Barrett, accountant, Skipton.

The following is a list of the present governors of the school, with the dates of their several appointments. In the case of the coöptative governors the date given is that of the order of the Charity Commissioners approving the appointment:—

Representative Governors—

Appointed by the Trustees of Petyt's Charity.	Rev. H. L. Cook, rector of Skipton, 18 July 1892.
	Mrs. Frances Dewhurst, Aireville, Skipton, 3 July 1891.
	Edward Tomson Hartley, M.A., head master of Skipton Grammar School, 2 December 1891.
	Colonel George Robinson, Overdale, Skipton, 3 July 1891.
Appointed by Governors of Giggleswick Grammar School.	Lady Wilson, Eshton Hall, Gargrave, 3 July 1891.
	John Brigg, C.C., Kildwick Hall, 16 November 1892.
	Charles Savile Roundell, M.P., Dorfold Hall, Nantwich, 11 November 1891.
Appointed by the Skipton Local Board.	Thomas Davis, Skipton, 1889.
	John Bonny Dewhurst, Aireville, Skipton, 11 November 1891.

Coöptative Governors—

Miss Ann Elizabeth De Maine, Bolton Abbey, 3 April 1886.

James Ray Eddy, The Grange, Carlton, 10 May 1889.

Samuel Farey, Skipton, 3 April 1886.

Mrs. Honoria Lætitia Hart, Grammar School, Sedburgh, 3 April 1886.

Mrs. Mary Robinson, Overdale, Skipton, 2 February 1892.

Rev. George Style, Head Master of Giggleswick Grammar School, 3 April 1886.

The Boyle and Petyt Foundation.

The Boyle
and Petyt
Foundation.

The proposal to sell the existing school and site of the Honourable Robert Boyle's Foundation to the Duke of Devonshire, and with the proceeds to build a new school in a more convenient and central situation, was first made in 1863, in a letter from the legal advisers of the Duke, but no further steps were taken in the matter at that time. In 1871 a similar suggestion was made by Canon Robinson, rector of Bolton Abbey and head master of the school, and in consequence of an application made by him jointly with the Duke of Devonshire, an Order was made by the Charity Commissioners on the 2nd January 1872 appointing the rector of Bolton Abbey for the time being and two other persons trustees of the Charity, and empowering them, with the sanction of the Commissioners, to sell the schoolhouse, with the site and appurtenances, upon terms to be approved by the Board, and to apply the purchase money in or towards the establishment of a new school in accordance with a Scheme to be established under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

By Order dated 6th May 1872, made upon an application of the trustees appointed by the last-mentioned Order, the Charity Commissioners authorised the trustees to sell the site and buildings of the school for not less than 821*l.*, the purchase money to be paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and invested in Consols, to be held by them in trust for the Charity, subject to the further order or direction of the Board.

The purchase money was invested in the purchase of 887*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, which were transferred to the account of the Official Trustees on the 26th June 1873.

The erection of the new school buildings was begun in 1874, the Duke of Devonshire having granted a site in the township of Beamsley, midway between Bolton Abbey and Hazlewood, on high ground, about half a mile to the east of Bolton Bridge, on the Skipton and Knaresborough road, and having also advanced the money for the building, on the understanding that the funds realized by the sale of Boyle's School and the old Hazlewood School should be paid to him on the completion of the work. Owing to various delays, however, in connection partly with the sale of the Hazlewood School, the

buildings had been completed, at a cost of 1,376*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, for several years before these payments were made. The sale of the Hazlewood School, under an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 27th January 1882, has been already mentioned under the head of Sylvester Petyt's Charity. (*See* page 42.)

By another Order of the same date made in the matter of Boyle's School and of Sylvester Petyt's Charity, after reciting the above-mentioned Order of the 6th August 1872 for the sale of Boyle's School, the completion of the sale and investment of the purchase money, the Order of even date for the sale of Hazlewood School, the erection of the new school by the Duke of Devonshire, and his offer to convey the site and buildings to the trustees of Boyle's School in consideration of the payment to him of the two sums of 887*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Consols and 200*l.*, the Commissioners authorised the said trustees, in consideration of the grant and conveyance to them of the school site and buildings by the Duke of Devonshire, to pay to him the produce of the said sum of 887*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Consols, and also the said sum of 200*l.* when received by the trustees of Petyt's Charity.

The 887*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Consols were sold on the 25th February 1882, and produced the same amount sterling, which was paid by the trustees to the Duke of Devonshire.

By indenture, dated 7th July 1882, the Duke of Devonshire and others, in consideration of 1,087*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, granted to the Rev. Charles Bellairs and two others (trustees of Boyle's School) the site and buildings, described as a piece of land containing 2 roods or thereabouts, with the school, schoolhouse, outbuildings, and appurtenances, situate in the township of Beamsley, upon trust to be appropriated and used as a site for a school in accordance with the trusts of the Charity known as the Honourable Robert Boyle's Endowed School.

By an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 24th October 1882, indorsed on the above indenture, the land and hereditaments thereby conveyed were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the said Charity.

On the 19th August 1884 the Commissioners made an Order appointing Benjamin Shiers and Thomas Broughton trustees of Boyle's School in place of the two non-official trustees appointed by the Order of the 6th August 1872, of whom one had died and the other had resigned, and was discharged by the Order.

Meanwhile negotiations were proceeding for the establishment of a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Acts for the regulation of Boyle's School and the endowment from Petyt's Charity formerly paid to the school at Hazlewood. A local inquiry was held by Mr. W. C. Lefroy on the 10th May 1884, and ultimately a Scheme was prepared, which received Her Majesty's approval on the 28th November 1887.

This Scheme consolidates into one foundation, to be administered under the Scheme, under the name of the Boyle and Petyt Foundation, the following endowments:—

Skipton.
The Boyle
and Petyt
Foundation
—continued.

Scheme of
28th Novem-
ber 1887.

(1.) Boyle's Free School, which is defined as the school referred to in the 18th clause of the Scheme of the 12th May 1879 for the regulation of the Charity of Samuel Petyt, as being an elementary school within the ancient parish of Skipton, between Hazlewood and Bolton;

(2.) The yearly sum of 45*l.* by that clause made payable to the master or mistress of that school; and

(3.) The property representing the proceeds of the sale directed by clause 16 of that Scheme (being the sale of the old Hazlewood School).

For this foundation the Scheme provides a governing body, to consist of six representative governors, appointed each for the term of five years, by the following bodies and persons:—

One by the justices of the peace of the petty sessional division of East Staincliffe;

Two by the ratepayers of the townships of Bolton Abbey, Beamsley in Skipton, Beamsley in Addingham, and Hazlewood-with-Storiths;

Two by the lord of the manor of Bolton Abbey; and

One by the governors of the Grammar School at Skipton;

and three coöptative governors, to be appointed, each for the term of eight years, by the general body of governors, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners.

It also provides, as required by section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, that religious opinions or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship shall not affect the qualifications of any person for being a governor.

After the usual management clauses, the Scheme proceeds to provide that the school shall be an elementary school for boys and girls, to be maintained in or near Bolton Abbey in the present or other suitable buildings, and to be conducted as a public elementary school under section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870; that all moneys received as income exclusively in respect of the school, whether from fees of

Skipton.
The Boyle
and Petyt
Foundation
—continued.

scholars or otherwise, shall be applicable wholly for the purposes of the school; that the governors shall appoint, pay, and dismiss all teachers in the school; that subject to the provisions for exemption of day scholars from attending prayer and religious worship, and from lessons on religious subjects, required by section 15 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, religious instruction shall be given in the school in accordance with the principles of the Christian faith; and that instruction shall also be given in the subjects required by the regulations of the Education Department.

The Scheme then provides for the application of the income of the foundation, and for maintaining exhibitions and scholarships, in the five clauses following:—

33. A yearly sum of not more than 7*l*. may be applied for the repairs of the school of the foundation, and a further yearly sum of not more than 50*l*. may be applied for the general purposes of the same school and of the other public elementary schools in the township of Bolton Abbey, or of any of such schools.

34. A yearly sum of not less than 50*l*. shall be applied in maintaining two or more exhibitions, each of a yearly value of not less than 20*l*. nor more than 30*l*., to be awarded to boys and girls, or either of them, not less than 12 years of age, being children of inhabitants of the township of Bolton Abbey or of any of the following manors, towns, hamlets, areas, and places named in the statutes made for the above-named school dated the 29th day of December 1701, that is to say, the manor or township of Bolton and Halton, the manor or division of Hazlewood-with-Storiths, the township of Beamsley, the manor and forest of Barden, the manor and township of Nesfield and Langber, the manor and township of Embsay and Eastby, the town of Addingham, the town of Barwicke, and the town of Draughton, and such other places as are named in the said statutes. These exhibitions shall be tenable, subject as herein provided, for three years at the Grammar School at Skipton or the Girls' Middle School at Skipton, or at any other place of education higher than elementary, approved by the governors. The period of tenure of any such exhibition may, on the recommendation of the governing body of the school or place of education at which the exhibition is held, be extended for a further period of not more than two years.

35. Scholarships, each of a yearly value of not more than 5*l*., tenable in the school of this foundation, to encourage a longer stay in school, may be maintained. They shall be awarded to boys and girls, or either of them, being not less than 11 years of age, who are and have for not less than two years been in the school of the foundation.

36. Payments may be made to the principal teacher, or any other teacher of the school of the foundation, in respect of instruction given by such teacher to scholars in the school in subjects higher than those recognised by the regulations of the Education Department in force for the time being as the elementary subjects, but so that such payments shall not in any year be at the rate of more than 1*l*. for every 4*s*. of the parliamentary grant earned for the school in the year before in respect of such higher subjects.

37. Payments of not more than 5*l*. in any one year may be made for the maintenance of a library for the benefit of the teachers and scholars in the school of the foundation.

The first coöptative governors were named in the Scheme, and were the following persons:—

The Rev. Arthur Plumptre Howes, rector of Bolton Abbey;
Benjamin Shiers, of Haw Pike, Addingham, Esq.; and
John Gill, of New Hall, Beamsley, Esq.

These three persons were all surviving and in office at the date of the Inquiry.

New appointments of representative governors had been made shortly before the Inquiry, at which the following persons had been appointed:—

By the justices - - - - John G. Oddy, Esq., J.P.

By the ratepayers - - - - George Demaine, farmer.

William Laycock, land agent.

By the lord of the manor - - - - Alfred Downes, estate agent.

William Scott, brewer.

All the above signed acceptance of office on 13th June 1893. There has since been appointed, on the 29th July 1893,

By the governors of the Grammar School—

William Usher, retired medical practitioner.

Mr. B. Shiers has acted since 1888 as secretary and treasurer of the governors.

By letter, dated 7th September 1892, the Charity Commissioners conveyed to the secretary of the governors their opinion that in accordance with section 44 of the Charitable Trusts Amendment Act, 1855, the governors should deliver to the churchwardens appointed for each of the civil townships of Bolton Abbey, Halton, Hazlewood-with-Storiths, Beamsley, Barden, Embsay and Eastby, Draughton, Nessfield and Langber, and Addingham, a copy either of the accounts of the Charity as defined by the above section, or of so much of those accounts as relates to the objects of the foundation which are identified with those townships respectively.

The endowment of the foundation now consists of the following particulars :—

Skipton.

The Boyle
and Petyt
Foundation
—continued.

Description.	Extent or Amount.	Tenant or Person in whose Name standing.	Annual Income.
	A. R. P.		£ s. d.
School and schoolmaster's house at Beamsley.	0 2 0	Occupied for purposes of school.	—
Farm at Halton East	49 1 24	Stephen Newsholme -	70 0 0
House, croft, and garden	0 1 37	Elizabeth Holgate (deceased).	0 12 0
Rentcharge on East Scale Park, at Kettlewell.	£ - - d.	Thomas Murgatroyd (owner).	20 0 0
2½ per cent. Annuities	200 0 0	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	5 0 0
Do.	18 18 7	Ditto	0 9 4
Annual payment by trustees of Sylvester Petyt's Charity.	- - -	- - -	45 0 0
			141 1 4

The school buildings, which were built to accommodate 150 children, consist of a school and master's house under one roof; the school containing a large schoolroom, 52 ft. × 18 ft. × 12 ft., two class rooms, each 14 ft. × 14 ft. × 12 ft., and a third room, of about the same size, used partly for washing; and the house containing on the ground floor two rooms and a kitchen, and on the upper floor four bedrooms. There is a small garden for the use of the master, and a rough playground in front of the school, containing about 320 square yards. The school is favourably situated, well built, and in good repair.

The farm at Halton East, which until the year 1892 was let as two separate holdings, is now let under an agreement, dated 6th August 1892, which was produced at the Inquiry. The tenancy is from year to year, beginning from the 25th March 1892, and is determinable by six months' notice before the 29th September in any year. The acreage is given in the agreement as 49a. 2r. 3p., but Mr. Shiers informs me that the amount given in the above table, which is taken from the rate book of the Skipton Union, is the more correct measurement.

The rent is smaller than the amount formerly received for the two farms, for which the rents received in 1889 were 60*l.* and 22*l.* 10*s.* respectively.

Elizabeth Holgate, the tenant of the cottage and garden mentioned in the above table, died shortly before the date of the Inquiry, and her grandchildren were then in occupation of the cottage. The trustees were considering the question whether it was worth repairing, a notice having been received from the sanitary authority.

The rentcharge of 20*l.* is paid regularly to the secretary of the governors. East Scale Park, which contains 400 or 500 acres, was stated to have been sold subject to the rentcharge about 12 years ago to the present owner.

The sum of 200*l.* stock arises from the redemption by the Duke of Devonshire of the annual payment of 5*l.* left by Richard Earl of Burlington as mentioned in the Report of 1820 (*see* page 4). The redemption was made under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated 12th March 1889, the stock having been transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 18th January preceding.

The dividends are remitted to the credit of Mr. B. Shiers, as treasurer of the "Boyle Endowed School Trustees," with the Yorkshire Banking Company, Limited, Skipton.

Under a further Order of the same date, the free rent of 1*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* payable out of the Halton property of the Charity to the Duke of Devonshire, as mentioned in the Report of 1820, was redeemed by a payment by the trustees to the Duke of Devonshire of a sum of 47*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 2½ per cent. annuities.

The sum of 18*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* Consols represents the investment of a sum of 18*l.* 3*s.* paid by the Corporation of Bradford in 1891 as compensation for rights of pasturage on certain lands on Barden Moor, taken by the Corporation in 1876, under the powers of an Act obtained in 1875. The money was paid to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds under an Order of the Board dated the 22nd April 1892, and was invested in the purchase of the stock, which was transferred to the Official Trustees in the following month. The dividends are transmitted as mentioned above.

Skipton.
The Boyle
and Petyt
Foundation
—continued.

The 50*l.* payable under clause 33 of the Scheme is always paid to the school of the foundation. There have been only two exhibitions awarded under clause 34. These were given in 1892, one to a boy, to be held at Skipton Grammar School, the other to a girl, to be held at the Girls' Middle School. The value of the exhibition was 20*l.* in each case. The money is paid to the parents. The examination for these exhibitions was held in September 1892 by Mr. Claridge, of Bradford, who was appointed for the purpose by the governors on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the district. There were 11 candidates, some of whom were already at Skipton Grammar School. More than half of them were from the Bolton district.

In connection with the competition for these exhibitions a question arose on the construction of clause 34 of the Scheme. Mr. E. Illingworth, of Embay, requested the governors to enter the name of his son, who was then attending Skipton Grammar School, as a candidate for the exhibition. The governors declined to do so, on the ground that he was already attending a school higher than elementary, and therefore was not eligible under the clause. Mr. Illingworth appealed to the Charity Commissioners against this interpretation of the clause, and in a letter to Mr. B. Shiers, dated 2nd June 1892, the Commissioners stated that they were unable to concur in the construction adopted by the governors, adding that "the exhibitions to be maintained under clause 34 should be freely and openly competed for by children qualified in manner indicated by the clause, which does not require that the competitors shall be in attendance at an elementary school."

It was said at the Inquiry that no exhibition had been previously given owing to want of funds. The accounts for the year ending 31st December 1892 show a balance at the beginning of the year of 542*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*, and at the end of the year of 527*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, but it was explained that this was the result of several years' accumulations for the purpose of extensive repairs on the property of the Charity, which are now being carried out. A sum of 113*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was expended in 1890 upon drainage and other alterations at the school, and a further sum of about 90*l.* was spent on repairs in 1892. To these items of expenditure the governors omitted to obtain the sanction of the Charity Commissioners.

No scholarships have yet been granted under clause 35 owing to want of funds.

The number of children on the books is 78, and the average attendance for the year ending 31st May 1893 was 61. The Government grant for 1892 was 62*l.*, the drawing grant 1*l.* 16*s.*, and the fee grant 25*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* These are the highest grants obtainable. Only the infants receive free education, the others pay 1*d.* and 2*d.* a week. The amount received from school pence in 1892 was 12*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

The master is Mr. R. T. Young, who has been assisted hitherto only by a monitor, but a pupil teacher is to be appointed. The master's wife teaches needlework. Mr. Young receives, in addition to the use of a house free of rent, rates, &c., a fixed salary of 95*l.* a year, and two-fifths of the yearly grants from the Education Department and the Science and Art Department respectively. The total amount received by him was 120*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* in 1892, and 123*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* in 1893.

Mr. Young was not present at the Inquiry, but in the course of an interview held subsequently he called my attention to the 36th clause of the Scheme, which is set out above, and complained that though he had for nine years been teaching certain subjects, viz., drawing, English grammar, and geometry, which were recognised by the Education Department as higher than elementary, he had received from the governors no extra payment in respect of them. Some correspondence on this subject took place between the governors and Mr. Young in 1892 and 1893, and the question was referred to the Charity Commissioners, who held, in a letter dated 18th May 1893, that the subjects in question were higher than those recognised by the regulations of the Education Department in force for the time being as the elementary subjects, and that payments under clause 36 of the Scheme might be made in respect of any subjects, whether class or specific, higher than those recognised as elementary, but pointed out that payments under that clause were entirely optional with the governors.

Agreement
of 22nd
December
1893.

Negotiations were then resumed between the governors and the schoolmaster, and an arrangement was come to, which was embodied in an agreement made between the parties, and dated 22nd December 1893. By this agreement, Mr. Young, in consideration of the remuneration thereby provided for, agrees to teach and serve as schoolmaster of the school in accordance with the requirements of the Committee of Council on Education, (including the teaching of sewing and the instruction of scholars, if any, who have passed the 7th standard), and to be subject to any Scheme which may be established under the Endowed Schools Acts; and the governors agree to pay to the schoolmaster, in addition

to the use of a house free of rent, rates, and taxes, the salary and proportion of grants mentioned above, subject only, in the case of grants, to such deductions as may arise from causes for which the teacher is solely responsible, it being provided that in case in any year the grants should not be received from any other cause, the payments shall nevertheless be made to the master, based upon the amount of the grants for the previous year. The governors also agree to pay for a monitor and pupil teacher in lieu of any claim which the schoolmaster may have under clause 36 of the Scheme of 1887.

It is provided that the agreement may be terminated by six months' notice on either side.

Skipton.

The Boyle
and Petyt
Foundation
—continued.

18th January 1894.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

Tabular Summary.

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Skipton.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable,									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
507 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 21st April 1885. The Official Trustees also hold upon Investment Accounts the sums of 521 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols, and 1,666 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> Consols. 150 <i>l.</i> for scholarships, and 5 <i>l.</i> for prizes, received from Petyt's Charity (see below).
12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Original trust for instruction in singing and other subjects. Now paid to the organist of parish church for teaching singing,
579 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	50 10 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 4 0	—	Principal sum of 30 <i>l.</i> lost for many years.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 9 0	—	—	To one poor person possessing certain qualifications.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*285 19 6	* The income here shown is applied in relief of the poor rate; the residue of the rent is paid as interest on moneys belonging to Charities of Craven and Robinson. (See above).
—	—	—	—	—	—	70 9 0	1 4 0	285 19 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	14 0 0	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 26th July 1861.
—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 8	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 18 8	—	—	
—	—	—	3 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1818. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 6th May 1887.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Particulars of Charity not ascertained.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	Do. do.
—	—	—	3 18 0	—	—	21 6 4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	11 2 6	—	—	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 20th January 1885.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Consolidated and administered as "East Halton Parochial Charity." (See above).
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	11 2 6	—	—	

Skipton.

TABULAR

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

		Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
Parish, Township, or Chapelry.		Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.					
Donor or Title of Charity.		Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
<i>Township of Stirton-with-Thorlby.</i>		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Newby				0 5 0					0 5 0	
<i>Township of Beamsley.</i>										
Beamsley Hospital		Buildings and 229 0 9	303 0 0	—	C. 471 18 2	—	—	12 19 4	315 19 4	
<i>Township of Bolton Abbey.</i>										
Cumberland					2½ Anns. 120 0 0	O.T.	—	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Boyle's Free School										
Earl of Burlington										
<i>Township of Hazlewood-with-Storithes.</i>										
Salwood										
Holmes				0 5 0					0 5 0	
Frankland					C. 100 0 0	O.T.	—	2 15 0	2 15 0	
Newby				0 5 0					0 5 0	
									3 5 0	
<i>The Petyt Charities.</i>										
Sylvester Petyt		North-Eastern Railway Company 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.	Irredeemable	8,600 0 0	O.T.	—	—	344 0 0	} *686 17 6	
		Great-Eastern Railway Company 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock.	4 per Cent.	4,350 0 0	O.T.	—	—	174 0 0		
		Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company 4½ per Cent. Debenture Stock.	4½ per Cent.	3,975 0 0	O.T.	—	—	173 17 6		
Petyt Library										
Girls' Middle School		Site and buildings								
John Dawson Scholarship						Craven Bank, Skipton	107 4 3	4 5 0	4 5 0	
Boyle and Petyt Foundation		Buildings and 50 1 21	70 12 0	20 0 0	2½ Anns. 200 0 0	O.T.	—	5 0 0	} 96 1 4	
					Do. 18 18 7	O.T.	—	0 9 4		
									100 6 4	

NOTE.—All payments shown under "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoing and The letters "O.T." signify that the stock is held by the "Official Trustees of

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Skipton.

Tabular
Summary—
continued.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	315 19 4	—	—	—	—	Only one stockholder.
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—	The stock arises from the redemption of a 3 <i>l.</i> rentcharge under Order of Charity Commissioners, 15th January 1892.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	School buildings sold under Order of Charity Commissioners, 6th August 1872. Endowment included in Boyle and Petyt Foundation. (See below.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 <i>l.</i> rentcharge redeemed by payment of 200 <i>l.</i> stock included in Boyle and Petyt's Foundation. (See below.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	School buildings sold under Order of Charity Commissioners, 27th January 1882. Endowment included in Boyle and Petyt Foundation. (See below.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	—	The stock arises from redemption of 3 <i>l.</i> rentcharge under Order of Charity Commissioners, 18th July 1876.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 0	—	—	
636 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Chancery Scheme, 12 May 1879, as altered by Scheme under Endowed Schools Acts, 3 April 1886. *The remaining 10 <i>l.</i> of income is applicable for the poor of St. Andrew, Holborn.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Library held by governors of grammar school; 5 <i>l.</i> yearly for its support received from Petyt's Charity.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Regulated by Scheme under Endowed Schools Acts, 3rd April 1886, as altered by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 21st July 1893. The endowment consists of— Payment from Giggleswick Grammar School, 100 <i>l.</i> a year. Residue of income of Petyt's Charity, amounting, in 1893, to 300 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> A sum of 222 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> Consols held by Official Trustees upon Investment Account.
4 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Raised by subscription. Merged in the general banking account of the Governors, who allow 4 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> as interest.
96 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Also an annual payment of 43 <i>l.</i> from Petyt's Charity. Regulated by Scheme under Endowed Schools Acts, 20th November 1837.
100 6 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

expenses of management. The Table shows the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full Charitable Funds.* C. = New Consols. 2½ Anns. = 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. Annuities.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF SKIPTON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August, 1894.

[*Under 7 oz. Price 6d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York, into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of SPROTBOROUGH.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

· D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of SPROTBOROUGH.

Sprot-
borough.

1. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 29th of May 1893.

Date of
Inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 637). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

II.
Report of
1827.

PARISH OF SPROTBOROUGH.

DOLES.

Sprot-
borough.

The charities for poor persons of this parish consist of the Wormley Dole, which is an annual payment of 2*l.*, charged on land belonging to Richard Fountayne Wilson, esq., and distributed annually on Good Friday; a dole of 3*l.* a year, given by some person unknown, and charged on land the property of Sir Joseph Copley, bart., and which is distributed on St. Thomas's day, and a pension or payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, which is paid to a poor person of the parish, under the charity of Cartwright alias Vicars, of which an account is given in the 17th General Report, p. 803.

Doles.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-5.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-5.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endow- ments.	Total gross Income.	Total former Income.	Objects of Foundation or purposes to which the Income is applicable.			Observations.
	Real Estate. Rents- charge and fixed annual Payments.			Support of Alms- houses, their Inmates and Pensioners.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribu- tion of Money.	
<i>Sprotborough.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Wormeley -	—	—		—	F. 2 0 0	—	See chapelry of Wombwell, parish of Darfield.
Unknown -	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	—
Cartwright -	—	—	—	0 13 4	—	—	See General Charities of this County.

Note.—F.=Fuel—Coals, Wood, &c.

There is no reference to this parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the rent room of the Sprotborough estate. There was a large attendance for the size of the place, and considerable interest was shown in the proceedings. Information as to the Charities and their distribution was furnished by the Reverend Canon Faber, rector of the parish, by the churchwardens, Messrs. East and Ward, and by Mr. Firth, who has been an inhabitant of the parish for many years.

IV.
Report of
Assistant
Commis-
sioner.

The ancient parish of Sprotborough comprises the townships of Sprotborough and Cadeby; the population of the former, according to the Census Returns of 1891, is 358, and of the latter 169.

Census, 1891.

The Wormeley Dole.

On the subject of this dole the following additional information is given in the Report, dated 27th January 1827, of the above-mentioned Commissioners, in connection with the Charities of the chapelry of Wombwell in the parish of Darfield (Vol. 17, p. 788):—"By Indenture dated 18th April, 7th Charles I., *Margaret Wormeley* settled in trustees, a yearly rentcharge of 6*l.* issuing out of an estate at High Melton, in the county of York, now the property of Richard Fountayne Wilson, esquire, upon trust, as to 4*l.* thereof, for the use of the poor of the parishes of Arksey and Sprotbrough, and as to the remaining 40*s.* to the use of the poor of Smeathley, and the township of Wombwell. to be distributed on St. Thomas's day,

The
Wormeley
Dole.

Sprot-
borough.

The
Wormeley
Dole—
continued.

“ yearly, by the churchwardens and overseers, and the sum of 40s. a year is duly distributed among poor persons by the chapelwardens.”

The land mentioned in the Report of 1827, out of which the rentcharge issues, is known as the High Melton estate, and is now the property of Andrew Fountayne-Wilson Montagu, Esquire. I was informed at the Inquiry that the dole was now paid by the present occupant, who is the widow of his brother, Mr. James Montagu, and some of those who were present seemed to think that the property had been made over to her either by gift, or by settlement. As I could obtain no accurate information on this subject, I wrote to Mr. Montagu's agent, Mr. H. J. Cundy, who, writing from the Ainsty Estate Office, Wetherby, under date 12th June 1893, says, “Mr. A. F. W. Montagu is owner in fee of the Melton estates, and all receipts and payments are made through this office. We pay the ‘Wormeley Dole’ at the Rent Audits.”

The dole appears to have been always paid without dispute. A churchwarden's account book was produced, dating from 1858, and showing that the money was paid regularly from that time.

I will deal with the administration of this dole in connection with that of Sir Joseph Copley's estate, next herein-after mentioned.

Sir Joseph Copley's Dole.

Sir
Joseph
Copley's
Dole.

Although usually called by this name, this rentcharge of 3*l.* a year, mentioned in the Report of 1827 under the title “Unknown,” was apparently not first given by Sir Joseph Copley. The original donor is not known, but the rector thought it probable that it was Sir Godfrey Copley, a predecessor of Sir Joseph in the baronetcy, who died on the 9th April 1709. It is paid regularly, usually on St. Thomas's Day, by the tenant for the time being of the Sprotborough Hall estate. The present tenant is Mrs. Bewicke-Copley. This payment is mentioned in a terrier, or copy of a terrier, of 1825, which the rector produced.

The above doles are administered according to the desire of the parishioners in vestry assembled, and are distributed sometimes by the rector alone, sometimes by the rector and churchwardens, and sometimes by the churchwardens alone. They are always given in money. In former days the amounts varied from 10*s.* to 1*l.*, but now it is the custom never to give a smaller sum than 2*s.* 6*d.* They are given in cases of distress and necessity, *e.g.*, for the payment of a doctor's bill.

Mr. Townend, a farmer living in the parish, said that he considered the money ought always to be paid on St. Thomas's day, apparently because it used always to be paid then, and the people expected it. No one else present seemed to have any feeling in the matter, and the rector produced notes of a vestry meeting in 1889, at which it was resolved that the money, instead of being all distributed on St. Thomas's day, should be paid at any time when occasions of necessity should arise; and of another meeting in 1890, at which a resolution, slightly modifying the above, was passed. The matter then dropped.

Cartwright's or Vicars's Charity, with Mann's Augmentation.

Cartwright's
or Vicars's
Charity, with
Mann's Aug-
mentation.

A full account of these Charities is given in the Report on the parish of Brodsworth. Mr. George Mann's Augmentation was made by deed in 1870. So far as the parish of Sprotborough is concerned, the benefaction now consists of payments of 19*s.* 6*d.* a year to one of the poorest men or women of Sprotborough, one of Newton or Cusworth, and one of Cadeby or Melton. Newton and Cusworth are hamlets of Sprotborough; Cadeby is a township in the parish, with a separate overseer for the poor; Melton is a separate parish. The original amount of the payments, under Thomas Cartwright's will, was 13*s.* 4*d.* (*see* page 1); they were increased by the late Mr. Mann's Augmentation Fund in 1870 to 1*l.*; and have now, owing to the conversion of the sum of Three per cent. Consols which constituted the endowment of the latter Charity into New Consols, been reduced to 19*s.* 6*d.*

The recipients of this dole, in this and other parishes, are in practice always selected by the incumbent or churchwardens of the parish in which they live, and not by the owners of Scawsby and the Dean and Chapter of York, as directed by the will of the founder. The money is paid to them in two half-yearly instalments of 9*s.* 9*d.* by the vicar of Brodsworth, on the days mentioned in the will. If they live at a distance, or are too infirm to come themselves, they are allowed to send a friend to receive the money.

In Sprotborough the recipients are selected by the rector, who always appoints poor widows when there are any. The persons appointed continue to receive the dole while they live, subject to good behaviour and to residence in the parish, so that there is occasionally a considerable interval between the appointments. Newton and Cusworth receive the benefit alternately, but as regards Melton and Cadeby, the

rector said that in his time (about 13 years) Cadeby had always received it, and he had never heard of the dole going to Melton.

It is the custom when the recipient sends a friend, and when a new recipient is appointed, for the rector to send a note in writing to that effect to the vicar of Brodsworth. The Charity is not restricted to members of the Church of England, but the beneficiaries are supposed to hear the sermon before receiving the dole.

Sprot-
borough.
—
Cartwright's
or Vicars's
Charity, with
Mann's
Augmen-
tation—
continued.

The Church Lands.

(a.) *Rentcharge on Land in Sprotborough.*—An annual rent of 3*l.* is paid by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, as successors of the River Don Navigation Company, to the churchwardens of Sprotborough. The parish authorities have no documents relating to the origin of this payment; it is believed to be made in respect of land in the parish, but I could find nothing to show whether the Company had bought the land subject to this rentcharge or had given the rentcharge as consideration for the purchase of the land. The only authority on the subject seems to be Kelly's Directory for the West Riding for the year 1889, in which it is stated (p. 1104) that the rent is paid "for a plot of land in Sprotborough parish, opposite the Doncaster Mill Bridge." This, however, does not seem to be even a sufficient description of the land, for different opinions were expressed at the Inquiry as to what was the piece of land referred to, though it seemed to be agreed that no piece of land in the parish now belonging to the Company answered that description. It is probably impossible now to identify the land. A terrier of 1829, however, produced at the Inquiry, showed that the rent was paid at that date, and there is evidence that it has been paid continuously for many years past.

The
Church
Lands; (a)
Rentcharge
on land in
Sprot-
borough.

The rector said that about three years ago the Company disputed their liability, and he was afraid the payment would be lost, either through the insufficiency of the title of the parish or from their inability to support the costs of litigation. Through the influence, however, of Lord Auckland, the chairman of the Company, the opposition was withdrawn. The 3*l.* is paid once a year by the secretary of the Company to the churchwardens, and is now, and has always been, applied by them to the repairs and general expenses of the church.

(b.) *Land in Arksey Parish.*—The rector and churchwardens of Sprotborough are the owners of an acre of land in a field in the south-east corner of Arksey parish, near the town of Doncaster, lying opposite to the junction of the Sprotborough Road with the York Road. The land is a strip running along one side of the field, but it is not fenced off or distinguished in any way from the rest of the field. By lease, dated the 30th September 1869, the then rector and churchwardens of Sprotborough let this piece of land to John Jackson for a year from the 25th March 1869, and so on from year to year, subject to determination by either party by six months' notice in writing before the 25th March in any year. The counterpart of this lease was produced by the rector. The parcels are as follows:—"All that plot piece or parcel of grass land situate in the parish of Bentley with Arksey near to the north end of the town of Doncaster on the east side of the Great North Road opposite to Sprotborough Lane End as the same contains an acre and is now in the occupation of the said John Jackson and is more particularly described on the plan drawn in the margin of these presents and thereon coloured pink." In the plan a strip along one side of the field is coloured pink. There is a covenant by the tenant not to underlet without permission. The rent reserved by the lease was 5*l.*, but for many years only 4*l.* was paid, and about two years ago the rent was further reduced to 3*l.* 10*s.* It is good grass land.

(b.) Land in
Arksey
parish.

Soon after the date of the lease the field in which the land is situated was bought by John Jackson, the lessee, and is now held by his son, Mr. John George Jackson, who has succeeded his father also as tenant of the churchwardens' piece. It was said by persons present at the Inquiry, speaking from recollection, that the sale took place in the year 1871, that it was a sale by auction, and that the land was sold subject to the rent payable to the rector and churchwardens. I have not been able to get a copy of the particulars of sale, and therefore cannot say whether the vendor purported to sell the whole field, subject only to the payment of this rent, or rentcharge, or whether this particular acre was excepted altogether from the sale. The present churchwardens did not seem to be quite clear as to whether they owned the land or only the rent. In former years, however, the land was clearly treated as belonging to the church, and Mr. Jackson, whom I have seen, fully admits that this is so, and that he rents the strip from the churchwardens. He also said that some years ago his father made an offer to buy the piece, and that the then churchwardens refused to sell. The rent is paid regularly, and is applied by the churchwardens towards the repairs and general expenses of the church.

Sprot-
borough.

The
Bell-rope
Charity.

Some doubt having been expressed as to the existence of any field with this name, I asked to see the tithe apportionment, from which it appeared that there was a close of land called "Bellstring Flat," containing 17a. 1r. 10p., the position of which corresponded with the recollection of those who had spoken to its existence. There seems at all events to be no doubt that the ropes were provided by Sir Joseph Copley during his life; and Mr. Ward, one of the churchwardens, asserted that new ropes were regularly supplied by Sir Joseph every other year. Mr. Firth, one of the oldest inhabitants, said that he well remembered hearing, as a boy, Mr. Wood, then agent to Sir Joseph Copley, speaking to his father of this particular field, and saying that it was charged with the payment for new bell-ropes. The last occasion on which the payment was made was about three years ago, when the late Lady Watson Copley was applied to for the cost of the new ropes and consented to defray it. The money was not, as I understand, paid without some demur, but I was unable to ascertain the precise terms on which the payment was made, or to what extent, if at all, Lady Watson Copley admitted her liability. Mr. Townend indeed asserted that the late Mr. Fisher, solicitor to the estate, when consulted by her, said that the claim was an imposition. Against this statement, however, remains the fact that the money was paid.

It is worth mentioning, as affording a slight support to the claim of the churchwardens, that in the adjoining parish of Conisbrough there undoubtedly is a piece of land charged with a payment for a similar purpose.

There are six bells in Sprotborough Church, and the cost of new ropes is about 3*l.*

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

9th June 1893.

TABULAR

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.						
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.											
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.									
Sprotborough.	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wormeley - - -	—	—	—	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0	0
Copley - - - -	—	—	—	3	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0
Cartwright and Mann -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	18	6
Church Lands - -	1	0	0	3	10	0	3	0	0	—	—	—	6	10	0
Bell-rope Charity - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
													14	8	6

SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.								
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.
						In Money.	In Kind.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	2 18 6	—	—	—	—
—	—	6 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	6 10 0	—	2 18 6	—	5 0 0	—	—

Tabular
Summary.

Observation.

See also Bentley with Arksey and Darfield.

The Charity is partly applicable to the Parish of Melton. See General Charities of the West Riding.

A charge on land called "Bellstring Flat" for providing new bell-ropes in the Parish Church. The cost of new ropes is about 3/.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF SPROTBOROUGH.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
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[Under 1 oz. Price 1d.]

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“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish, whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of TANKERSLEY.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(Mr. Francis Stevenson.)

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of TANKERSLEY.

Township of WORTLEY.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 15th of June 1893.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 10th July 1832, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 1 & 2 Will. IV, c. 34, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 25, p. 611). This Report is hereinafter referred to as "The Report of 1832."

Tankersley.
Wortley.
I.
Date of Inquiry.
II.
Report of 1832.

PARISH OF TANKERSLEY.
TOWNSHIP AND CHAPELRY OF WORTLEY.
RENTCHARGES AND DOLES.

Tankersley.
Rentcharges and Doles.

DONORS.	YEARLY AMOUNT.	FROM WHAT PROPERTY PAID.
	£ s. d.	
Elizabeth Watts - - -	0 5 0	Out of land at Hoyland in the parish of Wath, called Stead-farm. This was paid at the time of our inquiry by William Newman, esq., solicitor of or near Barnsley.
Rev. Edmund Cundy - -	1 0 0	Out of a field or close at Hunshelf, in the parish of Penistone, called Aliss Croft. Paid as above.
Francis Wood - - -	2 0 0 interest of 40l.	Paid out of an estate in Wortley, called Well House, the property of the Rev. ——— Wordsworth.

The whole of the above are duly applied to the use of the poor of Wortley, the two former sums being distributed with the communion money at Easter, and that of 40s. with the rents of the charity estate next mentioned.

POOR'S ESTATE (see page 3).

This estate which comprises a farm-house and about 17a. 3r. of land in Finkle-street, in this township, is under the care of trustees in whom it is vested, by virtue of conveyances which have been executed from time to time, in trust, for the benefit of decayed householders and other necessitous persons of the township of Wortley, or failing them, then for other poor persons of the like description from the adjoining townships.

Poor's Estate.

The property is understood to have been originally given by a Countess of Devonshire in the reign of Charles the 1st, but we have not met with a copy of the conveyance or other instrument of donation.

At the time of this inquiry the farm was let to Mr. Thomas Hall, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of 29l. per annum, being the full value, and the rent, which previous to the year 1825 seems to have been given away rather indiscriminately among the poor of Wortley, was then duly applied according to the terms of the trust deeds, under the direction of the minister, churchwardens and overseers of the township.

It appears from the Returns of Charitable Donations in 1786, that a sum of 22l. 12s. 6d. three per cent. stock, which had been purchased with the produce of wood sold off the above estate, was then vested in the trustees of the charity. This stock was afterwards sold, and the money arising from the sale was expended in or about the year 1799, in repairs, and improvements on the premises at Finkle-street.

Tankersley.
Wortley.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this Parish contained in the General Digest 1873-75.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total Gross Income.	Total former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.
	Real Estate.					Distribution of Money.
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.			
TANKERSLEY.						
Township of Wortley.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Watts and others -	—	—	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
Poor's Estate - -	16 0 0	32 0 0	—	32 0 0	29 0 0	32 0 0
				35 5 0	32 5 0	35 5 0

There is no reference to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV
Assistant
Commis-
sioner's
Report.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the reading-room at Wortley. The benefit of all the Charities in the Parish being restricted to the township of Wortley, it was found to be convenient to all persons concerned that the Inquiry should be held there. There were present the Reverend Sydney Greenwood, Vicar of Wortley; the Reverend George Brewin, late Vicar; Mr. C. J. E. Broughton, Churchwarden and local agent to the Earl of Wharnccliffe; Mr. W. Parkin, Churchwarden; Mr. T. Graitan, Overseer, and others.

Census 1891.

The ancient parish of Tankersley comprises the townships of Tankersley and Wortley, the former containing a population, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, of 2,216, and the latter of 1,138. The ecclesiastical parish of Wortley is identical in extent with the civil township of the same name.

TOWNSHIP OF WORTLEY.

Elizabeth Watts's Charity.

Elizabeth
Watts's
Charity.

It is stated in the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations, published in 1786, that this donation was made by deed. No date is given, however, and nothing is now known in the Parish of such a deed. The land on which the 5s. is charged is now owned by Lord Fitzwilliam, and the rentcharge is paid regularly by him. I have been informed by Mr. George Ponsonby Talbot, agent to Lord Fitzwilliam, in a memorandum signed by him and by Mr. Oates, steward of the estate, that there is among the muniments at Wentworth Woodhouse a conveyance, dated 5th February 1778, from Mary Slater to the Marquis of Rockingham, of land, &c. in Hoyland, called Stead, subject to a payment of 5s. per annum to the poor of Wortley.

The money is distributed with Cundy's and Wood's benefactions, and an account of the distribution is given below.

Reverend Edmund Cundy's Charity.

Rev.
Edmund
Cundy's
Charity.

It appears from the Returns of 1786, that this Charity was founded by will, dated 1629. On the benefaction board in Wortley Church the date of the will is given as 1689. This board dates from the year 1806; it formed one of the panels of the old gallery, which was put up in that year.

The field called "Aliss Croft," out of which the rentcharge of 1*l.* issues, has been recently sold, subject to the payment of the rentcharge, to Messrs. Samuel Fox and Company, of Stocksbridge. The conveyance is in the custody of Messrs. Burdekin and Son, solicitors, Norfolk Street, Sheffield, who produced it for inspection at their office. It is dated the 4th February 1892, and is made between the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty of the first part, the Reverend Austin West of the second part, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the third part, Sir T. W. Evans of the fourth part, and Samuel Fox and Company of the fifth part. It is a conveyance by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as mortgagees at the request of the Reverend Austin West of (1) Far Allis Field in the township of Hunshelf, in the parish of Penistone, containing 5a. 2r. 6p.; and (2) Near Aliss Field, in the same township and parish, containing 6a. 3r. 30p. The land is described as in the occupation of George Poole, part of the

ancient possessions of the Parochial Church or Chapelry of Allestree, and is conveyed subject to the rights of the lord of the manor in the minerals, &c. (if any), under 1a. 2r. 3p., formerly part of the wastes of Hunshelf. (This was awarded under the Hunshelf Inclosure Award, made in 1810.) The habendum is in the following terms: "To hold all the said premises herein-before expressed to be hereby conveyed unto and to the use of the Company in fee simple subject to the payment of an annuity of twenty shillings per annum to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Chapelry of Wortley in the said County of York."

Tankersley.
Wortley.
Rev.
Edmund
Cundy's
Charity—
continued.

The charge is now paid by Messrs. Fox. Particulars of the distribution of the money are given below.

Francis Wood's Charity.

The estate called Wellhouse is now the property of the Earl of Wharnccliffe, by whom the 2*l.* is regularly paid. The estate was sold to him several years ago by the Reverend ——— Wordsworth, probably the person of that name who is mentioned in the Report of 1832. Mr. Broughton could not tell me the date of the conveyance, nor whether the rentcharge was expressly reserved by it. He referred me to the Earl of Wharnccliffe's solicitors, Messrs. Dawson, Bennett, and Dawson, of New Square, Lincoln's Inn, to whom I have applied more than once, but have received no information from them.

Francis
Wood's
Charity.

The three above-mentioned Charities are administered together. The disposal of the money is almost entirely in the hands of the Vicar, by whom it is distributed not in regular and recurring payments of small sums, but in gifts of money varying from 10*s.* to 2*l.*, as occasions of necessity, due to illness, accident, or other misfortune, may arise. As an instance of the sort of case that he would consider deserving of relief, the Vicar mentioned that he had just received a letter from a collier who had been ill and out of work for some time and had no children to assist him. In the absence of special cases of that kind he would be guided by considerations of poverty, old age, number of family, &c. The receipt of relief is not inquired into. In fact, very little relief is given in the parish, and there are comparatively few poor people.

Administra-
tion of Dole
Charities.

Mr. Brewin, who was Vicar for many years before Mr. Greenwood, said that when he first came the money was distributed regularly on the first Sunday after Easter in half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, and that a number of persons were attracted who were in no need of the money, and used to spend it immediately in the public-house.

The Poor's Estate.

The Returns of 1786 state that this estate was given by the Dowager Countess of Devonshire by deed dated 18 Car. I. This deed is not in the possession of the Vicar, nor, so far as is known, of anyone in the parish. A release, however, dated 23rd November 1825, was produced, made between the Honourable and Reverend Thomas Lawrence Dundas and the Reverend John Lowe, the then surviving Trustees of the one part, and James Archibald Stuart Wortley and five others of the other part. This deed recites an indenture of the 12th October 18 Car. I., whereby the Countess of Devonshire had sold to certain Trustees a messuage and parcel of ground called Harper's Hill, containing 14 acres, to hold at the rent of one peppercorn "to the intent and purpose that the yearly rents and profits of the said messuage and premises over and besides that which should be disbursed in the necessary repairs of the said messuage and charge of the said trusts and other charges and repairs should be applied for the yearly relief of such poor persons that had been anciently inhabitants and dwellers in Wortley and the parish of Tankersley who had received no alms in the parishes but had been industrious and painful in their calling and living and of honest and good report and fallen to decay or live poorly by reason of infirmity or old age or by great charge of children or otherwise"; and in default of such persons living in those places then for the relief of similar persons in the adjoining towns or parishes. And the deed contained a provision for the appointment of new Trustees to the number of six, when the survivors should be reduced to two.

The Poor's
Estate.

By the release of 1825 the premises, as contained in the recited deed, were conveyed to the parties of the second part "In trust nevertheless to and for the uses and purposes before mentioned and in the herein-before recited indenture expressed and declared."

A conveyance to new Trustees, dated 1st March 1848, was also produced. The Earl of Wharnccliffe and the Reverend George Brewin, being the two survivors of the

Tankersley. Trustees appointed by this deed, applied to the Charity Commissioners on the 14th October 1884 for the appointment of new Trustees.

Wortley. By an Order dated the 5th December 1884, the Charity Commissioners appointed as Trustees, in addition to

The Poor's Estate—
The Right Honourable Edward Montague Granville Stuart Wortley, Earl of Wharnccliffe; and

The Reverend George Brewin, of Coteheld, Wortley,
the following persons:—

Walter Thomas William Spencer Stanhope, of Cannon Hall, Barnsley, Esquire;

Edward Neville, of Thurgoland, Sheffield, Lieut.-Colonel, retired;

The Reverend William Mason Fenn, Rector of Tankersley; and

The Reverend Sydney Greenwood, Vicar of Wortley.

The above, with the exception of the Rev. W. M. Fenn, now deceased, are the present Trustees of the Charity.

By an inclosure award made by Mr. Elias Wright, and dated 3rd August 1810 (being a private inclosure award among commoners), there was allotted to James A. Stuart Wortley the younger, and others, being feoffees of the Countess of Devonshire's estate, "one piece or parcel of ground containing two acres one rood and five perches" situate lying and being on and part of Finkle Street Green, bounded on the east by "the Hunshelf Road, on the west and north by an ancient enclosure belonging to the "said (feoffees), and on the south by the Finkle Street Road," and the feoffees were directed to maintain the fences on the east and south sides. This award was produced by Mr. Broughton.

The following copy of a valuation of and report on the property made in the year 1847, may be found interesting.

VALUATION for Rental on a Farm at Finkell Street, in the occupation of Mrs. Sarah Hall, and belonging to the Trustees of Finkell Street Charity:—

Number.	Description.	Quantity of Land.	Value per Acre.	Annual Value.
		A. R. P.	s.	£ s. d.
296	Three Nooks	1 2 10	25	1 19 0
295	Long Close	2 2 11		3 4 2
284	Common Piece	1 3 23	14	1 6 6
285	Second Field	1 3 20	26	2 8 9
294	Square Field	1 3 16	32	2 19 2
286	Anthony Field	2 1 10	20	2 6 3
288	Bank	1 0 32	20	1 4 0
289	Housefold, &c.	1 0 28	0	8 10 0
290	Fore Croft	0 1 0	20	0 5 0
291	Orchard	0 1 2	24	0 6 3
290	Little Ing	0 2 20	20	0 12 6
	Common Allotment	2 1 5	10	1 2 9
287	H. Ellis's house and garden completely out of repair and valueless	0 0 16	0	0 0 0
		17 3 33		£26 4 4

I have carefully looked over the little farm at Finkell Street, occupied by Mrs. Sarah Hall, and am of opinion that the above sum is a fair rent, inasmuch as I find a considerable portion of the land requires underdraining, and the common allotment has not yet been brought into a proper state of cultivation, and the cottage (late Ellis's) a complete ruin, and further, taking into consideration the very great outlay by the late tenant, Thomas Hall, in the improvement of the house and rebuilding the barn. If, however, the land was underdrained and there was no claim to a consideration of the tenant's outlay, the farm and buildings are fairly worth 32*l.* per annum.

(Signed) JOHN FOWLER.

May 20th 1847.

The descriptions and quantities of the various fields are accurate as at the present day. The numbers refer to a map or plan made by a Mr. White on the result of a survey made in 1796. This map was also produced at the Inquiry. A schedule of the lands of the Poor's Estate made on the result of the survey of 1796 was also shown to me. It is identical in every respect with the list given in the valuation of 1847, except that there is an additional item in this form:—"Poor's House and Garden, 25*p.*" It was explained that this referred to an old workhouse, long since demolished.

The rent received for the farm had for many years been 32*l.*, until it was recently reduced to 28*l.* The present tenant is Mr. Jonathan Broadbent, who was present at the Inquiry. He said that he considered the present rent too high. One-third of the land is arable, and the remainder grass, mostly of indifferent quality. The buildings consist of (1) a farmhouse, containing three rooms and offices on the ground floor, and three bedrooms on the upper floor; and (2) outbuildings, which comprise, under one roof, barn, cow-byre, stables, and pigstyes. The house is old, and though originally well built, is not in a very satisfactory state of repair. A new roof will soon be required. The outbuildings are in good repair. By the terms of the tenancy, which is yearly, the outside repairs are done by the Trustees.

The buildings are insured for 300*l.* (being 150*l.* for the house, and 150*l.* for the outbuildings) with the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Society, by a policy dated 30th January 1888 (No. 3,166,101) in the name of the Trustees of the Countess of Devonshire's Dole. The premium is 6*s.* 9*d.* This, as well as the tithe, amounting to 2*l.* a year, is paid by the Trustees.

There are three persons at present receiving the benefit of this Charity, namely :—

Sarah Deardon, spinster.

Mary Dickinson, widow.

Ann Hoyland, widow.

They were all appointed by Mr. Brewin, who resigned the living in 1880, and have received the money ever since. They were appointed as being deserving and necessitous persons, who would otherwise have had to go on the parish. The first receives 14*l.* a year, and the others each 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Brewin explained that the reason why the first receives a larger sum is that she was formerly in a better position than the others, and also that she has no one to help her, and no other means of subsistence, while the others have children to support them.

There were four persons on the list until 1886, when one died. Since her death 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which she received has been applied towards repairs, for which there was formerly no fund; and there is now a balance in hand of 9*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, which is being kept towards the expenses of a new roof to the farmhouse.

The Vicar expressed an opinion that it would be to the interests of the Charity that the land should be sold. He considered that it would fetch a good price as building land, being near the station and having a considerable road frontage. He also said that there was a demand in the parish for small houses and labourers' cottages, and that Lord Wharnccliffe, who owns all the land except this small farm, was unwilling to build.

Gervas Neville's Charity.

This Charity is mentioned by the above-named Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities in England and Wales, in various parts of their Reports, but it appears to have escaped their notice that a share of the benefit of the Charity was appropriated to the township of Wortley, and therefore the Charity is not mentioned in their Report on that township.

The will of Gervas Neville, dated the 13th May 1726, contains the following bequest :—
 “And I do hereby, for the sole use and benefit of the poor of Wortley for ever give the
 “sum of five pounds to be also laid out in the purchase of lands or tenements for them
 “and that till such purchase of lands or tenements for them, I hereby order and
 “appoint interest to be yearly paid for the same and that to be distributed in bread
 “to and amongst such of the poor of Wortley as are most necessitous and the greatest
 “objects of charity in the manner following (that is to say) one full moiety of such
 “interest upon every Christmas Day and the other moiety thereof upon every Trinity
 “Sunday yearly, as my said two brothers the said William Wigfall and Stephen Elbeck
 “and their heirs with the assistance of the Overseers of the Poor of that town for
 “the time being shall judge and direct most proper.” And the testator charged his messuages, lands, tenements, mills, and hereditaments in Leeds with the payment of his charitable bequests.

The 5*l.* was never laid out in the purchase of land, but remained charged on the testator's estate in Leeds known as the King's Mills Estate. I can find no evidence that the interest was ever paid to or for the benefit of the poor of Wortley. The parish account books, dating from the beginning of this century, contain no entry relating to it, so far as I was able to judge from a somewhat hasty inspection. The Vicar has also failed to find any such entry. On the 19th March 1890 Mr. William Appleton, agent of the then owners of the King's Mills Estate, wrote that it “has never been paid by the present owners”; and neither the present Vicar

Tankersley.
 Wortley.
 The Poor's
 Estate—
continued.

Gervas
 Neville's
 Charity.

Correspondence was begun with the Charity Commissioners in November 1889, with a view to the redemption of this and other similar rentcharges for the benefit of other parishes, arising under the same will, amounting in the aggregate to 5*l.* 5*s.*

Ultimately, however, the redemption was carried out by means of an application to the Chancery Division of the High Court, and by an Order of Mr. Justice Kekewich dated the 24th October 1891 and made "in the matter of a contract dated the 8th day of June 1889 between Henry Hudson of Leeds Esquire and Thomas Crossley of the same place drysalter for sale of Mills Dwellinghouses and other hereditaments situate at Leeds in the County of York And in the matter of the Conveyancing and Law of Property Act 1881," it was ordered that a sum of 210*l.* 2½ per cent. annuities should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and a sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* cash paid to the same persons, and that the said Official Trustees should out of the cash pay the arrears of the several rentcharges up to the 7th of May 1891 and out of the dividends of the sum of annuities should make (*inter alia*) the following payment:—To the Overseers of the Poor for the time being of Wortley, in the county of York, five shillings per annum; and it was ordered that the said payment when received by the Overseers should be applied by them for the charitable purposes mentioned in the will of Gervas Neville the younger dated the 30th May 1726.

Under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 22nd January 1892, the said sum of 210*l.* 2½ per cent. Annuities was, on the 29th January 1892, transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. Of this sum 10*l.* was apportioned as the share of the township of Wortley, and the sum of 10*s.* out of the 10 guineas cash above mentioned was also apportioned to this township. This sum of 10*s.*, and also five quarterly payments of interest, at 1*s.* 3*d.* each, are now in the hands of the Official Trustees, no authority having yet been received from the Overseers for the payment of the dividend to them, although several communications have been addressed to them and to the Vicar asking that an authority may be sent. The Vicar explained that he had found a difficulty in getting the signature of the Overseers to the authority, and also that as the sums were so small he thought the matter might wait until there were further accumulations. The authority will, however, shortly be transmitted.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

2nd August 1893.

Tabular Summary.

NOTE.—All payments stated to be due to the "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings. The letters "O.T." signify that the Stock is held by "The Official Trustees".

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

and expenses of management. The table shows the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full. of Charitable Funds." 2½ Anns. = 2l. 10s. per cent. Annuities.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	28 0 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	31 5 0	0 5 0	—	
Trustees appointed by Order of Charity Commissioners 5th December 1884.									

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF TANKERSLEY.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 2 oz. Price 1½d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(Mr. Francis Stevenson.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN.

I. The Inquiry in this parish was held on the 30th May 1894.

II. The following is the report on the Charities of this parish, dated 24th June 1826, of the Commissioners appointed by the Act 58 Geo. III. c. 91, as amended by the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 81. and continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 16, p. 437). This Report is hereinafter referred to as the Report of 1826.

Thornton-in-Craven.

I.
Date of Inquiry.

II.
Report of 1826.

PARISH OF THORNTON.

THE FREE-SCHOOL.

This is an ancient school, established, as appears from the recitals contained in an Indenture after mentioned, by one Henry Mitchell, who in performance of the charitable intent expressed in the Will of *Robert Windle*, deceased, erected a school-house at Earby in this parish, with the sum of 100*l.* and endowed the same with a rentcharge of 20*l.* a year, issuing out of lands in Addle and Harewood, for the support of a master to teach Latin, and instruct the youth within the parish of Thornton. The annuity granted by Henry Mitchell appears to have been afterwards released, and another of like amount was purchased, which is described, in the conveyance thereof to the trustees of the school, executed in 1633, to be issuing out of certain closes lying within the demesne lands of Brandon in this county, and is paid out of the estate of the Earl of Harewood.

Thornton.
The Free School.

By a Deed, dated in the year 1819, from which the above particulars are extracted, the legal estate in the rentcharge was conveyed to Sir William Bagshaw, of Barnoldswick, and 12 other persons therein named; but the right of appointing the master is stated in the deed to be vested in James Robinson, of Rough Lea, in the Parish of Whalley; John Lister Kaye, of Danby Grange, and Richard Henry Roundell, of Gledstone House, esquires, to whom, and their heirs, it is thereby confirmed, with power to make rules and ordinances for the future government of the school, and on the death of any of the trustees of the rentcharge to nominate others, and direct the necessary conveyances to be made accordingly.

Under the above endowment a school has been constantly kept up at Thornton by a master, appointed by the trustees, who receives the amount of the rentcharge, and in addition thereto enjoys rent-free the use of the school premises, consisting of a dwelling-house, with a school-room attached, having a chamber over it, and a small garden of about a rood of ground adjoining.

The school appears to have been held in some repute formerly, both as a Latin and an English school, and was well attended by children from Thornton and the neighbourhood, but for the last 30 or 40 years the teaching of Latin, for which there is said to be at present little or no demand in the place, has been discontinued, and the school is conducted on the footing of an English school only, being open to the children of all the inhabitants of Thornton for instruction in reading, gratuitously; and writing and arithmetic are taught also on terms fixed by the master, with the consent of the trustees.

The present master was appointed to the office about 15 years ago, and for some time kept up a considerable school, having frequently from 60 to 80 children under his care as English scholars, but latterly the school has declined, and the number of scholars decreased to about half the number above stated. Whether this falling off was to be attributed to neglect, or infirmity in the master, did not distinctly appear; there seemed reason however to believe that he had become less attentive than he formerly was to the duties of his office, and that owing thereto several of the parents had withdrawn their children from the school, and sent them to be educated under masters at other places.

SMITH'S ALMSHOUSES.

By indenture of Bargain and Sale enrolled, made the 2d day of August 1815, between George Stacey, of Tottenham, in the county of Middlesex, and Josiah Messer, of Hampstead, in the same county, of the one part; and William Atkinson Wasney, clerk, and Richard Wilson, of Thornton,

Smith's Alms-houses.

Thornton-in-Craven.

Smith's Almshouses
—continued.

and Isaac Whitwell, William Dillworth Crewdson, George Braithwaite, Isaac Braithwaite, Isaac Wilson, William Wilson, and Robert Benson, all of Kendal in the county of Westmoreland, of the other part; reciting that the said George Stacey, and Josiah Messer, as devisees of *Rachel Smith*, deceased, were seised in fee-simple of the premises after mentioned, and that in pursuance of the intention, as well of the said Rachel Smith, as also of her late husband Joseph Smith, they were desirous of settling the same upon the trusts thereafter mentioned; the said George Stacey and Josiah Messer conveyed unto the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, five newly erected cottages or almshouses, called Smith's Almshouses, situate within the township of Thornton, upon trust, to permit the same to be occupied as almshouses for the habitations of five poor women, widows or single women, not under the age of 45 years, of good character, and being parishioners or inhabitants within the parish of Thornton, or either of the four townships of Thornton, Earby, Kelbrook, and Harden,* comprised in the said parish, such poor women to be elected into the almshouses, and to be subject to be expelled therefrom in case of bad behaviour, or in the event of subsequent marriage, by the trustees for the time being, or the major part of them; and it was thereby declared and directed, that in the election of the poor women preference should be given, first, to such as should be parishioners of or entitled to settlements in the parish or township of Thornton, and be actually resident in the same; secondly, to such as should be parishioners of or entitled to settlements in the Parish of Thornton, or either of the three townships of Earby, Kelbrook, and Harden in the said parish, and be actually resident in either of them; thirdly, to such as should be parishioners of or entitled to settlements in the parish of Thornton, or either of the four townships comprised therein, but should not actually reside within the said parish; and lastly, to such poor women as should† be parishioners of or entitled to settlements in the said parish of Thornton, or either of the said four townships, but should actually reside or have lately resided in the said township of Thornton, or in either of the three other townships comprised in the said parish: and after reciting that in further pursuance of the intention of the said Rachel and John Smith, the said George Stacey and Josiah Messer had purchased and transferred into the names of the said Isaac Whitwell, and three others of the trustees, the sum of 2,000*l.* three per cent. consols, the said Isaac Whitwell and others, covenanted with the said George Stacey and Josiah Messer, and the rest of the trustees, and also with the then and all future members of the Society of Friends, being members of the quarterly meeting of Friends for the county of Westmoreland, to stand possessed of the same, upon trust, that the parties to that indenture of the second part, and the trustees for the time being, should apply the dividends, after reserving a sufficient sum for repairing and insuring the almshouses, and for defraying the expenses of the trust, for and towards the support and comfort of the five poor women, by such weekly, monthly, or other payments and allowances, and by providing them with coals or other necessities, (if deemed advisable,) and in such other manner as the trustees for the time being, or the major part of them, should deem most advisable; with a proviso, that the trustees for the time being, should, within 14 days after the 24th of June in each year, transmit an account in writing of the payment and application of the trust-funds for the preceding year, with a report of the state of the charity, unto the clerk or secretary to the quarterly meeting of Friends for the county of Westmoreland, for the inspection of the members of the said meeting, who were thereby empowered to overlook and control the management of the charity and the application of the funds thereof; and with a further proviso, that it should be lawful for the members of the said quarterly meeting to appoint any other persons to be trustees for either of the trusts or purposes aforesaid, in the place of any whom the members of the said quarterly meeting should be desirous of removing, or who should have departed this life, or have refused or become incapable to act in the trusts; and if the number of acting or continuing trustees should at any time be reduced to three or under, the members of the quarterly meeting were thereby required to make such nomination and appointment as aforesaid, and that upon every such nomination the almshouses and hereditaments and trust-mones should be respectively conveyed and transferred upon the like trusts.

The hospital-premises, consisting of five small tenements in a row, each containing two apartments, with a common kitchen, and a room for the trustees to meet in, are occupied by five poor single women, who are selected by the trustees from poor women of the parish of Thornton, in conformity with the direction of the founder as expressed in the indenture.

Out of the dividends of the stock there is paid at present to each of the almswomen a weekly pension of 3*s.*, and a yearly sum of 2*l.* for coals.

The residue of the dividends, amounting to about 11*l.*, is reserved for insurance and repair of the almshouses, and for extraordinary relief to the objects of the charity in times of sickness and other emergencies.

An account of the receipt and application of the funds is kept by Mr. Crewdson, one of the trustees, and audited by the rest yearly, after which it is sent to the quarterly meeting of Friends for Westmoreland, and deposited among their records.

There was a balance in hand in favour of the charity at the time of this inquiry of 55*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

III.
Digests,
1873-5 and
1891.

III. The following is the description of the Charities of this parish contained in the General Digest (1873-75), and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

* Earby, Kelbrook, and Harden are not townships, although they are so styled in the Poor Law Unions Returns of 1862.—G.W.W.

† The word "not," which is in the original indenture, has been omitted in error.—G.W.W.

GENERAL DIGEST, 1873-5.

Locality and Designa- tion of Charity.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.		Observations.	General Digest, 1873-5.
	Real Estate.	Personalty.			Education.	Support of Almshouses, their Inmates, and Pensioners.		
	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.						
THORNTON.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	See Digest of "General Charities."	
Free School	20 - -	—	20 - -	20 - -	20 - -	—		
Smith -	—	C. 2,000 - -	60 - -	60 - -	—	60 - -		
†Lady Lumley	—	—	—	—	—	—		
			80 - -	80 - -	20 - -	60 - -		

Thornton-in-Craven.
General Digest, 1873-5.

† This Charity is for the benefit of Thornton in the North Riding.

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry.	Endowments.		Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.	Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.	Personalty and its Income.			
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Stock. Securities for Money and other Personalty. Dividends and Interest.			
THORNTON-IN-CRAVEN.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Crowther, William	- -	M. 900 - -	38 5 -	38 5 -	38 5 -
The Mitchell Charity	- -	C. 1,095 12 4 O.T. - -	30 2 4	30 2 4	- -
†*Wesleyan Chapel at Westhouse.	Chapel and appurtenances.	- -	- -	- -	- -

Supplementary Digest, 1891.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income, so far as yet known to the Commissioners C.—Consols; M.—Mortgage; O.T.—Stock held by The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

† This Chapel is in the parish of Thornton-in-Lonsdale.

There is a reference in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities to the Mitchell Charity, which is incorporated in the following Report.
The population of the parish and township of Thornton, according to the Census Returns of 1891, was 2,770.

Register of Unreported Charities.
Census Returns, 1891.

IV. The Inquiry was held at the Albion Hall, Earby. There were present the Rev. Laurence Burke Morris, rector of Thornton; Mr. Richard Edmondson, churchwarden; Dr. J. F. Hunter; Mr. James Carr, solicitor; Mr. William Hartley, actuary of the Earby Bank; Mr. James Shuttleworth, Poor-law Guardian; Mr. Parker Greenwood, all of the parish of Thornton; Messrs. James Harrison and John Handley, Kendal, trustees of Smith's Almshouses; and a number of parishioners.

IV. Assistant Commissioner's Report.

Windle's School, or the Free School at Earby.

The Church Terrier of 1743* states that this school was founded by Windle in 1594.

Windle's School, or the Free School.

* Three Terriers, dated 1684, 1713, and 1727 respectively, are entered in the second volume of the parish register, but in none of them is the school mentioned. The first volume of the register, which begins in 1566, throws no light upon the identity of Robert Windle. A Robert Wyndle, son of John Wyndle, was christened on the 18th July 1568, but no Robert Windle is again mentioned until 1636, in which and the following six years certain sons of a Robert Windle are baptised. The years 1644 to 1683 are missing, and a memorandum in the Register states that for 10 years after 1644 (the period in which we should naturally look for Robert Windle's death) the place was void and the register neglected. The volume is in many places obliterated, and there are no entries for the year 1593 and part of the year 1594, a memorandum stating that the pages for these years had been rent out of the paper book from which the register was compiled.

The same register contains a copy of the will of Nicolas Stowell, clerk, parson of Blisland and Lanretho, dated 23rd December 1597, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury 22nd December 1601,

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Craven.

Windle's
School, or
the Free
School—
continued.

The earliest document belonging to the school is an Indenture quadripartite, dated 22nd April 1658, and made between William Watson and six others of the first part, William Browne of Thornton, and Josuah Whitham of Earby, of the second part, Robert Mitchell and two others of the third part, and William Lister of Thornton, John Stanhope of Horsforth, Thomas Heber of Marton, Roger Coates of Kildwick Grange, William Drake of Barnoldswickcoates, Richard Hooke, parson of Thornton, clerk, William Atkinson of Kirsgill, Henry Mitchell the younger of Marton, John Wilcocke of Marton, Henry Wilkinson of Kelbrooke, and John Mitchell of Earby, reciting that Henry Mitchell of Glusburn, deceased, and others, in performance of the godly intent and purpose of *Robert Windle*, clerk, deceased, by him expressed in and by his last will and testament, and further by him explained by words which he uttered in his lifetime, granted unto Lawrence Lister and five others, and to William Windle and three others, a rentcharge of twenty pounds to be issuing out of the lands and tenements of the said Henry Mitchell, deceased, and then of Robert Mitchell, in the parishes of Addle and Harewood, for maintenance of a schoolmaster teaching Grammar and instructing of youth within the parish of Thornton, and over and above did disburse one hundred pounds at the least in building a school-house and purchasing a parcel of land in Earby, wherein or whereupon the said school-house was builded; and that the rentcharge was afterwards released by the said grantees by the general consent of the householders and inhabitants within the town and parish of Thornton, and another rentcharge of twenty pounds purchased by the said Henry Mitchell by the like consent, on the like trust, issuing out of lands at Banknewton, otherwise Coldnewton, which was also released and a new one purchased by the like consent by the owner of the lands at Banknewton of James Littlewood of Brandon; and that James Littlewood, by Indenture dated 7th March, 8 Charles I. (1632-3), in consideration of 300*l.* to him paid by the said owner of the lands at Banknewton, granted to the parties of the first part, and to Sir William Lister, knight, William Lister his son and seven others, their heirs and assigns for ever, an annuity or yearly rent of twenty pounds issuing out of the closes following, and of every or any of them, with the appurtenances, at Brandon, then or late in the tenure or occupation of James Littlewood or his undertenants or assigns, being parcel of the demesne lands of Brandon, called the Hollywellfields, the Ings, the Dyallgarths, the Wheatcroft, the Longcroft, Pollard Croft, Birkie Closes, Barley Closes, the Little Westfield, the Great Westfield, and Inglewood Garth, to hold the said Rentcharge issuing out of the said closes to their own uses for ever, payable yearly at Pentecost and St. Martin the Bishop's in winter by equal portions at the schoolhouse in Earby; and James Littlewood agreed with the said grantees that so often as it should happen the said yearly rent of 20*l.* to be in arrear and unpaid in part or in all by the space of twenty days next after any day of payment, that then and so often the said James Littlewood should forfeit unto the said grantees the sum of twenty shillings *in nomine penae*, and that then and so often it should be lawful for the grantees to enter upon the said premises and distrain and carry away and keep until the annuity and forfeit and all arrears should be paid; and that nine of the said grantees were dead; and the Indenture witnesses that the parties to the first part, being the survivors of the said grantees of 1632, at the request of the parties of the third part, to the intent, among other things, that a sufficient and competent number of trustees touching the school might be had and made, granted to the parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, the said yearly rent of 20*l.*, and all *nomine penae*s to be forfeited for the same to the use of the parties of the first and fourth parts (and one other party of the first part, whose name, however, is struck out in the recital of the parties, and who does not execute the Indenture), their heirs and assigns; and the said parties of the first, second, and fourth parts, for themselves, their heirs, executors and assigns, covenanted with the parties of the third part (who appear to have been the heirs or representatives of the founder); their heirs, executors and assigns, that they and the survivors or survivor of them, and their or his heirs and assigns, would "quietly and peaceably permitt and suffer the afforesaid Schoole-
" house lately erected and builded in Earby afforesaid, and now called the Schoole-
" house, to be used and occupied by the Schoolemaister and Schollers there for the
" time being to their best use and Ease and the profitts and Commodities thereof

whereby he bequeathed to seven parishes, of which Thornton, Skipton and Marton were three, fourscore pounds, to be divided equally among them for the use of the poorest householders. This bequest is noticed in the Parliamentary Returns of Charitable Donations of 1786, and is stated then to have been lost, but a sum of 10*l.* is mentioned, given by an unknown donor, whereof 30*l.* had been applied in erecting a cottage then occupied by the clerk; and 10*s.* as interest on the remainder, which was then in the hands of George Smith, was devoted yearly to the relief of the poor. This, too, appears to have been lost before the Report of 1826.

“ ariseing to be by the Schoolemaister there for the time being received had and taken to his most profitt benefit and advantage,” and that they should upon the said feast days, or within six days after they should have received the said rent or any part thereof, employ the same “ unto such sufficient Schoolemaister as for the time being shall teach a free Grammer Schoole or other Schoole to be used as a free Grammar Schoole soe lately erected and builded in Earby in the parish of Thornton afforesaid “ for and towards his stipend maintenance salary and wages in regard of his paynes “ and industry to be taken or used in teaching of Schollers and instructing and “ bringing up of youth in the Schoole there,” and that they would employ any *nomine penaes* thereafter to be forfeited (after deducting their expenses in recovering them) upon the repairing and mending of the said schoolhouse and other necessities in, about, or concerning the same school, and that they would without delay, upon any default in payment of the rent or *nomine penaes*, pursue their remedy for the recovery thereof; and it was mutually agreed that the said parties of the third part and their several heirs, together with the said William Lister and his heirs, or the greater part of them, should from time to time have the nomination of the schoolmaster whenever the school should become void, provided they should appoint him within 13 weeks of a vacancy, and that in default of such appointment the right of appointment should devolve on the rest of the trustees or the greater part of them; provided always that if upon a vacancy any of the kindred of Robert Windle should be able and sufficient to teach the said school, and should require the same, he should be preferred in the appointment so long as he should dutifully and honestly use and discharge his place there. The said parties of the third part and William Lister and their respective heirs, or the greater part of them, were empowered to appoint constitutions and rules for the school, to interpret them in case of doubt, and to revoke and alter them. And it was provided that when the number of the trustees should be reduced to four, that then these four and their heirs and assigns should, within three months, convey the rent and the *nomine penae* unto two sufficient persons and their heirs to the use of themselves and so many other discreet and sufficient persons and their heirs as the said parties of the third part should nominate and appoint, upon the trusts above-mentioned.

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continued.

The legal estate in the rentcharge was conveyed from time to time to the use of the new trustees, but only on the number of the old trustees being reduced to one, and the last of such conveyances was that mentioned in the Report of 1826, the correct date, however, being, not 1819 as there stated, but 11th July 1809. By this Indenture the rentcharge was conveyed to William Atkinson Wasney and Joshua Windle and their heirs and assigns, to the use of Sir William Bagshaw and 10 others, their heirs and assigns, upon trust that these 13 persons should receive the rent and pay it to the schoolmaster, and upon the other trusts above set out; and the right of nominating the schoolmaster was vested in James Robinson, the heir of the last survivor of the last legal nominators, and John Lister Kaye and Richard Henry Roundell.

Until recently it was supposed that new trustees had been appointed in 1843, a draft indenture being among the papers of the school purporting to convey the rentcharge to new trustees, and transferring the right of appointing the schoolmaster from James Robinson and Richard Henry Roundell (John Lister Kaye being dead) to the general body of trustees. The original deed of 1843 was only discovered a few weeks before this Inquiry, when it was found that though properly stamped, it had been executed by Richard Henry Roundell alone. All of the trustees therein mentioned, except William Alcock, were dead, and in fact the school had been managed for many years by the late rector, the Rev. Laurence Stuart Morris, who was one of the supposed trustees, and, after his death, by his son the present rector and a body of local managers, the rentcharge having been uniformly and punctually paid, and no question having arisen on that point. In this connection it may be mentioned that in the Return made to the Schools Inquiry Commissioners in 1867, and in the Report of these Commissioners (Vol. XVIII., pp. 286 and 368) it is stated that there were no trustees and that the management was in the head master alone.

On the discovery of the informality in the deed of 1843 steps were taken to remedy it, and by an Indenture dated 26th May 1894, William John Chambers and Eliza Chambers, widow (the executors of the will of Thomas Bradley Chambers, the devisee of the trust estates of William Bradley Wainman, the heir-at-law of Richard Bradley Wainman, the last survivor of the trustees appointed in 1809, who died intestate as to trust estates on the 24th September 1892), together with Robert Robinson, the representative of the last survivor of the persons in whom by the deed of 1809 the appointment of the school-

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Windle's
School, or
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School--
continued.

master was vested, appointed the Rev. Laurence Burke Morris,* rector of Thornton, Ellen Smith,* widow, James Carr,* solicitor, John Wilkinson,* Charles William Wright, and Richard Foulis Roundell, Esquires, the Rev. Richard Thorman, rector of Marton, and Luke Hartley, ironmonger, Christopher Barrett, cattle dealer, and Richard Edmondson,* farmer, to be new trustees of the Indenture of 1809 for all the purposes thereof, and declared, in pursuance of the provisions of s. 34 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, that all the estate and interest in the rentcharge and premises subject to the said Indenture should vest in the said new trustees; and Robert Robinson as well as William John Chambers and Eliza Chambers retired from the trusts.

By this Indenture the right of appointing the schoolmaster and making ordinances and rules for the school is transferred to the general body of the trustees, but it will be seen that no power is given to dismiss the schoolmaster, and in this respect the new Indenture follows the original deed of 1658.

The school formerly consisted of a two-storeyed house in front of which was a small garden, containing about half an acre of land. The house was of the Elizabethan style, having low-pitched rooms, and was entered by a porch. One half of the ground floor formed the schoolroom and the other half and the whole of the upper floor the master's house. The late rector, in his lifetime, together with Mr. John Wasney, added a kitchen to the master's house, and the school is said to have been rebuilt between 1840 and 1848. In the present year, in consequence of the requirements of the Education Department, the whole building, with the exception of the porch and the kitchen, has been converted into one schoolroom, the division between the two floors being removed, and large windows thrown out in the back wall. A new house for the master is being built by the rector and one of the parishioners, at their own expense on adjoining land, not belonging to the School, which the master will occupy at a rent. Meanwhile lodgings are provided for him in the village of Earby. The whole cost of the alterations has been undertaken by the rector and the above-mentioned parishioner, who is also a trustee, and they are alone responsible. The garden occupies almost the whole of the land attached to the school. There is a small gravel playground for the boys between the end of the school and the road, and below that, on a steep slope, a small grass field used by the girls.

So far as living memory extends the school has never been a free school in the sense of no fees being charged. It was in fact farmed, and the schoolmaster made what he could out of it. In theory the children of labourers were educated free at the discretion of the trustees, and children of farmers were charged a weekly fee of 1*d.* or 2*d.*, irrespective of the subjects taught. In practice, however, every scholar had to pay to the schoolmaster an entrance fee of 1*s.*; none were educated free, and the weekly fees amounted to as much as 6*d.*, until the competition of the Wesleyan School in 1872 forced the schoolmaster to reduce them. Latin, the teaching of which is said by the Report of 1826 to have been discontinued about 1780 or 1790, has not since then been taught. Practically all the children in Earby and Thornton attended the school until the year 1840, when it was closed in order that a sufficient sum might be accumulated out of the endowment to rebuild it. It was re-opened again in 1848 on the same footing as before. It came under the inspection of the Education Department in 1879, when the average attendance was 53; and since then it has been conducted as a Public Elementary School, with a constantly diminishing attendance, until 1891. This has been due no doubt largely to the inefficiency of the buildings, a fault which has now been remedied, but partly also to the competition of the large and commodious Wesleyan School in the village, with an average attendance of 189. The attendance at the Grammar School during the year 1892-3 was 51, an advance on the previous year, and the amount of the grant was 45*l.* 7*s.* During the current year the average attendance has been 64, and there is now accommodation for 100 scholars.

It does not appear from the Report of 1826 whether girls were then educated in the school, but within living memory it has always been a mixed school, and is now conducted as such under a master. Mr. Hodgkin, the present master, appointed in 1892 by the rector, on behalf of the trustees, is assisted in the general work by his wife, who is provisionally certificated.

The managers are a committee consisting, not of the heirs of the parties to the Indenture of 1658 of the third part, and William Lister, as provided by implication by that Indenture, but of persons appointed hitherto by the rector, on behalf of the

* These had been appointed trustees in 1891 by William Alcock, the surviving trustee under the appointment of 1843, by a deed which was not executed until the end of 1893, and which was set aside on the discovery of the deed of 1843.

trustees. The present managers are the rector, Christopher Barrett, and William Thornton-in-Craven. Hartley (the last-mentioned being a Baptist, and not a trustee). They are allowed to charge fees, which are fixed at 1*d.* per week for the lower standards and 2*d.* per week for the upper standards. From these fees are exempted, first, the infants, and, secondly, those of the older children whose parents claim the exemption. There are at present 26 free scholars, of whom 20 are infants. Windle's School, or the Free School—*continued.*

The rentcharge of 20*l.* (after deduction of income tax, which is afterwards recovered by the rector) is paid half-yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas to the rector by Lord Harewood's agent, and applied by him towards the salary of the schoolmaster. This is the sole endowment with the exception of the land and buildings, the remainder of the income being derived from private subscriptions.

Complaint was made by Mr. Parker Greenwood and several others that the school was entirely in the hands of members of the Church of England, and that Nonconformists were not represented on the trust. There seems to have been, in fact, no Nonconformist among the trustees since 1809 at least, although one of the present managers is a Nonconformist, and it was suggested, but not established, that Nonconformists had previously been managers. The rector stated that half the children attending the school were Nonconformists, and that the Conscience Clause was strictly enforced. He, however, justified the appointment of Churchmen only as trustees on the grounds, first, that until quite recently the school had always been regarded as a Church of England school, the rector having managed it since 1832 at least; secondly, that the building was used, in his recollection, in his father's time for religious services in connection with the parish church; and thirdly, that the school had always been supported in living memory by the subscriptions of Churchmen only.

The original Trust Deed of 1658 shows no denominational preference in favour of the Church of England, and it is noticeable that it was executed at the time of the Commonwealth, at which date the "Parson of Thornton," who is one of the parties, need not necessarily have been a member of the Church of England, and that some of the parties to the Indenture are known to have been members of families which soon after were Nonconformist, but there is nothing to show that they were then themselves Dissenters. I have been unable to discover any trace of Robert Windle, the founder, in Whitaker's "History of Craven," nor is he there mentioned among the rectors of Thornton or the neighbouring parishes.

In the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners already mentioned (vol. xviii., p. 375), the column headed "Denomination of school," in the schedule of non-classical and elementary schools, is left blank in the case of this school, but the prayers are stated to be those of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and it is stated that they were used morning and night.

A desire was expressed by several persons that the school and its endowments should be transferred to the School Board, which has been newly-formed for the district, but I concluded from the observations of these and others present at the Inquiry that a compromise whereby the management of the school should be placed in the hands of a more representative body than at present would be acceptable to all parties of the complainants.

Smith's Almshouses.

There is no special mention of these almshouses, nor of the purposes of her charitable bequest in the will of Rachel Smith, which is dated 15th December 1813, and was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on the 6th April 1814, and the deed of foundation is therefore that which is sufficiently set out in the Report of 1826, subject to the verbal correction which will be found there noted (p. 2 of the present Report). Smith's Almshouses.

New trustees of the almshouses have from time to time been appointed by deed, the last appointment having been made by an Indenture dated 5th February 1883, whereby Thomas Wilson, William Whitwell, and Charles Lloyd Braithwaite the elder (the then surviving trustees under a conveyance dated 6th July 1855), conveyed the legal estate in the almshouses to themselves, and Isaac Braithwaite, Charles Stansfield Wilson, James Harrison, John Handley, Charles Lloyd Braithwaite the younger, Samuel Jesper, Gilbert Gilkes, and Joseph Farrar, upon the trusts expressed in the Indenture of 1815. Of the above-mentioned trustees Charles Lloyd Braithwaite the elder, and Charles Stansfield Wilson are dead.

The Consols were transferred from time to time to two of the trustees, on the last occasion by a deed dated 6th July 1855 (distinct from the conveyance of the same

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date above-mentioned) whereby William Whitwell and Charles Lloyd Braithwaite (transferees under a deed of 12th September 1848) transferred the sum of 2,000*l.* Consols to Samuel Marshall and Thomas Robinson.

From the Trustees' Minute Book it appears that in January 1877, the Westmoreland Quarterly Meeting of Friends granted permission to the trustees to sell out the Consols and invest the proceeds upon mortgage in order to increase the income of the Charity. On the 28th November 1877 accordingly the Consols were sold, realising 1,929*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* Of this sum 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* was paid into the bank of the trustees to meet current expenses; the remainder was laid out as follows:—

The sum of 1,910*l.*, together with 90*l.* belonging to a Benefit Society, was lent at 4 per cent. interest to H. W. Carus Wilson, Esquire, on a second mortgage of an estate at Casterton, the trustees paying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. to Messrs. J. Braithwaite and Son for the loan of the said 90*l.* This transaction was approved by the said quarterly meeting on the 21st December 1877. The loan of 90*l.* was subsequently paid off out of accumulations of income, and the whole sum of 2,000*l.* became repayable to the trustees. This mortgage was redeemed in May 1881, and on the 24th May 1882, 1,000*l.*, part of the said sum of 2,000*l.*, was advanced to Thomas Handley upon mortgage of the Lower Thwaite Estate, Cantley. The mortgage was paid off on the 30th May 1890, and the money re-invested on the 24th July 1890, on mortgage of the Stramongate Hall Estate, Kendal. This mortgage was paid off on the 25th February 1893, and on the 1st March 1893, by an indenture of that date, Isaac Braithwaite and John Jowitt Wilson advanced to John Farrer the sum of 1,400*l.* (whereof 1,000*l.* belongs to the Charity) upon mortgage at 3½ per cent. interest of freehold lands containing in the whole 17a. 2r. 24p. in the township of Kendal. The Charity receives 35*l.* annually in respect of this mortgage.

The remaining sum of 1,000*l.* was advanced by indenture dated 30th December 1882, to John Metcalf, together with another sum of 1,000*l.* not belonging to the Charity, by the Trustees and William Moore Mann, upon mortgage at the rate of 4 per cent. of a freehold estate or farm called "Pondside," in the township of Skelsmergh in the parish of Kendal, containing 24a. Or. 36p. together with the buildings thereon, and of certain closes containing 24a. Or. 19p. with the barn thereon, being a portion of the Red Trees Estate in the same township. The annual income accruing to the Charity from this mortgage is 40*l.*

The income of the Charity consists therefore of the interest on 1,000*l.* at 3½ per cent. = 35*l.*; and the interest of the like sum at 4 per cent. = 40*l.*, making a total of 75*l.* In 1893 the mortgagors deducted income-tax from one half-year's payments.

The income is applied first in repairs, which are never very extensive, amounting in 1893 to 7*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1892 to 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; in an insurance premium of 9*s.* yearly, the building being insured in the Norwich Fire Office for 600*l.*; and in rates and taxes, which average about 15*s.* yearly; and in the expenses of management which amount to a trifling sum. After these expenses are deducted the remainder of the income is devoted to the almswomen, as follows:—First, in the payment to each of a weekly stipend of 3*s.* 6*d.*, making a yearly total of 45*l.* 10*s.* Last year the money thus expended was only 44*l.* 2*s.*, owing to one of the almshouses being vacant for eight weeks. Secondly, in a quarterly payment of 2*l.* 10*s.*, or 10*l.* yearly, for coals for the almswomen; and lastly, in a biennial allowance of 5*l.*, which is expended by ladies in the neighbourhood of Thornton in the purchase of clothing for the almswomen. The trustees are able to carry a balance forward every year, and at Christmas 1893, they had at the bank a balance of accumulations amounting to 112*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*

The almshouses consist of a continuous row of one-storeyed cottages, having each a living-room in front with a cupboard, and a bedroom, scullery and coal hole at the back. Each cottage has a back door, giving access to a grass yard containing one convenience. The occupant of the centre house has also the use of the room for the trustees' meetings mentioned in the Report of 1826, which adjoins her house. The cottages are in good condition, and each has a well-kept flower garden in front. There is one common gateway from the road. One of the almswomen complained of the want of water, and it appears that they take exception to the water from the pump in the back yard, which is their only source of supply. They now fetch their water from the rector's private water supply, which lies at some distance, and the rector stated to me privately that he was ready to give the trustees facilities for drawing a supply from his pipes to the cottages. The question was not raised at the inquiry.

The occupants of the almshouses are chosen by the trustees on recommendations received from friends of the applicants. There is a considerable demand for the privilege of admission, and a list is kept of applicants for the next vacancy, of whom not more than one in four is successful. The claims of the applicants are not considered until there is a vacancy. No question is asked as to the religious opinions of the applicants.

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Smith's
Almshouses
---continued.

The present occupants with one exception are aged widows, who are all entitled to settlements in the parish of Thornton. None of them are at present in receipt of poor law relief, nor have any been permanently so at any time, but occasionally relief has been given to some of them. The following proviso is contained in the deed of 1815:—

“It being, however, hereby expressly declared and agreed to be the true intent and meaning of these presents and of the said parties thereto that the Charitable Provision hereby made for the benefit of such five poor women was and is not meant or intended to exonerate or relieve the said Parish of Thornton or any other Parish or Township liable thereto from the necessity of affording pecuniary or other support to all or any of such five poor women requiring the same but that they respectively shall be intitled to and may claim and receive such parochial or other relief or support as they respectively could or might lawfully demand and would have received in case the provision hereby made for them had not been so made or provided, the same being in fact intended for the greater comfort of such five poor women and for bettering their condition in life and in addition to and not in lieu of parochial or other relief.”

During his lifetime Mr. Thomas Wilson, the sole trustee resident in Thornton, managed the estate and paid the stipends to the almswomen. Since his death, cheques have been sent by Mr. Isaac Braithwaite, clerk to the trustees, who alone signs the cheques, to Mr. Thomas Bond at Thornton, by whom the stipends are paid through two ladies resident at Thornton. One of the present trustees resides at Leeds; all the others at Kendal.

It was suggested by Mr. Carr that on the next vacancy a woman considerably younger than the others should be appointed, whose duty it should be to nurse the others in case of sickness; and Mr. Handley, one of the trustees, replied that the trustees had been trying to adopt that idea in practice, but without any success.

Crowther's Charity.

By an indenture dated 23rd March, and enrolled in Chancery 9th April 1874, William Crowther, of Earby, conveyed to George Kendall of Skipton, and Henry Pickles of Colne, three messuages with outbuildings, &c., at Earby, for the term of 99 years, upon the trusts therein declared, to the use of the rector and churchwardens for the time being of Thornton in Craven, their successors and assigns for ever, and it was agreed that the said George Kendall and Henry Pickles, or one of them, should enter into possession of the said premises and let them during the lifetime of the said William Crowther, and expend the rents and profits first in repairing and insuring the premises, and then lay out and accumulate the balance at compound interest upon trust within two calendar months after the decease of the said William Crowther, to pay or transfer the same unto the rector and churchwardens for the time being of Thornton, to be held and applied by them subject to the directions of the will of the said William Crowther concerning a sum of 1,800*l.* or any greater or less sum which might be given by the said will and codicils thereto to the said rector and churchwardens, and it was declared that upon the death of the said William Crowther the said term of 99 years should determine, and that thereupon the said rector and churchwardens should stand seised of the said premises upon trust to permit two [*sic*] widows of good moral character, who should at any time have resided in the parish of Thornton, as might be selected by such rector and churchwardens (preference being given to the widows of persons who should at any time have been resident within the hamlet of Earby in the said parish), to occupy such messuages rent free during their natural lives on condition that each of such widows so far as in her power lay should attend to her companion during illness. And by the same indenture power was given to the said rector and churchwardens to remove from the premises all or any of such widows in case they or any of them should be guilty of any misconduct which, in the opinion of the said rector and churchwardens, should disentitle them to continue occupants of the same; and it was provided that in case of the illness of all or any of such widows who should for the time being occupy the premises, it should be lawful for the rector and churchwardens to allow them or any of them for the purpose of change to cease

Crowther's
Charity.

Thornton-in-Craven.

Crowther's Charity—
continued.

to occupy the same for such period as they might think proper, and that any widow occupying one of such messuages leaving the same without such permission should forfeit her right to occupy the same.

The said William Crowther died on the 16th March 1879, and the term of 99 years thereupon determined; and by his will dated 12th May 1877, and proved at Wakefield 8th May 1879, he bequeathed to the rector and churchwardens of Thornton the sum of 900*l.*, free of legacy duty, upon trust, to invest the same upon certain securities specified, and out of the income thereof to pay to each of such three females (spinsters or widows) as should be selected by them, the sum of 4*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and to accumulate the surplus (if any) of such income and in their absolute discretion expend the same in the purchase during the winter months of coals for all or any of the said females or in such other manner for their benefit and comfort as the said rector and churchwardens for the time being should think fit; and he directed that the females so to be selected should be of good moral character and temperate habits and such as should at any time have been resident within the said parish of Thornton, preference being given to females of parents who should have been resident within the hamlet of Earby; and he gave power to the rector and churchwardens to discontinue payments for misconduct and to select other females as objects of his charity in the places of those so misconducting themselves.

By an indenture dated 24th September 1883, the sum of 900*l.* was invested by the Rev. L. S. Morris, Christopher Barrett, and Richard Edmondson, the rector and churchwardens of Thornton, upon mortgage of freehold lands and hereditaments in the township of Appletreewick, in the parish of Burnsall, comprising 26*a.* 3*r.* 38*p.* belonging to William Parker, with interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.

On the 24th June 1893 William Parker, the mortgagor, paid off 200*l.* of the principal sum advanced, and consented to retain the remainder upon mortgage in consideration of the interest being reduced to 4 per cent. On the 28th of the same month the sum of 200*l.* so paid off was remitted to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds and by them invested in the purchase, in their names, of the sum of 201*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* New Consols, pursuant to an Order of the Board sealed 7th July 1893. No agreement in legal form has been made as to the reduction of the interest from 4½ to 4 per cent.

The three cottages conveyed by William Crowther in 1874 form one building, together with another which does not belong to the Charity, and consist each of two floors, with a living-room opening directly to the road, stone-flagged and communicating with a cellar which lies under the staircase to the upper floor, and serves both as larder and coal-hole; and a scullery with a wooden staircase leading to two bedrooms on the upper floor. They are built of stone and covered with blue slate, and are dry, and in good condition, with the exception of the cottage abutting on that which does not belong to the Charity; and there the occupant complained of damp arising from the cellar, owing apparently to defective drainage of the storm-water at the back. A small yard containing a convenience is at the back of the cottage, and three wooden coal-sheds with wooden doors and padlocks are built against the end gable.

The cottages are occupied by three aged women, one being a widow, and two single women. This is not quite in accordance with the trusts of the conveyance of 1874, but as these are inconsistent with the trusts of the will the trustees have had to make a compromise which no doubt sufficiently bears out the intention of the testator. The almswomen are chosen by the trustees from among the applicants who present themselves upon a vacancy, in accordance with the trusts of the will (save as aforesaid as to numbers and widowhood), and without denominational distinction. The last vacancy occurred in 1892. The present occupants were all residents in the hamlet of Earby; one of them, who is infirm, has a daughter living with her to attend on her, an office which the conveyance prescribes shall be performed by the other almswomen; the daughter, however, does not benefit otherwise than by residence by the endowment. There are no rules regulating the occupation of the cottages.

The dividends on the Consols, amounting to 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, are paid through the Skipton Bank to Messrs. Wright, Charlesworths, and Wilson, the solicitors to the trustees, and transferred by them to Mr. Edmondson, one of the churchwardens, who pays them into the Earby Bank, into which also is paid the interest on the mortgage amounting now to 28*l.* annually. There is also in the Earby Bank a sum of 24*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* upon deposit arising from accumulations, on which interest is paid at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The actuary of the bank, Mr. William Hartley, pays 18s. every four weeks to each of the almswomen, making a total annual expenditure of 35*l.* 2s.; and a sum of about 8s. 6*d.* annually for poor rate, &c.; in all 35*l.* 10s. 6*d.* As the income has been reduced from 38*l.* 19s. 1*d.*, as it was in 1892, to 33*l.* 10s. 8*d.* or, adding the interest on the deposit, to 34*l.* 10s., it follows that the stipend, as directed by the testator's will, can only be paid by drawing upon the reserve on deposit, which must soon be exhausted. The reserve is necessary in case of repairs being required, and the trustees prefer to reduce the stipends, but have not yet come to a resolution as to the extent of the reduction.

Thornton-in-Craven.

Crowther's Charity—*continued.*

The Mitchell Charity.

Richard Mitchell, by his will dated 17th November 1883, and proved at Wakefield 18th September 1886, bequeathed the residue of his personal estate, after certain legacies should be satisfied, unto Joseph Nightingale, Thomas Cooper, and Thomas Harrison Swire, all of the parish of Thornton-in-Craven, their executors, administrators, and assigns, upon trust to invest the same or to allow it to continue on such securities as to them should seem expedient, upon trust to receive the interest and dividends of his trust estate, to be thereafter called the Mitchell Charity, and distribute the same in a fair and honest manner, to the best of their knowledge and at their discretion, amongst the poor deserving men, women, and families that should be inhabitants in the locality of Thornton-in-Craven, in the month of November in each year, or at their discretion. And he gave power to the survivors of the trustees, upon a vacancy in their number, or if none, to the executors or administrators of the last survivor, to substitute by writing under their or his hands any fit person or persons, in whom alone or jointly with the surviving or continuing trustees or trustee his said trust estate should be vested.

The Mitchell Charity.

By an Order dated 28th April 1888, made by Mr. Justice Stirling in the matter of the estate of Richard Mitchell, deceased, in an action wherein the trustees of the said will were plaintiffs, and the Attorney General and Abraham Mitchell defendants (1886, M. No. 3,478) it was declared, among other things, that as to so much of the residue above mentioned as arose from or was connected with land, the bequest of the testator to be called the Mitchell Charity was void under the Mortmain Act, and lapsed to the next of kin; and it was ordered that the Scheme in the schedule thereto annexed be adopted and carried into effect; and the Court appointed the Rev. Laurence Burke Morris, rector of Thornton-in-Craven, Thomas Bond, and Christopher Barrett to act with the plaintiffs as trustees of the said Charity; and it was ordered that the plaintiffs should within 21 days of the date of the taxing master's certificate pay the residue of the testator's personal estate (the amount to be certified) to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds to be invested in the public funds for the benefit of the Charity.

The Scheme set out in the schedule was to the following effect:

Chancery Scheme of 1888.

1. The said Official Trustees were to remit the dividends on the investments to the trustees of the Charity above-mentioned, to be applied by them in accordance with the Scheme.
2. The said trustees were to hold office provided they respectively continued to reside or have a place of business in the ancient parish of Thornton or within 20 miles thereof and should attend a meeting of the trustees once at least in every two years.
3. On the occurrence of a vacancy among the trustees, the surviving trustees at their next annual meeting were to nominate a fit and proper person, or fit and proper persons, resident &c. within the same limits as above, so as to make up the full number of six trustees, provided that no such appointment, if made by less than three trustees, should be valid until approved by the Charity Commissioners.
4. The number of trustees might be increased, but never reduced to less than six.
5. The income of the fund was to be applied either in money payments by way of gift or in the purchase of such articles of clothing, bedding, or other necessities, including coals, as the majority or the trustees should determine.
6. The distribution was to be made on a day in November fixed by the trustees to such deserving poor men, women, and families who should have had their usual place of residence for at least six months previously in the ancient parish of Thornton, as a majority of the trustees should determine.
7. The trustees should have at least one annual meeting upon a day fixed by the majority, and if not so fixed, upon All Saints' Day, or, if that should be a

Thornton-in-Craven.
The Mitchell Charity—
continued.

Sunday, on the Monday following; and should (cl. 8) at that meeting examine and pass the accounts, which should be kept in a book provided for the purpose.
c. All payments connected with the administration of the trust (including the appointment of new trustees when necessary) should be defrayed out of income, and the trustees were empowered to retain and accumulate a fund for the purpose not exceeding 50*l.*, such retainer not to exceed 5*l.* in any one year.

The taxing master certified, by his certificate dated 16th August 1888, that the residue, subject to duty, amounted to 1,188*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, and after deduction of duty to 1,069*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

This sum accordingly was remitted to the Official Trustees pursuant to an order of the Charity Commissioners sealed 28th September 1888, and invested by them in the purchase of 1,095*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* New Consols, producing an annual income of 30*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Cooper is since dead; Thomas Bond and Christopher Barrett have disqualified themselves by non-attendance for two years; and the remaining trustees, under the provisions of the 3rd clause of the Scheme, on the 20th October 1893 nominated James Carr, solicitor, Richard Edmondson, and John Hartley new trustees. The present trustees, therefore, are the Reverend L. B. Morris and Messrs. Nightingale, Swire, Carr, Edmondson, and Hartley.

Under the 9th clause of the Scheme the trustees have (except in the first year after 1888, when they set aside 3*l.* only) retained 5*l.* annually. This fund at Christmas, 1893, amounted to 24*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, which was on deposit at the Craven Bank, Skipton, at interest after the rate of about 1¼ per cent.

Mr. Carr, who has throughout been solicitor to the trustees, stated that it was notorious that by "locality of Thornton," the testator intended to say "village of Thornton," and that he had in his lifetime given verbal instructions to his executors and friends that he desired the principal benefit to be enjoyed by his own acquaintances in that village. In consequence Thornton has had the larger share in past years.

Up to 1893 there was annually given to Thornton village 11*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, to Earby village 9*l.* 5*s.*, and to Kelbrook village 4*l.* In 1893 the distribution was as follows:—

In Thornton, 10*l.* to 11 recipients in sums of 1*l.* 10*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, including 12*s.* 6*d.* to each of Smith's almswomen, in accordance with verbal directions given by the testator;

In Earby, 11*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* to 20 recipients in sums of 10*s.*, including 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* divided among Crowther's almswomen, and an extraordinary payment of 1*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* to a dying person;

In Kelbrook, 4*l.* in sums of 8*s.* to 4*s.*, among 11 persons.

The distribution is made on or about 1st November. Assistants are chosen by the trustees, who with them form a committee for the purpose of the distribution. The list is settled fresh every year by the trustees, who generally select women as the recipients.

G. W. WALLACE,
Assistant Commissioner.

June 18th, 1894.

TABULAR

Parish, Township, or Chapelry.	Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.								Total Gross Income.
		Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income:					
		Houses and Lands, — Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
Thornton-in-Craven.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Windle's, or Free School	Site and buildings.	—	20 0 0	—	—	—	—	20 0 0		
Smith's Almshouses	5 houses and sites.	} —	—	—	—	{ M. 1,000 0 0 M. 1,000 0 0	35 0 0 40 0 0	} 75 0 0		
Crowther	3 houses and sites.	—	—	C. 201 10 2	O.T. M. 700 0 0	33 10 8	33 10 8			
The Mitchell Charity	—	—	—	C. 1,095 12 4	O.T. —	—	30 2 4	30 2 4		
									153 13 0	

NOTE.—All payments stated to be due to the "Objects of Foundation" are liable to deductions on account of outgoings and expenses of signity that the Stock is held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." C. = New Consols. M. = Mortgage.

SUMMARY.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Regulated by Chancery Scheme, 128th April 1888. Income applicable either in money or kind.
20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	75 0 0	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	33 10 8	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	30 2 4	—	—	
20 0 0	—	—	—	108 10 8	—	30 2 4	—	—	

management. The table shows as nearly as possible the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full. The letters "O.T."

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF THORNTON-IN-CHAVEN.

(Mr. Francis Stevenson.)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[Under 2 oz. Price 2d.]

315-XXIX.

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894 ;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ” ; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of THRYBERGH.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(Mr. Francis Stevenson.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1895.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of THRYBERGH.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 1st of May 1894.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III, c. 91, and 59 George III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 George IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 637). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

PARISH OF THRYBERGH.

FINCH'S GIFT.

The yearly sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* is paid by John Fullerton, esq., to the master of Thrybergh school, for teaching 10 poor children of the parish, appointed by Mr. Fullerton, to read and write and cast accounts. The payment appears to have originated under the will of Mrs. *Elizabeth Finch*, dated 1760, whereby she intended to charge the annuity upon land.

HEDGE'S GIFT.

An account is given of this donation among the charities for Adwick-le-Street.

The dividends of 100*l.* three per cents, given for the poor of Thrybergh, are distributed yearly, on or about St. Thomas's Day, among poor persons of the parish, selected by the minister; and the dividends of 600*l.*, three per cents, are paid, as directed by the donor, to the widow of the late schoolmaster, and on her death will be payable to the master of the school.

A new school-room has been recently built by Mr. Fullerton, and an old school-room is converted into a residence for the master.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-5 :—

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.			Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.		Observations.	
	Real Estate.	Personalty.				Education.	Distribu- tion of Money.		
		Stock.	Dividends and Interest.						
	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Payments.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
THEYBERGH.									
Finch - -	10 10 0 -	-	—	—	10 10 0	10 10 0	10 10 0	—	See Adwick le-Street.
Hedges - -	— -	-	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 0	
Ditto - -	— -	R.	300 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	18 0 0	9 0 0	—	
					19 10 0	28 10 0	19 10 0	3 0 0	

There are no references to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

There is a reference to this Parish in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities, the substance of which is stated below under the head of Hedge's Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the National School. Among those who were present were the Rev. Canon Leigh Bennett, Rector of Thrybergh; Mr. Thomas Boothroyd, Churchwarden of Thrybergh; Mr. J. Cole Hamilton, agent to Mr. Fullerton, of Thrybergh Hall; and Messrs. John Wragg Watson and John Walker, Churchwardens of Dalton.

Thrybergh.

The ancient parish of Thrybergh comprises the township of Thrybergh and part of the civil township and ecclesiastical district of Dalton.

Assistant
Commissioner's
Report—
continued.

The ecclesiastical district of Dalton was constituted by deed poll, dated 10th August 1850, under the common seal of the Commissioners for building new churches, the hand and episcopal seal of the Archbishop of York, and the hands and seals of John Fullerton and the Rev. Arthur Fullerton, respectively patron and incumbent of the Rectory of Thrybergh, under the Church Building Acts, being formed out of parts of the parishes of Thrybergh, Rotherham, and Ecclesfield.

Census of
1891.

The population of the township of Thrybergh, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 245.

Mrs. Finch's Charity.

Mrs. Finch's
Charity.

The account of this Charity given in the Report of 1827 is in some respects inaccurate. The will of Elizabeth Finch was dated the 11th May 1764, and proved in London on the 25th February 1768. The amount of the yearly payment or rentcharge for the benefit of the school at Thrybergh was 10*l.*, and not 10*l.* 10*s.* as stated in the Report of 1827.

The Rector of Thrybergh in a letter to the Charity Commissioners dated the 9th February 1887, says with reference to this Charity:—"This annuity was paid " apparently within the memory of some now living, but appears to have long ago lapsed." Mr. Cole Hamilton, however, explained that when he became agent to Mr. Fullerton, the owner of the estate on which the payment is charged, in 1886, he found that the school had for some years at all events been maintained entirely by Mr. Fullerton, so that although the rentcharge of 10*l.* had not been specially accounted for under the head of Mrs. Finch's Charity, it might fairly be taken as being included in the general payment by Mr. Fullerton for the benefit of the school.

In 1887 the school was established on a new footing, and a voluntary rate was raised in the parish, and since that time the rentcharge of 10*l.* has been regularly paid by Mr. J. S. H. Fullerton, the present owner of the Thrybergh Estate, and entered in the accounts under a separate head.

The money is applied as part of the general funds at the disposal of the managers for the maintenance of the school, which is now under a mistress, and is a very small one, the average attendance during 1893 being only 32.

Hedges's Charity.

Hedges's
Charities.

The following is the account of this Charity referred to in the Report of 1827 as being contained in the Report of the same Commissioners on the Charities of the Parish of Adwick-le-Street.

HEDGES'S CHARITY.

The Rev. *William Hedges*, late Vicar of Adwick, who died in 1811, by his will bequeathed to the Rector of Thirbergh and the Vicar of Adwick-in-the-Street, and their successors, 200*l.* three per cent. reduced annuities upon trust, to apply the dividends thereof on Christmas-day, yearly, in moieties to and among such poor persons of the parishes of Adwick-le-Street and Thirbergh, as the rector and vicar and churchwardens of the parishes should consider proper objects, and he gave to the said rector and vicar, and their successors, 350*l.* like stock, in trust, to apply the dividends thereof in paying a teacher to be appointed by the vicar and churchwardens of Adwick, for constantly teaching in reading and writing, in one course of annual schooling, ten poor children of that parish, boys and girls, of equal or unequal number, at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens.

The stock was transferred in 1812 to the Rev. Henry Milner, LL.D., Rector of Thirbergh, and Vicar of Adwick, and the dividends are applied in due proportions for the purposes and in the manner directed by the will.

William Hedges's will was dated the 9th August 1807, and was proved in London with two codicils on the 31st May 1811.

In addition to the two above-mentioned sums of stock of 350*l.* and 200*l.* respectively, the testator also left, by codicil, dated 7th June 1810, a sum of 200*l.* sterling to his successors, Rectors of Thrybergh for the time being, upon trust, to invest the same in some public funds and to pay the dividends to the then schoolmaster of the Honourable Mrs. Elizabeth Finch's School at Thrybergh, during his life, and after his death to his widow, if she should survive him, during her life, and after her death to the schoolmaster of the same school for the time being.

This bequest, having been augmented by the Rev. Henry Stephen Milner, then Rector of Thrybergh, was laid out by him in 1812 in the purchase in his name of 300*l.* Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities. Thrybergh.
Hedges's
Charity—
continued.

This appears to be the sum of stock referred to in the Report of 1827 by error as a sum of 600*l.*

In 1886 the above-mentioned sums of 350*l.* and 200*l.* Stock were standing in the names of the Rev. Arthur Fullerton, formerly rector of Thrybergh, and the Rev. Thomas Martin Symonds, formerly rector of Adwick, both of whom were then dead, and the last-mentioned sum of 300*l.* Stock was standing in the name of the said Rev. Arthur Fullerton.

Mrs. Augusta Fullerton, the executrix of the survivor of the stockholders, by letter dated the 25th November 1886, consented to the transfer of all the above sums of Stock to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and the transfer was effected on the 15th December 1886 under an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 7th of the same month. The Stock has now all been converted into New Consols. The dividends on the sum of 300*l.* are received by the Rector of Thrybergh, through the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank, and the dividends on half of the sum of 200*l.* are received by him through Messrs. Beckett's Bank at Doncaster. The sum of 350*l.* is for the benefit of the parish of Adwick-le-Street exclusively.

The dividends on the 300*l.*, amounting to 8*l.* 5*s.* a year, are paid by the Rector to the general account of the National School referred to above.

The interest of the 200*l.*, amounting to 2*l.* 15*s.* a year, is distributed by the rector, usually after consultation with the churchwardens, among poor, sick, and needy persons of the parish, for the most part widows, in small money payments, varying from 4*s.* to 10*s.* in amount. Occasionally gifts of coal are made instead of money. The receipt of parochial relief is not held to be a disqualification.

That part of the parish and township of Dalton which is within the ancient parish of Thrybergh has not, at least within the present rector's time, shared in the distribution. The rector explained that this omission was due only to his ignorance of the fact that the area in question, which comprises about 20 houses, was included in the limits of the ancient parish.

The Rev. Henry Stephen Milner, above referred to, was incumbent of both the parishes for which the Charity is applicable, and the Stock therefore stood in his name alone. After his death the claim of the parish of Adwick to share in the benefit of the 200*l.* bequest appears to have been overlooked, and for many years the whole of the money went to Thrybergh.

In 1874 the Rev. Wilmot W. Ware, Rector of Adwick-le-Street, having satisfied himself of the claim of that parish, took steps to re-assert it. At that time Adwick had received no share for 15 years at least, and possibly, according to the calculations of Mr. Ware, for so much as 29 years.

After some correspondence, it was agreed that Adwick should receive the sole benefit for a period of 15 years, and thereafter that the dole should be divided equally, according to the terms of the will. This arrangement was embodied in a memorandum of agreement (unstamped), dated the 17th March 1874, and signed by the incumbents of the respective parishes. This period came to an end at Christmas, 1888, and the Charity has since that date been divided equally, according to the intentions of the testator.

TOWNSHIP OF DALTON.

Lady Mallory's Charity.

A full account of this Charity will be found in the Report on the Charities of the Parish of Rotherham. The share of the township of Dalton in the Charity consists of a yearly payment of 2*l.* 10*s.*, which is received by the Vicar of Dalton from the Trustees of the Charity, and distributed by him to the most needful persons in the township, in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* A book in which the accounts of this and the next following Charity are kept by the Vicar was produced by Mr. Walker. Lady
Mallory's
Charity.

The Great Dole.

An account of this Charity also will be found in the Report on the Charities of the Parish of Rotherham. The benefit derived by this township from the Charity consists of a yearly payment of 1*l.* 10*s.*, which is now received by the vicar from the Trustees The Great
Dole.

Thrybergh.
Dalton.
The Great
Dole—
continued.

of the Charity through Mr. Gibbs, manager of the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank, and is distributed by him, after consultation with the churchwardens, among needful and deserving persons, without distinction of creed, in sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 10s.

Dorothy Taylor's Charity.

Dorothy
Taylor's
Charity.

In the Report of the above-named Commissioners on the Charities of the Parish of Rotherham, dated 7th July 1826, it is stated that Dorothy Taylor by will, in 1671, left a yearly payment of 16s., charged upon land in the parish of Rotherham, for the benefit of the poor of Dalton; and a yearly payment of 10s., also charged upon land in Rotherham, for the teaching of two poor children of the same township.

At the date of that Report a sum of 12s. a year was paid to a schoolmistress for teaching a girl to read, knit, sew, &c., and the remainder of the 26s. was given in small sums to the poor.

No payment appears to have been made under this Charity since the year 1884. The school account book shows that up to that year a sum of 12s. had been paid yearly to the school, but it appears that this was part of the above-mentioned payment of 16s., and it was said that the remaining 4s. was given in small sums to the poor. The annual payment of 10s. mentioned above has not been made since 1868. It was before that time paid by the feoffees of the common lands of Rotherham, and was supposed to be charged on a piece of land sold by them in the latter part of that year. Evidence of the charge however appears to be wanting, and the purchaser declined to make the payment.

The payment of 16s. was made in respect of a farm the property of the Earl of Effingham, and lately in the occupation of Mr. R. J. Bentley, now deceased, of Messrs. Bentley's brewery, Rotherham. The money was paid by Mr. Arthur Hirst, manager of the brewery, and now also executor and trustee of the will of Mr. R. J. Bentley.

It could not be said with certainty at the Inquiry whether the payment had been applied for since 1884 until quite recently. Mr. Goodall, the vicar, wrote to Mr. Hirst on the subject on the 25th April 1894, but had received no reply at the date of the Inquiry.

Mr. Bentley gave up the land about two years ago, and it is now in the occupation of Mr. John Moorhouse, to whom it does not appear that any application has been made for the payment of the charge since he came into occupation of the land.

A further account of the evidence relating to the above-mentioned rentcharge of 10s. will be found in the Report on the Charities of the Parish of Rotherham.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

15th May 1894.

Tabular Summary.

TABULAR

NOTE.—The letters "O. T." signify that the Stock is held by the

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

"Official Trustees of Charitable Funds." C. = New Consols.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	See also Parish of Adwick-le- Street.
8 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	—	
18 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	2 10 0	—	—	See also Parish of Rother- ham.
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 10 0	—	—	See also Parish of Rother- ham.
0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	0 16 0	—	—	Payment of 16s. withheld since 1884. Payment of 10s. withheld since 1868. See also Parish of Rother- ham.
0 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	4 16 0	—	—	

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING
OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF TIRYBERGH.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

[Under 1 oz. Price 1d.]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—for,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of THURNSCOE.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of THURNSCOE.

Thurnscoe.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 10th of May 1894.

I.
Date of
Inquiry.
II.
Report of
1827.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the Acts 58 George III, c. 91, and 59 George III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 George IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (Vol. 18, p. 638).
This Report is herein-after referred to as "the Report of 1827."

PARISH OF THURNSCOE.
THE ALMSHOUSES.

An almshouse, containing three tenements, for three poor persons, was founded by Dr. Spencer, rector of Thurnscoe, in or about the year 1710, and endowed by him with a rentcharge of 5*l.* a year, payable out of a messuage called Thurnscoe Grange, to be applied, first, for repairing the almshouse, and afterwards, for the use of the poor persons therein residing.
The almshouse is occupied by three poor widows, and the rentcharge of 5*l.* is received and applied to the purposes above mentioned.

Thurnscoe.
The Alms-
houses.

CARTWRIGHT'S CHARITY.

Under the Charity of *Cartwright* alias *Vicars*, a yearly pension of 13*s.* 4*d.* is payable to a poor person of this parish, and of the parish of Clayton, in turn, and is now received by one of the latter parish.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-5.

III. The following is an extract containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest 1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.	Total Gross Income.	Total former Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.	Observations.
	Real Estate.				
	Rents-charge and Fixed Annual Payments.			Support of Almshouses, their inmates, and Pensioners.	
THURNSCOE.					
Almshouse	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0	£ s. d. 5 0 0	
Cartwright	—	—	—	13 4	Alternately with Clayton- cum - Frickley. See General Charities of this county.
		5 0 0	5 0 0	5 13 4	

There are no references to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the National School, and was thinly attended. Among those who were present were the Rev. H. Fleetwood Sheppard, Rector of Thurnscoe, Rev. T. Thornley Taylor, of Dodworth Hall, and Mr. Charles Smith.
The population of the Parish, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, was 217. The rector states, however, that it is now fully 600, and he anticipates a further rapid increase in the immediate future, due to the opening of coal mines in the parish.

IV.
Assistant
Commis-
sioner's
Report.
Census 1891.

The Almshouses; Dr. Spencer's Charity.

The trusts of the rent charge of 5*l.* a year mentioned in the Report of 1827 were declared by a written document or memorandum under the hand of Dr. Spencer, dated 14th November 1710, in the following terms:—

The
Almshouses;
Dr. Spencer's
Charity.

DR. SPENCER'S SETTLEMENT ON THE POOR OF THURNSCOE.

Whereas I William Spencer Dr. in Divinitie and Rector of Thurnscho in the County of York have built a little Hospitall att Thurnscho being three dwellings for poor People and whereas I have

Thurnscoe.
—
The
Almshouses;
Dr. Spencer's
Charity—
continued.

purchased of Mr. Nicholas Shertcliff and Mrs. Elizabeth Shertcliff his mother of Thurnscho aforesaid One annuity or rent charge of the yearly value of five pounds and payable out of a Capital Message in Thurnscho aforesaid commonly called Thurnscho Grange And whereas by lease bearing date the 13th of November and by Release bearing date the 14th November 1710 I have given granted bargain'd sold released and confirmed unto Paul Marsden Overseer of the Poor of Thurnscho aforesaid and to his successors in the office of the Overseer of the Poor of Thurnscho for ever All the said Annuity or Rentcharge of five pounds yearly to be disposed of for the maintenance of the poor of Thurnscho aforesaid in such manner and for such uses as I shall appoint in writing under my hand before three or more witnesses of good credit of whom William Smithson of Barnsley shall be one I doe therefore by those presents apoint that out of the said Rentcharge of five pound yearly the said Hospitall shall be repaired from time to time all but the windows which the poor people who dwell in the said Hospitall shall repaire att theire own Charge and what remains to be imployed for and towards the maintenance of such poor people as shall be settled Inhabitants in Thurnscho and dwell in the said Hospitall and who by reason of age poverty and bodily infirmities doe most need the said maintenance but if there be noe such settled Inhabitants in Thurnscho who dwell in the said Hospitall and doe need the said maintenance then I apoint the aforesaid five pounds or soe much of that sum as shall not be used for repairs as aforesaid shall be preserved in the hands of the Rector of Thurnscho for the time being for putting an apprentice or apprentices to trades such poor child or children who are settled Inhabitants in Thurnscho and that noe part of the said five pound shall be applied to any other use whatsoever I desire the aforesaid rentcharge and the Grant of the same as aforesaid may be preserved with the writings of the Honourable Thomas Wentworth belonging to the Advowson of Thurnscho and that he or his heirs dwelling at Wentworth Woodhouse will be pleased as often as he or they shall see cause to require an account of the Rector and Overseers of the poor of Thurnscho wheither the said five pound hath beene imployed for the uses aforesaid In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this fourteenth day of November 1710.

WILLM. SPENCER.

In the presence of—

JOHN FRETTEWELL
WILLM. SMITHSON
JOSH. PASLEY

On this document was endorsed the following memorandum :—

MEM.: that before this was signed Dr. Spencer did reserve to himself a power during his life if the Hospitall was not filled with persons qualified as within is required to dispose of the said Rentcharge for the use of the Poor of Thurnscho as he thought best And apointed the Overseers of the Poor to give an account to the Honble. Mr. Wentworth and his heirs of the Disposal of the said Rentcharge and if he or they doe find the said Rentcharge not disposed of according to the uses within mentioned that then the said Rentcharge for one year next ensuing shall be paid to the Overseer of the Poor of Wentworth for the use of the Poor of Wentworth after the same manner as for the Poor of Thurnscho.

WILLM. SPENCER.

Witness—

WM. SMITHSON.

The above memorandum and the deeds of lease and release of the 13th and 14th November 1710 are, in accordance with the wish expressed by Dr. Spencer, kept in the muniment room at Wentworth Woodhouse, and were, by the courtesy of Mr. W. Oates, sent to me for perusal.

The present owner of Thurnscoe Grange is the Rev. T. T. Taylor, who was present at the Inquiry. He explained to me that there were two places of that name, and that the Grange belonging to him, out of which the rentcharge issues, is known as "The Low Grange."

The rentcharge is paid regularly, in the month of May, to the rector.

The almshouses, which consist of a long one-storied cottage with three single rooms, are pleasantly situated, facing south or south-west, with gardens sloping down in front to a brook, and smaller gardens at the back. The building is a substantial one and in good repair.

At the time of the Inquiry two of the rooms were tenanted by widows, and one by a married couple, all of whom appeared to be well contented with their quarters, and made no complaints.

The gardens were in good cultivation, and well stocked with fruit trees, vegetables, and flowers.

The appointment of inmates is made by the rector, who stated that he consulted the churchwardens and overseers, and endeavoured to take the general sense of the parish in making the selection.

The rector also produced the accounts relating to the administration of the rentcharge of 5*l.*, and an abstract of the accounts for the past 26 years, from which it appeared that during that period 129*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* had been received and 132*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* expended, leaving a balance of 3*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* due to the rector as treasurer. In the same

period a sum of 22*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* has been spent on repairs. The rector pays for repairs in the first instance himself, and there appears to be usually a running balance in his favour. At Christmas 1892 there was 2*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* due to him, and at Christmas 1893 3*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, as stated above. In 1893 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* was spent on new cooking ranges, and 1*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* on general repairs to the building.

The money available for distribution among the inmates is divided equally between them.

Thurnscoe.
—
The
Almshouses;
Dr. Spencer's
Charity—
continued.

Cartwright's Charity ; Mann's Augmentation.

A full account of these Charities is given in the Report on the Parish of Brodsworth. The amount of the benefit to which the parish of Thurnscoe is entitled, alternately with the parish of Clayton, was, under the original Charity of Cartwright (*alias* Vicars), a yearly sum of 13*s.* 4*d.*, to be paid to one of the poorest persons in the parish.

By Mr. Mann's augmentation, made in the year 1870, this sum was raised to 1*l.*; but under the National Debt (Conversion) Act, 1888, the sum of 3*l.* per cent. Consols, which formed the endowment of the latter charity, was converted into New Consols, and the dividends are now sufficient to allow of a payment of only 19*s.* 6*d.* to each recipient of the Charity. This amount is paid by the Vicar of Brodsworth in two half-yearly instalments of 9*s.* 9*d.*, on the days and in the manner prescribed by the will of Thomas Cartwright.

The dole has been given to Clayton for some years past, but owing to the recipient having left the parish it will, from next July, be given to an inhabitant of Thurnscoe.

The selection is made by the rector. Power was given by the will to the owner of the Scawsby estate and the Dean and Chapter of York to select the recipients, but there is no evidence that this power has ever been exercised.

Thurnscoe is four miles distant from Brodsworth, and it is not usual for the recipient, who is generally of an advanced age, to go in person to receive the money, according to the directions of the founder's will.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

25th May 1894.

[illegible]

SUMMARY.

Thurnscoe.

Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	Observations.
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Alternately with the parish of Clayton-cum-Frickley. <i>See</i> General Charities of the West Riding.
—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	0 19 6	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	5 19 6	—	—	—	—	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF THURNSCOE.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
21 August 1894.*

[*Under 1 oz. Price 1d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894 ;—*for*,

RETURN “ comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ” ; and

“ (2) A DIGEST showing, in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of WARMSWORTH.

Charity Commission, }
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of WARMSWORTH.

Warmsworth.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 19th of July 1893.

I.
Date of Inquiry.
II.
Report of 1827.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated the 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales (vol. 18, p. 638). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

PARISH OF WARMSWORTH.
DOLES.

Warmsworth.
Doles.

Donors.	Principal Sums given.	Annual Amount.	By whom paid.
Ann Battie - - - - -	£ s. d. 10 0 0	} 0 15 0	W. Wrightson, esquire.
— Battie - - - - -	5 0 0		
Thomas Aldan,* by will, in 1759 - - - - -	10 0 0	} 1 0 0	— Aldan*, esquire.
Thomas Aldan,* junior, by will, in 1777 - - - - -	10 0 0		

These annual sums are distributed among Poor Persons.

CARTWRIGHT'S ALIAS VICARS'S CHARITY.

Cartwright's alias Vicars's Charity.

A pension of 13s. 4d. a year is paid to a poor person of this parish, under Cartwright's charity, of which some account is given in the 17th General Report, p. 803.

III. The following is the reference to this Parish in the General Digest of Endowed Charities, 1873-75:—

III.
General Digest, 1873-75.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Total former Income.	Objects of Foundation or Purpose to which the Income is applicable.	Observations.
		Support of Almshouses, their Inmates, and Pensioners.	
Warmsworth.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Battie and Aldan - - - - -	1 15 0	—	Interest formerly paid upon principal sum of 35 <i>l</i> . See General Charities of this County.
Cartwright - - - - -	—	0 13 4	
	1 15 0	0 13 4	

There is no reference to this Parish in the Supplementary Digest, 1891, nor in the Charity Commissioners' Register of Unreported Charities.

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Parish room. Among those who were present were the Rev. George Jannings, Rector; the Rev. J. J. Wilson, Curate; Mr. Edward Crawshaw; Mr. George Guest, Churchwarden; Mr. Pettinger, Schoolmaster; and Mr. Drewry.

IV.
Report of Assistant Commissioner.

[*So in the original. The correct spelling is Aldam.—A. C.]

Warmsworth. The population of the Ancient Parish and Township of Warmsworth, as ascertained by the Census of 1891, is 390.

Census, 1891. Information as to the Charities was furnished almost entirely by Mr. Crawshaw, who is the principal resident in the Parish, and is concerned in the administration of all of them.

Ann Battie's Gift.

Ann Battie's Gift. No documents were produced throwing any light on the origin of this or of the other Charities mentioned in the Report of 1827. The sum of 15s. a year is now paid by Mr. W. Battie-Wrightson, of Cusworth Park, who has always paid it since he came into possession of the estate, into Mr. Crawshaw's hands. The agent of the late Mr. Richard Wrightson used also to pay it to Mr. Crawshaw. It had previously been paid usually to one of the Churchwardens. The payment has never, so far as is known, been withheld or disputed.

This dole is administered with those of Aldam and Kemp, as herein-after mentioned.

Gifts of Thomas Aldam, Senior and Junior.

Gifts of Thomas Aldam, Senior and Junior. The present owner of the estate on which the two sums of 10s., mentioned in the Report of 1827, are secured, is Mr. W. Warde-Aldam, of Frickley Hall, near Doncaster, by whom 1l. a year is paid to Mr. Crawshaw. The payment has never been disputed.

Robert Kemp's Charity.

Robert Kemp's Charity. Robert Kemp, by his will dated 12th December 1835, and proved at York with two codicils on the 2nd September 1845, bequeathed 5l. to the Overseers of Warmsworth to be distributed amongst the poor. In the first codicil to this will, dated 22nd June 1839, he made the following bequest, after revoking the above-mentioned bequest of 5l.:—"And instead thereof I give unto the said Overseers and their successors, free from all legacy duty and expenses, the sum of one hundred pounds, upon trust to invest the same upon Government or other good security, and to vary the same security from time to time as they shall see fit, and to pay and distribute the interest and proceeds thereof yearly amongst the poor of the said township of Warmsworth as the said Overseers for the time being shall see best, on the day before Christmas Day in every year."

The probate of this will was produced by Mr. Crawshaw, into whose custody it came as the friend and partner of Mr. Blagden, the last surviving executor. Mr. Crawshaw produced an old note, or memorandum, on a small piece of paper, giving particulars as to the original investment of the 100l., from which it appears that a sum of 95l. 14s. 2d. Consols was bought on August 4th (probably 1845, but the date was torn off). The cost of this, with commission, was 92l. 2s. 5d. To this was added 1l. 4s. for power of attorney, making together the sum of 93l. 6s. 5d. This leaves a sum of 6l. 13s. 7d. to be accounted for, as the legacy was left free of duty and expenses; but there is nothing to show what was done with this sum.

The legacy is now represented by a sum of 95l. 14s. 2d. New Consols, standing in the names of Messrs. Edward Crawshaw and George Guest. The dividends, amounting to 2l. 12s. 4d. yearly, are paid to Messrs. Beckett's bank at Doncaster, through their London agents, and the amount is drawn out by Mr. Crawshaw and paid by him to the Overseers. Messrs. Crawshaw and Guest confer with the Overseers as to the selection of the recipients, and the Overseers distribute the money on Christmas Eve, as directed by the will. The present Overseers, Messrs. Longley and Taylor, were not present at the Inquiry.

Separate lists of recipients and separate accounts are kept for each of the three above-mentioned doles, but practically the lists consist of the same persons, though sometimes there may be one or two more names on one than on another. Last year, 16 persons received the Kemp dole, of whom nine received 3s., six received 3s. 6d., and one 4s. 4d. Fifteen received the Battie dole at 1s. each, and 16 the Aldam dole at 1s. 3d. each. Both men and women receive the doles, the aged and infirm being selected. The receipt of parochial relief is not considered a disqualification, but the dole is discontinued if a recipient goes into the workhouse. No preferences are made on religious grounds. In one case a widow continues to receive the dole though

she now resides in Balby, which is a township immediately adjoining Warmsworth, but in the Parish of Doncaster.

Warmsworth.

Cartwright's Charity, with Mann's Augmentation.

A full account of this Charity is given in the Report on Brodsworth Parish. Warmsworth receives the benefit alternately with Balby, and the present recipient is Maria Watson, widow, of the latter place. At her death a poor person of Warmsworth will be appointed to receive the dole. The amount paid to each person was formerly 1*l.*, being 13*s.* 4*d.* under Cartwright's Charity, and 6*s.* 8*d.* under Mann's, which was established in 1870, but since the reduction of interest on Consols, in which the capital of the latter Charity is invested, the sum has been reduced to 19*s.* 6*d.*, which is paid in two half-yearly sums of 9*s.* 9*d.* The recipients are usually selected by the Vicar and Churchwardens. Power is given by the will to the owner of the Scawsby Estate, and the Dean and Chapter of York, to select them, but this power is not exercised. If they are able to do so they go to Brodsworth to receive the dole, on the Sundays next after the 1st of April and the 1st of July respectively, but if, as is usually the case, they are too infirm, they may send a friend to receive it, or the Vicar of Brodsworth sends the amount to the Incumbent of the Parish.

Cartwright's
Charity,
with Mann's
Augmen-
tation.

21st July 1893.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR

Warmsworth.
Tabular
Summary.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.										Total Gross Income.
	Real Estate and its Income.					Personalty and its Income.					
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and fixed Yearly Pay- ments from Real Estate.	Stock.			Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.			
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Warmsworth.											
Battie - - -	—	—	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 15 0	
Aldam - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	
Kemp - - -	—	—	—	C.	95 14 2	—	—	2 12 4	—	2 12 4	
Cartwright and Mann -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

NOTE.—C. =

SUMMARY.

Warms-
worth.
—
Tabular
Summary.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is Applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Alms- houses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 15 0	—	—	Pension of 19s. 6d. for a poor person of Warm- worth, or of Balby in Don- caster. At present Balby receives the benefit. See Digest of General Charities of the West Riding.
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New Consols.

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF WARMSWORTH.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

[*Under 1 oz. Price 1d.*]

ENDOWED CHARITIES (WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 10th August 1894;—*for*,

RETURN “comprising (1) THE REPORTS made to the Charity Commissioners, in the result of an inquiry held in every Parish wholly or partly within the Administrative County of the West Riding of York into Endowments, subject to the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1891, and appropriated in whole or in part for the benefit of that County, or of any part thereof, together with the Reports on those Endowments of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, 1818 to 1837 ”; and

“(2) A DIGEST showing in the case of each such Parish whether any, and, if any, what such Endowments are recorded in the books of the Charity Commissioners in the Parish.”

Parish of WATH-UPON-DEARNE.

Charity Commission,
20 August 1894. }

D. R. FEARON.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.*

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1894.

COUNTY of YORK, W.R.

Parish of WATH-UPON-DEARNE.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

I. The Inquiry in this Parish was held on the 31st of May and 1st of June 1893.

I.
Date of
inquiry.

II. The following is the Report on the Charities of this Parish, dated 7th July 1827, of the Commissioners appointed by the Acts 58 Geo. III, c. 91, and 59 Geo. III, c. 81, as continued by the Act 5 Geo. IV, c. 58, to inquire concerning Charities in England and Wales. (Vol. 18, p. 639). This Report is herein-after referred to as "The Report of 1827."

II.
Report of
1827.

PARISH OF WATH-UPON-DEARNE.

THE POOR'S ESTATE (*see* page 13).

This estate is under the management of the vicar, and three other trustees, chosen from the inhabitants of the township, the present trustees being John Payne, esquire, and Messrs. Richard Gowtress* and Thomas Nicholson.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

The estate comprises a croft of one acre, or thereabouts, at Melton Town End, on part of which five cottages were built in 1820; and a close of 4 acres, which was allotted on the inclosure, in lieu of common right, and of some small pieces of land in the open fields, which belonged to the poor.

The Poor's
Estate.

The cottages were built by the application of 200*l.*, arising from the sale of three old cottages, which formed part of the poor's estate, the sum of 40*l.* bequeathed by Thomas Tuke, esquire, by will, dated in 1800, for the purchase of bread for the poor, and 10*l.* raised by contribution of the inhabitants.

We have caused search to be made for writings relating to the original settlement, or donation of the poor's estate, but none have been discovered.

The cottages are let to the overseers of the poor, at 12*l.* 10*s.* a year; the rest of the croft, at Melton, to Abel Hyde, at 2*l.* a year; and the close of 4 acres to the Rev. J. Trebeck, at 12*l.* a year; and the whole is properly let.

The sum of 2*l.* a year, as interest of Tuke's gift, is given in bread to the poor on Christmas day, in the church; and the remainder of the rents is distributed twice a year, under the direction of the minister and the trustees, among poor persons inhabiting in or belonging to the parish.

SAWDRIE'S CHARITIES (*see* page 16).

THE SCHOOL.

By indenture, dated 14th May, 6 Charles I., *Anthony Sawdrie* conveyed to the vicar and church-wardens of Wath, and eight trustees, a close called Fir Acres, in Kearby, in the parish of Kirkby Overblow, then let for 97 years, at 50*s.* a year, for putting forth a boy and girl apprentice to some occupation or trade, one year, within West Milton* and Brampton; the second year, within the town of Wath; the third year, within West Melton and Brampton; the fourth year, within Wath; and the fifth year, within so much of Swinton as is in the parish of Wath, at the discretion of the vicar of Wath, and the feoffees for the time being; and in case of there being no child to be apprenticed in any one of the places, then, that the rents should be employed in buying grey cloth to be given to old poor people in the place where such children should be wanting.

Sawdrie's
Charities;
The School

New trustees have been appointed from time to time.

The property comprises four acres of land, with a house built thereon by the tenant, and an allotment of 3*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.* recently awarded; and the whole is let to Thomas Lawrence, as yearly tenant, at 10*l.* a year, and is let on proper terms.

The annual sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* is applied towards apprenticing one child out of the several places mentioned in the deed, in the course therein prescribed; and when applications are not made for the aid of the charity in apprenticing, the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* is laid out and given in blankets to poor persons, and it has been usual, and is the practice, to pay the residue of the rent to the schoolmaster, at Wath, by way of augmentation of the charity established by the will of Anthony Sawdrie, next mentioned.

* So in the original.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Sawdrie's
Charities;
The School.

The said Anthony Sawdrie, by will, dated the 19th May 1647, directed that 53s. 4d. a year, being the rent of a close called Apple Tree Barrows, in the lordship of Weeton, then on lease for 200 years, should be yearly paid to the schoolmaster at Wath, for teaching eight of the poorer sort of children within Brampton Bierly; and he devised the close to the vicar, churchwardens and four trustees, to the use aforesaid, and directed, that after the death of any of the trustees, the vicar and churchwardens should elect others in their stead, from the parishioners of Wath; and he gave to the same persons 30l., the interest thereof to be paid to the schoolmaster for teaching four poor children in Wath, and two in that part of Swinton which is in the parish of Wath.

Trustees have been nominated from time to time, as directed by the will, and the sum of 2l. 13s. 4d., the rent of the land under the lease for 200 years, which will expire in 1835, is paid to the master of the school at Wath. The sum of 30l. given by the will, was placed at interest, in the hands of one Samuel Thompson, and is due from his personal representative, but no interest has been paid for several years, and from the reduced circumstances of the party, from whom it is due, it is considered the principal money cannot be recovered.

John Shiers, by will, 6th April 1668, gave 20s. a year out of a close at Hoobier, to the trustees of Sawdrie's charity, to be paid to the schoolmaster at Wath, for teaching three poor children, one of Brampton Bierley, one of Wath, and one of Swinton. The sum of 20s. is paid to the schoolmaster, by the tenant of Earl Fitzwilliam, the owner of the close.

The sum of 30l. which was given in 1663, by the Reverend *Thomas Wombwell*, for building a school at Wath, was laid out in purchasing a small field, and erecting a school thereon.

The master of the school has the use of a dwelling-house, and of the land attached to the school, and he receives the emoluments arising under the several sources above mentioned.

The school is attended by about 30 scholars, of whom a certain number are sent from the several townships above mentioned, in conformity with the intention of the donors of the above-mentioned charities, and the direction of the trustees.

DOLES FOR THE POOR OF WATH (see pages 13, 14, and 18, 19).

Doles for the
Poor of
Wath.

Gifts and Donors.	How Payable.	Application and Remarks.
A gift of 4s. a year, by Thomas Tinley, for bread - - - - -	Payable under an agreement, dated 13th February 1784, out of a piece of land called The Little Hedge, then purchased by Thomas Carr - - -	Distributed in bread.
A rent-charge of 5l. a year, for five poor persons of Wath, purchased by William Spencer, D.D. and secured by deeds, of 10 & 11 February 1712 - - -	Payable out of land, the property of Earl Fitzwilliam - - - - -	Given to poor widows.
The sum of 10l. bequeathed by George Gawtress, in 1725, the interest to be given to poor persons of Wath, by his executors - - - - -	Due from Miss Ann Wade, as the personal representative of Jonathan Gawtress, executor of G. Gawtress - - -	There is a considerable arrear of interest due, and application has been made for payment of the principal and interest.
The sum of 30l. bequeathed by the Rev. William Steer, in 1769, for the poor of Wath - - - - -	Due from — Steer, esquire, nephew of the donor - - - - -	Some arrears of interest are due. The principal is about to be paid by Mr. Steer.
The sum of 20l. given, as supposed, by a Mrs. Twitney, the interest to be paid, half to poor widows, and half for teaching a poor boy - - - - -	1l. a year is paid as interest of the 20l. in the hands of Mr. Nicholson, of Wath - - -	Given to 10 poor widows at Christmas.
The sum of 20l., given by Jonathan Walker for the poor - - - - -	This appears to be lost. No account can be given of it.	

TOWNSHIP OF BRAMPTON BIERLOW.

THE SCHOOL.

ELLIS'S AND HIGSON'S CHARITIES (see pages 7 and 25).

Brampton
Bierlow.
—
The School;
Ellis's and
Higson's
Charities.

George Ellis, by his will, dated 24th January 1711, appointed Thomas Westby, and six others, trustees of his estate in Brampton Bierley, and devised to them the said estate, for divers charitable purposes in his will mentioned; and among others, he gave to the school in Brampton or Wath, at the election of his trustees for those schools, 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, for the teaching of 20 of the poorest boys or girls of the said parish, to read the Bible, and instructing them in the church catechism; 20s. per annum to buy them books; 50s. per annum for putting out one of the poor boys apprentice to a trade every year; 10s. per annum to buy them coals; 52s. per annum to be bestowed by 12d. a week in bread, to be distributed every Lord's day, in the church of Wath, by such person as his trustees for the said school, should appoint, to such of the poor scholars as should come most constantly to church, and learn best; and 20s. per annum to one poor widow of Brampton, to be chosen by his trustees for the school at Brampton, with leave for her to dwell in a room in the school-house; and if there should not be at any time the full number of 20 poor boys and girls in Brampton and Wath, to be taught, his will was that that number should be made up from other neighbouring towns; and he appointed William Green and Edward Goodwin, gentlemen, the rector

of Rawmarsh, the afternoon preacher at Wath, and William Wharam, trustees or overseers of, and visitors for his charities, relating to the school at Brampton or Wath; and he empowered them to place or displace the schoolmasters, school-dames and scholars there, as they should think fit; and he directed, that when any of the trustees or overseers, appointed for Brampton or Wath, should die, the surviving trustees, or overseers, should choose another honest man, into the room of the person so deceased.

Trustees or overseers of the school have been appointed from time to time, in conformity with the directions of the will.

A general account of Ellis's Charity is given in the 17th Report, p. 804*.

The allowance made by the trustees to the master of Brampton school was increased to 21*l.*; and, in August 1810, to 42*l.* In 1818, the sum of 865*l.* was expended, out of the general funds of Ellis's Charity, in building a large room for a school, to be conducted on the national system, for the instruction of all the poor children in the neighbourhood, and since that time the trustees have allowed a salary of 63*l.* to the master of the school; and, since August 1818, a salary of 15*l.* a year to a mistress, for teaching the poor girls at the school to knit and sew; and they have also, at different times, increased the allowance to the poor widow, directed by the will to be chosen by the trustees for the school, and now pay her a pension of 3*l.* per annum. The other payments made by the trustees of Ellis's charities, for the school at Brampton, are of uncertain amount, but may be stated on an average as follows; for books, slates, &c. 4*l.* 10*s.*; cotton and sewing materials, for the girls, 6*l.* 10*s.*; coals, &c. 6*l.*; apprentice fee, 3*l.* 10*s.*

John Higson, by will, 13th October 1814, directed his executors to pay to the trustees of Ellis's Charity, 300*l.*, upon trust, to place the same out at interest, and apply the interest for the instruction of poor children at the charity school at Brampton Bierley, in reading, writing, arithmetic, the English grammar, and the principles of the Christian religion, as taught by the church of England; the children of poor and industrious persons resident, and having gained a settlement in the township of Brampton Bierley, to be preferred, and the number and nomination of them to be at the discretion of the trustees of the school at Brampton Bierley: And he further gave to the trustees of Ellis's Charity, 50*l.*, upon trust, to place out the same at interest, and apply the interest as a dole to poor widows and poor families, resident and having gained a legal settlement in the township of Brampton Bierley, and not receiving weekly relief out of the poor rates.

As interest of these legacies, the trustees of Ellis's Charity pay 12*l.* a year to the school trustees, which they pay to the master of the school; and 50*s.* a year for the dole, and the latter is distributed, partly in blankets and partly in money, among poor people of Brampton Bierlow.

The school is open to as many children of the neighbourhood as apply to be admitted, and is attended by about eighty boys and girls, who are instructed on the national system, and the girls are taught by the mistress to knit and sew.

THE POOR'S ESTATE (see page 39).

By a decree of commissioners of charitable uses, dated 1st August 1687, reciting, that it had been found by inquisition, that a messuage, called the Poor or Common House; a croft of one rood adjoining; a close, called the Pingle; and nine acres of arable land, dispersed in the town fields, had, time out of memory, belonged to the poor people of the town of Brampton Bierley, and the rents had always been employed to the use of the poor people of the town; it was decreed that George Ellis and five others, should be feoffees for, and have power to let the premises, and that they should permit the overseers of the poor to receive the rents for the maintenance and behoof of the poor of Brampton Bierley; and that when any of the feoffees should die, the survivors, should elect other trustees in their room.

The trustees, whose number is kept up by election as vacancies occur, manage and let the property, which consists of the following particulars:—

A cottage built by Richard Smith, and now in his occupation, at a ground rent of 10*s.* a year.

A cottage and 2A. 3R. 3P. of land, in the occupation of Elizabeth Smith, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 2*l.* 15*s.*

A cottage and 6A. 1R. 15P. of land, let to Thomas Russell, as yearly tenant, at the rent of 5*l.* 10*s.*

The property is let at rents somewhat below the annual value, but the occupiers are persons in low circumstances.

The rents are paid to the overseers of the poor, and are applied with the rates. This course of application has acquired the sanction of very long usage, though its propriety may perhaps admit of doubt.

THE HOOPER POOR LAND (see page 39).

This property, which is understood to have been settled upon an inclosure, in or about the year 1714, by the Honourable Thomas Wentworth, then lord of the manor, and the freeholders, for the use of the poor, in lieu of rights which the poor had in the commons, consists of five fields, containing together 31A. 2R. 5P., in the township of Brampton, and is under the management and letting of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and it is now let to John Roberts, as yearly tenant, at the annual rent of 37*l.* 10*s.*, which is the fair value.

* See below, p. 7.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Brampton
Bierlow.

The School;
Ellis's and
Higson's
Charities—
continued.

The Poor's
Estate.

The Hooper
Poor Land.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Brampton
Bierlow.
—

The Hooper
Poor Land
—continued.

The land-tax on the estate has been redeemed at the expense of the township. So far as can be discovered, the rent of the land has always been, and it is now, carried by the overseers of the poor to their general account, and applied with the poor's rates.

DOLES (see pages 43, 44).

Donors and Gifts.	Objects.	Property charged.	Application and Remarks.
Robert Skiers, by will, in 1658, a rentcharge of 1 <i>l.</i> per annum	For the poor of Brampton, and Brampton Bierley.	Land at Hooper,* the property of Earl Fitzwilliam.	Distributed among poor people by the tenant of the land.
William Spencer, D.D., a rentcharge of 5 <i>l.</i> per annum, by deed, dated 10th and 11th February 1712.	For five of the poorest persons of Brampton Bierley.	Lands in Brampton Bierley, the property of Miss Rhodes.	Paid by the overseers to five poor widows.
By agreement of Mary Wharam, in 1735, for liberty to inclose a piece of land, the yearly sum of 10 <i>s.</i>	Poor inhabitants of the village of Newhill.	Three roods of land in Nether Braithwaite, the property of Miss Rhodes.	Distributed among poor persons of Newhill, by the tenant.
Robert Jebson, 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> a year, the instrument, and mode of donation unknown.	Poor of Brampton Bierley	Supposed to be a house in West Melton, the property of John Payne, esq.	An account of this has not been obtained.
Widow Elams, 1 <i>l.</i> a year, further particulars unknown.	Ditto - - -	Land in Wadsley - -	Ditto.

TOWNSHIP OF NETHER HOYLAND.

DOLES (see pages 45, 46).

Nether
Hoyland.
—
Doles.

Twenty shillings a year, payable under the gift of a Mr. *Skiers*, out of the High Royd Hill farm in Wath, the property of Mr. James Russell; 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, under the gift of a person named *Stenton*, paid out of land in Hoyland, belonging to William Stenton; and 3*l.* a year, paid by Earl Fitzwilliam, as interest of 60*l.*, given for the poor, partly by *John Freeman*, and partly by *Sarah Freeman*, are severally distributed, on particular days in the year, by the overseer of the poor of Hoyland, among poor persons not receiving parochial relief.

THE SCHOOL (see page 48).

The School.

The master of the township school in Nether Hoyland, which is under the general direction of trustees chosen by the inhabitants, receives 10*l.* a year from Earl *Fitzwilliam*, for teaching ten boys and ten girls, to read, write, and cast accounts; and the boys are also provided each of them with books, stationery, and a suit of clothes at his lordship's expense. The payment to the master was formerly 5*l.* a year; and it has long been customary in the family of Lord Fitzwilliam, to provide for the instruction of children at the school in the way above-mentioned; but the charity appears to be voluntary, and not to have arisen under any permanent endowment.

CHAPELRY OF WENTWORTH.

THE HOSPITALS (see page 49).

Wentworth.
—
The Hos-
pitals.

By indenture, dated 24th February 1697, it is witnessed, That the Honorable Thomas Wentworth, nephew of William Earl of *Strafford*, deceased, having in pursuance of the will of the said earl, erected two hospitals in Wentworth, for twelve poor people, six men and six women, to be chosen by the owners of the earl's estate at Wentworth Woodhouse, out of the ancientest and poorest inhabitants there, in further pursuance of the said will, granted unto William Spencer and six others, therein named, and their heirs, the yearly rent of 36*l.* out of a messuage and farm in West Melton, and another messuage and lands in West Melton, to be disposed of for the benefit of the men and women in the hospitals, yearly, on the 1st May, with a proviso, that when the seven trustees should be reduced to two, they should nominate five other persons to be trustees with them.

The hospitals are kept in repair by Lord Fitzwilliam, who has lately expended upwards of 500*l.* in repairs and improvements of the buildings.

Six poor men and six poor women are maintained in the hospital, with a stipend to each, of 3*l.* a year, being the amount of the rent-charge, and an allowance, at the expense of Lord Fitzwilliam, of a coat for each man, and a gown for each woman, once a year, and a supply of bread once a fortnight, and a further allowance of five tons of coals every year, provided by the overseers of the poor, out of the rates.

MORRIS'S AND PICKLES'S GIFTS (see page 50).

Morris's and
Pickles's
Gifts.

Richard Morris, in 1635, left 23*l.* to augment the curacy of Wentworth; and *Ann Pickles*, in 1669, left 60*l.* for the use of the curate and poor, and for the education of poor children.

These legacies were laid out in 1697, in the purchase of a close in Brampton Bierley, called Smithey Bridge, containing four acres, and a close at Newall, called Newall Close, containing one acre and a half.

* So in the original.

By indenture, dated 5th August 1737, William Sorsbie, the surviving trustee of the closes, conveyed the same to the Earl of Malton and others, in trust, to empower the curate to receive one half of the rents of the closes, and 3s. over the half, for his share, and to empower the overseers of the poor to receive the residue of the rents, and distribute one half to the most necessitous poor, and apply the other half in bringing up of poor children in learning.

The lands are let by the curate, and the overseers of the poor, jointly; the land in Brampton, to Jonas Finch, at 6*l.* 6*s.* a year, and that at Newall, to Thomas Thompson, at 2*l.* a year.

The sum of 4*l.* 4*s.*, part of the rent, is received by the curate; 2*l.* by the master of the school; and 2*l.* 2*s.* by the overseers; and out of the latter, they distribute 10*s.* among four poor widows of Wentworth, the residue being applied with the poor rates. This application of the residue, is conformable to custom, but as it appears to us, is erroneous.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Wentworth.

Morris's and
Pickles's
Gifts—

continued.

THE SCHOOL (*see* page 49).

By indenture, dated the 22nd September 1716, it is witnessed, that the Hon. *Thomas Wentworth*, in order to provide a fund for the clothing, and teaching, of 50 poor children, boys and girls, in the charity school at Barrow in the chapelry of Wentworth, lately erected at his charge, and for the maintenance of a schoolmaster for teaching the children, conveyed and granted to Thomas Wentworth the younger, and John Beet, and to the churchwardens of Wentworth, their heirs and successors, a school-house in Barrow, and three closes adjoining, containing seven acres, and an annuity of 65*l.* out of several messuages, lands and hereditaments in Darrington, in the county of York; in trust, as to the house and land, for the maintenance of the schoolmaster, and as to the annuity, after payment thereof, of 8*l.* a year to the schoolmaster (as an augmentation to his salary, to teach the children to read, write, and to cast accounts,) for providing clothing, books, pens and ink for the children; and as to the residue of the annuity, for putting out such of the boys and girls apprentices, as should be fit; and it was provided, that the appointment of the schoolmaster and of the children, should be in the owners of Wentworth Woodhouse.

The School.

The school-house, which has been repaired by Lord Fitzwilliam, at considerable expense, and the land, are in the occupation of the schoolmaster, and he receives the salary of 8*l.* a year, under the deed of endowment, a gratuity of 12*l.* a year from Lord Fitzwilliam, and 2*l.* a year, under the charity of Ann Pickles, before mentioned.

Fifty children are brought up in the school under the original endowment, and four children in respect of Pickles's charity, and instructed in reading, writing and accounts; and the 50 children are entirely clothed. The deficiency of the annuity to defray the expense of the clothing, is made up by Lord Fitzwilliam.

HOLMES'S GIFT (*see* page 51).

A house or houses, and a piece of land, in the parish of Rotherham, were given by *George Holmes*, in 1686, for the poor of Wentworth.

Holmes's
Gift.

The property now consists of a messuage in Rotherham, and three roods of land in Rotherham Common, held by George Harvey, at the yearly rent of 7*l.*, as assignee of a lease, which was granted by the chapelwardens and overseers of the poor, with the consent of the inhabitants in vestry, to Thomas Radby, for sixty-three years from the 21st October 1783, the lessee covenanting to expend 80*l.* in rebuilding part of the messuage; and the term was afterwards further enlarged to 80 years, in consideration of the lessee having expended a considerable additional sum of money in other buildings and improvements.

The rent appears to have been carried to the general account of the poor rates, as long as can be ascertained, and we have not met with any original deeds or writings relating to the property, from which it can be discovered for what specific purpose of application it was intended to be given.

WILLISTON'S GIFT (*see* page 49).

It appears by the table of benefactions, that *Richard Williston*, in 1607, gave to the poor 1*l.* a year, charged on three houses in Wentworth.

Williston's
Gift.

The rent-charge used to be paid and distributed, but the cottages having been taken down, the site of them was given to Lord Fitzwilliam for three new cottages appropriated to the use of paupers of the township, and since that exchange, the payment has been discontinued. In strictness, perhaps, it would be right that the sum of 1*l.* a year should be paid by the overseers, in respect of the three cottages, and distributed among poor persons.

THORPE HESLEY SCHOOL (*see* page 57).

A school at Thorpe Hesley was erected or rebuilt, by means of a subscription, about the year 1806. The building, which contains a school-room, and a room over it, occupied by the schoolmaster, stands upon ground for which an acknowledgment of 1*s.* a year is paid to Earl Fitzwilliam, and there is a small play-ground in front of the building. The present master, Mr. Samuel Brookfield, was appointed in July 1812, by Mr. Samuel Poles, of Thorpe Hesley, by whom an annuity of 1*l.* 12*s.* is paid, as after mentioned, but we do not find that the school is under the management of any particular persons as trustees.

Thorpe
Hesley
School.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Wentworth.

Thorpe
Hesley
School—
continued.

The master of the school receives the following payments for teaching poor children :—

BRAILSFORD'S GIFT.—*William Brailsford*, by will, 18th February 1784, bequeathed all the residue of his real and personal estate to Samuel Birks, of Thorpe Hesley, and William Greaves, of Ecclesfield, on trust, amongst other things, that his executors should apply 1*l.* 12*s.* to the instructing of four poor children to read and write, at the school at Kimberworth, every year ; and the like sum of 1*l.* 12*s.* a year, towards instructing the same number of poor children in the same manner at the school at Thorpe Hesley ; and he appointed S. Birks and W. Greaves executors of his will.

We are informed, that under Brailsford's* will, Mr. Samuel Birks, therein named, came to the possession of the residue of the testator's real and personal estate ; and that he paid, during his life, 1*l.* 12*s.* a year to the master of the school ; and since his death, Mr. Samuel Poles, above named, who succeeded to the property of Mr. Birks, has continued to pay the same annuity, for which the master teaches to read four poor children of Thorpe Hesley, appointed by Mr. Poles.

MARSHALL'S GIFT.—*John Marshall*, by will, dated 3d October 1792, bequeathed to John Ardron, of Sheffield, grocer, and Thomas Rodger, of Sheffield, tanner, 100*l.* upon trust, to pay the same unto the trustees or directors of the school of Thorpe Hesley, in trust, to place out at interest, and to pay and apply the interest and produce thereof yearly, for ever, for the purpose of instructing poor boys there in reading, writing and arithmetic ; and he appointed the said John Ardron and Thomas Rodger, executors of his will.

The will was proved at York in July 1793, by both the executors, who are since dead. Thomas Rodger, who was the survivor, by his will, appointed John Rodger, late of Sheffield, tanner, his executor, and John Rodger afterwards became bankrupt, and is since also dead.

The effects of the testator not having been wholly administered before Rodger became bankrupt, the latter gave a power of attorney to Mr. Jonathan Marshall, of Sheffield, steel manufacturer, authorising him to receive the testator's effects, and to carry into execution the remaining trusts of the will ; under which Mr. Marshall acted, and from the year 1794 until July 1824, he paid to the master of Thorpe Hesley school for the time being 5*l.* a year, as interest of the legacy, and in July 1825, he paid 4*l.*, and in July 1826, 4*l.* 10*s.* on that account ; but though the payment of interest may be considered a sufficient acknowledgment by Mr. Marshall of his liability to satisfy the legacy, he is now disposed to discontinue the further payment of interest, for the alleged reason, that as there are no trustees of the school, the legacy is to be considered lapsed, or ineffectually given.¹

The schoolmaster at Thorpe Hesley teaches ten poor children to read, for the interest paid by Mr. Marshall.

WALKER'S GIFT.—*Thomas Walker*, by his will, dated the 20th May 1802, devised unto William Courtis, John Wills, Harry Roberts and George Walker, and their heirs, a back tenement, consisting of three rooms, a closet, and a blacksmith's shop, with a small curtilage, then in the possession of Abraham Stapleton, situate near the pig market in Plymouth, in the county of Devon, upon trust, to let the same for the best rent, and pay the rents thereof to his cousin, Joseph Walker, of Masbrough, so long as he should continue to assist in the management of the charity school at Thorpe Hesley ; and he requested his said cousin, Joseph Walker, to pay 4*l.* 10*s.*, part of the rent, by quarterly payments, in and towards the education of ten poor boys residing with* two miles of Thorpe Hesley, who should be from time to time recommended to the managers of the charity school then established there, or any other charity school to be established there, by seven respectable persons residing within one mile of Thorpe Hesley, and who should contribute towards the same ; and to pay 10*s.*, other part of the rent, to the clergyman of Thorpe Hesley, for hearing the boys read and say their catechism yearly, on the 19th May ; and after the death of the said Joseph Walker, upon trust, to pay the rent to his second son for life, or so long as he should continue to assist in the management of the charity school ; and he requested such second son also to make the same payments ; and after the death of the said second son, then, upon trust, to pay the rents unto the third son, afterwards to the next son of the said Joseph Walker, and afterwards to the testator's nearest male relation called Walker, who should reside within eight miles of Thorpe Hesley, while such respective persons should assist in the management of the said school ; and he requested them respectively to make the same payments as above mentioned.

Though the payments mentioned in the will cannot be enforced, the yearly sum of 4*l.* 10*s.* continues to be paid to the master, and the yearly sum of 10*s.* to the minister, by Mr. William Walker, the second son of Joseph Walker, named in the will, out of the rents of the premises, which he receives from Mr. Courtis, of Plymouth, one of the trustees named in the will ; and for the payment made to him, the master of the school teaches ten poor boys to read.

The master also teaches other children at the charge of their parents or friends.

It appears to us, that the directions of a court of equity are requisite for securing Marshall's legacy, and it may perhaps be expedient that trustees should be appointed for the school, and provision made for the continuance of the payment of 1*l.* 12*s.* a year under Brailsford's gift.

DR. SPENCER'S DOLE (see page 52).

Dr. Spencer's
Dole.

This is a rent-charge of 5*l.* a year, purchased by the Rev. *William Spencer*, D.D., for five of the poorest persons of Wentworth, and secured by a deed, dated 19th August 1713, on land, now the property of Earl Fitzwilliam.

The annuity is duly received and applied.

* So in the original.

WILLSON'S GIFT. (LOST.) (See page 57.)

The sum of 10s. a year is mentioned in the table of benefactions to have been given for the poor by Mrs. *Agnes Willson*, but no other traces of the charity can be discovered.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Wentworth.

The following is the general account of Ellis's Charity referred to in the above Report. It is contained in the 17th volume of the Report of the same Commissioners, dated the 27th January 1827, at page 804.

Willson's
Gift,—lost.

GENERAL CHARITIES.

ELLIS'S CHARITY (see pages 2 and 27).

George Ellis, of Brampton, in the county of York, gentleman, by Will, dated the 24th January 1711, devised to Thomas Westby, esq. and six others, including the then rectors of Darfield and Rawmarsh, and their heirs, all his estate, lands and hereditaments, in Brampton Brierley, and parish of Wath, in the county of York, upon the trusts therein mentioned; and he directed that the trustees should meet yearly on the last Thursday in April at his mansion-house in Brampton, or any other house in the parish of Wath they should think fit, and to each of them that should so meet he gave 10s. yearly out of his said estate; and he directed, that at their annual meeting the trustees, or the major number of them present, should appoint one of their own number, or some other person, to receive the rents of the said estate, and pay the several charities mentioned in his will; and that on the death of any of the trustees, the survivors, or the major number present, at their next annual meeting, should choose another fit person to be a trustee, and execute a conveyance of the estate upon the trusts of the will; and after stating that he intended to nominate, with the consent of the vicar of Wath, a fit person to be afternoon preacher at Wath, to be approved of and licensed by the Archbishop of York, he declared it to be his will that his trustees should pay unto the person so nominated and licensed, and his successors, to be chosen by the trustees, or a major part of them, within six months after every vacancy, with the consent of the rector of Darfield, the rector of Rawmarsh, and the vicar of Wath, and to be approved and licensed as aforesaid, and who should read prayers and preach a sermon every Lord's Day in the parish church of Wath throughout the year, and catechise and expound the Church-catechism and fundamentals of religion to the congregation present every Lord's Day in the afternoon, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, the yearly sum of 30*l.* out of the rents of the said estate, subject to the taxes and impositions charged upon the land, by half yearly portions; and he directed that the trustees should let leases of his said estate for the best advantage, taking care that the houses were kept in good repair, and the lands in good tillage; and he earnestly desired that the said minister, and his successors, should zealously stir up the people, both in public and private, to the strict observation of the Lord's Day, and the frequenting of the Holy Sacrament; and that they might be more successful therein, he desired that his trustees should allow out of profits of his estate, for the bread and wine that should be used on the eight Sundays, above the four set times appointed by the laws of the church, so much monthly as the said minister and the trustees should think fit; and he desired the trustees at their annual meeting to inquire about the life and performances of the minister; and that if he was not qualified to perform the duties of his station he should be admonished, and if he should not thereupon reform, that the trustees should withhold from him a greater or less share of the said sum of 30*l.* as the majority of the trustees, present at their next annual meeting, should judge reasonable, and the sum withholden they should apply to other charitable uses, according to the directions after given in his will. And he gave out of the profits of his said estate 5*l.* per annum to the vicar of Darfield, provided he should reside upon the vicarage-house in Darfield; and to the school in Brampton or Wath, at the election of his trustees for those schools, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, for the teaching of 20 of the poorest boys or girls of the said parish to read the Bible, and for instructing them in the Church-catechism; and 20*s.* a year to buy them proper books; and 50*s.* a year for putting out one of the said poor boys apprentice to a trade every year; and 10*s.* to buy them coals; and 52*s.* a year, to be bestowed by 12*d.* a week in bread, to be distributed every Lord's Day in the parish-church of Wath, by such person as his trustees for the said school should appoint, to such of the said poor scholars as came most constantly to church, and learned best; and 20*s.* a year to a poor widow of Brampton, to be chosen by his trustees for the school at Brampton, with leave for her to dwell in a room in the school-house there. And he directed that if there should not be at any time the full number of 20 poor boys and girls in Brampton and Wath to be taught as aforesaid, the number should be made up from other neighbouring towns; and he appointed William Green and four others, including the rector of Rawmarsh, and the afternoon preacher at Wath for the time being, to be trustees or overseers of and visitors for those his charities relating to the school at Brampton or Wath, with power to place or displace the schoolmasters, or dames and scholars, as they or the majority of them should think fit; and he gave 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year for the teaching of 20 of the poorest boys and girls in and about the town of Barnsley, at Barnsley, to be chosen by his trustees for that school to read the Bible, and be instructed in the Church-catechism, and 20*s.* yearly to buy them proper books, and 10*s.* to buy them coals, and 50*s.* per annum for putting out one of the boys an apprentice to some trade every year, and 20*s.* yearly for ever to the curate of Barnsley, for catechising and instructing the children in the principles of the Christian religion; and of those charities at Barnsley he appointed Thomas Edmunds, esq. and five others, including the curate for the time being, to be trustees or overseers and visitors, with the like powers as above mentioned of placing and removing the master and scholars; and he directed, that when any of those trustees or overseers appointed for Brampton and Wath, or for Barnsley, should die, the survivors should appoint others in their room; and he gave 10*s.* a year to such of his trustees or

General
Charities.
—
Ellis's
Charity.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Ellis's
Charity—
continued.

overseers of his charities to Brampton or Wath as should meet at Brampton once a year, for placing or displacing the master, dame, or scholars, and putting out one of the poor boys an apprentice; and he gave 10s. yearly to such of his trustees for Barnsley upon the like conditions, to be expended in a treat at each of their respective annual meetings; also, he gave 10*l.* a year out of the profits of his said estate, to be paid to the trustees of the charity-school lately erected at Rotherham, towards the teaching and clothing the said charity-scholars, according to the constitution and settlement of the school; but if a failure should happen in any of the schools at Brampton, or Wath or Barnsley, or Rotherham, he desired that during that failure his trustees first mentioned should dispose of the money that should have been paid to such school to the charity-schools at Leeds, Hull or York, and to such other charitable uses as they, or the greater number of them, should think fit, and most agreeable to the general intentions of his will: and after giving several legacies he bequeathed the residue of his personal estate to be disposed of to the charity-school for blue-coat boys at St. Anthony's Hospital in York, and to the charity-school at Leeds and Rotherham, if the same should be continued, and to such other charitable uses as his trustees for Brampton Brierley, or the major number of them, should think fit.

The present trustees of this charity, under an appointment in 1809, are Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Viscount Milton, Lord Wharnccliffe, and Henry Offley Edmunds, St. Andrew Ward, and Frederick William Vernon Wentworth, esquires.

The sum of 466*l.* or thereabouts, which was received by the trustees after the testator's death, as the residue of his personal estate was laid out by them in 1717, in the purchase of a farm at Burn, near Selby, and the sum of 300*l.*, which afterwards arose from unapplied surplus-income, has been laid out in the purchase of two shares in the Dove and Dearn Canal Navigation.

PARTICULARS of the PROPERTY and RENTAL.

PROPERTY.	Quantity.	Tenants from Year to Year.	Annual Rent.
At Brampton Brierley:	A. R. P.		£ s. d.
Farmhouse and land - - -	86 0 0	Thomas Briggs - - - -	115 1 0
Do. Do. - - - -	35 0 0	John Carnley - - - -	45 14 0
Messuage, used as an inn - - -	- - -	John Crossley - - - -	14 0 0
Land - - - -	59 0 0	John Crossley - - - -	81 3 6
Farm and land - - - -	9 0 0	Widow Toolstone - - - -	11 8 0
Do. do. - - - -	23 0 0	Robert Jackson - - - -	27 6 0
At Burn, near Selby:			
Farmhouse and land - - - -	90 0 0	John Swines - - - -	55 17 0
	302 0 0		£350 9 6
Two canal shares, producing a yearly dividend each of 12 <i>l.</i> 12s.			25 4 0
	Total		£375 13 6

The houses and land are let at the fair annual value.

The trustees have increased the allowances made for the several purposes of charity mentioned in the Will to the amount stated below, and they have also applied, under the authority conferred on them by the will, considerable sums of money from time to time out of the surplus-rents, in establishing and building National Schools at different places, and they continue that method of applying surplus-income.

The ordinary stated expenditure may be represented as follows:—

	£ s. d.
At Wath.—Stipend to the Afternoon Preacher - - - -	47 10 -
Do. —Provision for monthly Sacraments - - - -	6 9 -
Darfield.—Stipend to the vicar - - - -	9 - -
Brampton.—In lieu of the payments given for the education of the like number of children at Brampton or Wath, amounting under the will to 14 <i>l.</i> 3s. 4d. there is now paid as follows, viz. :—	
Allowances to the trustees or managers of the National School at Brampton, 63 <i>l.</i> ; to a mistress for the girls, 15 <i>l.</i> ; for coals, books, stationery, and sewing materials for the children, about 17 <i>l.</i> ; (these being in lieu of the payments for education, &c. at Brompton* or Wath, mentioned in the will,) and for apprenticing a boy about 3 <i>l.</i> 10s.	98 10 -
Payment to a poor widow - - - -	3 - -
Barnsley.—Allowance to the trustees of the National School in lieu of the several payments for education, &c., at Barnsley mentioned in the will - -	45 - -
Rotherham.—Allowance for the school - - - -	20 - -

* So in the original.

	£	s.	d.	
<i>York</i> .—To the Blue Coat School for boys - - - - -	-	5	-	Wath-upon-Dearne.
<i>Leeds</i> .—To the Charity-school - - - - -	-	5	-	Ellis's
Receiver's salary - - - - -	-	10	10	Charity—
Rent-day expenses, about - - - - -	-	4	-	<i>continued.</i>
Expenses of meeting of the trustees - - - - -	-	4	-	
Allowances to such as attend the meeting, usually - - - - -	-	3	-	
Meeting of school-trustees - - - - -	-	4	-	
Repairs and incidental expenses, about - - - - -	-	29	-	
Allowance for Rawmarsh School first made in 1726 - - - - -	-	2	-	
Do. for Burn and Seby* School, first made in 1765 - - - - -	-	2	-	
For Darfield Sunday-school, first made in 1810 - - - - -	-	5	-	
For Wombwell Subscription School, first made in 1818 - - - - -	-	5	-	
For Heminfelds* National School, first made in 1824 - - - - -	-	15	-	
Total - - - - -	£	322	19	-

The increase of the different allowances, and the application of the surplus income, seem to be properly made; but as the schools at York and Leeds are particularly mentioned in the will, it appears to us, that in proper deference and regard to the expressed objects of the testator, the allowances to those schools ought to be increased.

The accounts are kept by the receiver, and audited by the trustees at their meetings, which are usually held once in a year; and at the time of this Inquiry the balance in hand amounted to 169*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

III. The following are extracts containing all the references to the Charities of this Parish to be found in the General Digest, 1873-5, and the Supplementary Digest, 1891.

III.
General
Digest,
1873-5, and
Supple-
mentary
Digest, 1891.

* So in the original.

Locality and Designation of Charity.	Endowments.							Total Gross Income.	Total Former Income.		
	Real Estate.			Personalty.							
	Houses and Lands. — Acreage of Lands.	Rent of Real Estate.	Rents- charge and Fixed Annual Payments.	Stock.	Securities and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.					
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
WATH-UPON-DEARNE.											
Poor's Estate - - -	5 cottages, and 5 0 35	35 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	35 8 0	26 10 0	1	
Tuke - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Sawdrie - - - - -	16 1 32	28 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	28 10 0	10 0 0	3	
Sawdrie - - - - -	Close - -	8 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	8 13 4	2 13 4	4	
Skeers - - - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	5	
Wombwell - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Tinley - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 4 0	7	
Spencer - - - - -	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	8	
Gawtress and Steer - -	—	—	—	C.	46 10 6	—	1 7 10	1 7 10	—	9	
Twitney - - - - -	—	—	—	C.	21 3 4	—	0 12 8	0 12 8	1 0 0	10	
Carr - - - - -	—	—	—	C.	98 1 10	—	2 18 10	2 18 10	—	11	
Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	C.	1,534 0 0	—	46 0 4	46 0 4	—	12	
Carnley - - - - -	—	—	—	C.	200 0 0	—	6 0 0	6 0 0	—	13	
Sarah Jackson - - - -	—	—	—	C.	105 16 4	—	3 3 5	3 3 5	—	14	
Chapelry of Swinton :								138 14 5	46 7 4	15	
*Infant School - - -	House -	8 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	8 13 4	—	16	
Township of Brampton Bierlow :											
*Ellis - - - - -	About 302 0 0 and mining leases.	462 2 10 480 0 0	—	C. C.	390 17 10 7,707 4 9	Canal shares	700 0 0	270 18 10	1,213 1 8	375 13 6	17
Higson - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	M.	300 0 0	13 10 0	13 10 0	12 0 0	18
Ditto - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	M.	50 0 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	19
Poor's Estate - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Hooper Poor Land - - -	31 2 5	About 40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	40 0 0	37 10 0	—	21
Skiers and others - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
Spencer - - - - -	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	23
T. Briggs - - - - -	—	—	—	C.	52 12 8	—	1 11 6	1 11 6	—	—	24
Carnley - - - - -	—	—	—	C.	210 9 9	—	6 6 2	6 6 2	—	—	25
Township of Nether Hoyland :								68 12 8	57 0 0	—	26
Skiers and others - - -	—	—	1 0 0	C.	64 15 8	—	1 18 10	2 18 10	4 3 4	—	27
*School - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
The Brookeroff Rent-charge	—	—	—	C.	9 4 2	—	0 5 6	0 5 6	—	—	29
Chapelry of Wentworth - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 4 4	4 3 4	—	30
*Hospital - - - - -	—	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	—	36 0 0	36 0 0	—	32
Morris and Pickles - - -	5 2 0	8 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	8 6 0	8 6 0	—	33
*School - - - - -	7 0 0	8 15 0	65 0 0	—	—	—	—	73 15 0	65 0 0	—	34
Holmes - - - - -	House and land.	40 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	40 0 0	7 0 0	—	35
Williston - - - - -	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	36
Thorpe Hesley School - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 2 0	—	37
Spencer - - - - -	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	—	38
Hamlet of Elsecar :								264 1 0	133 8 0	—	39
J. Maude - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners, or any other food; Bl. = Blankets; M. (in the Endowments of Clergy column) = Minister.

1873-5.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.General
Digest,
1873-5.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.											Observations.
Educa- tion.	Apprenticing and Advancement.	Endowments of Clergy, Lecturers, and for Sermons.	Church Purposes.	Support of Alms- houses, their Inmates, and Pen- sioners.	Distribution of Articles in Kind.	Distribu- tion of Money.	General Uses of the Poor.				
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
1	-	-	-	-	-	Br.	2 0 0	33 8 0	-	2l. for poor in bread included in Poor's Estate.	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3	-	23 10 0	Ap.	5 0 0	-	-	-	-	-		
4	I.	8 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Principal sum of 30l. applied in building school. Rent-charge lost.	
5	-	1 0 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Founded by will, 1862. Held by Official Trustees. Founded by will, 1862. Held by Official Trustees. 25l. to organist, residue to four singers. By will, 1864. Held by Offi- cial Trustees. Held by Official Trustees. Founded by will, 1813.	
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	-		
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 7 10	-		
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 12 8	-	Founded by deed, 1842.	
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 18 10	-		
12	-	-	-	Or.	46 0 4	-	-	-	-		
13	-	-	-	-	-	Bl.	6 0 0	-	-	Trusts include provision for a preacher, and providing bread and wine at Wath Church; payment to vicar of Darfield, and education and apprenticing in various parishes of the county of York, and other charitable uses at discretion of trustees.	
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3 5	-		
15	-	53 3 4	-	5 0 0	-	-	8 0 0	46 10 9	-		
16	I.	8 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No return made of this Charity. The rent of three cottages and 9A. 0R. 18P., amounting to 8l. 15s., for- merly applied in aid of poor's rate. Paid to poor's rate. No re- cent return made of this Charity. No information as to whether rentscharge, amounting to 2l. 13s. 4d., are now paid.	
17	-	1,138 1 8	-	M.	70 0 0	-	-	5 0 0	-		
18	-	13 10 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 0	-	The information received respecting these Charities is imperfect, but it appears that they are largely augmented by grants by Earl Fitzwilliam.	
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0 0		
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Of this sum 57l. is applicable in clothing children in schools. Carried to the poor's rate.	
23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	-		
24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 11 8	-		
25	-	-	-	-	-	Bl.	6 6 2	-	-	No endowment. Stock held by Official Trus- tees, arising from redemp- tion of rent-charge of 5s.	
-	-	13 10 0	-	-	-	-	6 6 2	8 16 6	40 0 0		
27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 18 10	-		
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No interest now paid in respect of principal sum of 100l., in private hands. Certain payments, amount- ing to 6l. 2s., likewise dis- continued.	
29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 5 6	-		
30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 4 4	-		
31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See township of Hemingfield, in Darfield.	
32	-	-	-	-	-	36 0 0	-	-	-		
33	-	4 3 0	-	M.	4 3 0	-	-	-	-		
34	-	73 15 0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 0 0		
36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 0 0	-		
37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	-		
39	-	77 18 0	-	-	4 3 0	-	36 0 0	6 0 0	40 0 0		
40	N.	18 13 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

Ap. = Apprenticing; Or. = Organist; M. (in the Securities column) = Mortgage; N. = National; C. = Consols; I. = Infant; Br. = Bread,

SUPPLEMENTARY DIGEST, 1891.

Parish, Township, or Chapelry. Donor or Title of Charity.	Endowments.						Total Gross Income.	Objects of Foundation, or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.			Observations.
	Real Estate and its Income.			Personalty and its Income.				Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Distribu- tion to the Poor. In Kind.	Other Public Uses.	
	Houses and Lands. Acreage of Lands.	Gross Rent thereof.	Rentscharge and Fixed Yearly Payments from Real Estate.	Stock.	Securities for Money and other Personalty.	Dividends and Interest.					
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
WATH-UPON- DEARNE:											
Otter	—	—	—	—	P.	8 0 0	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	—	} Origin not ascertained.
Jackson	—	—	—	—	P.	4 0 0	4 0 0	—	4 0 0	—	
Wright, Eliza	—	4 per cent. Irredeemable Stock of North-Eastern Railway Com- pany.	—	100 0 0	—	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	—	—	
Eliza Wright's Me- morial Fund.	—	—	—	807 1 5	—	28 4 7	28 4 7	28 4 7	—	—	Will, proved 1885.
Constable's Land	1 0 27	—	—	164 15 3	O. T.	4 10 4	4 10 4	—	—	4 10 4	Stock arises from sale of land to Midland Railway Company.
*Wesleyan Chapel and Trust Property.	Chapel, trust property, and appurtenances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indenture, 1791, &c. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Com- missioners, 1882.
KILNHURST:											
*National School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indentures, 1836, &c. Regu- lated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1870.
WENTWORTH:											
William, Earl of Strafford, and others.	91 2 1	92 5 0	—	5,796 18 8	O. T.	159 8 4	251 13 4	—	—	—	Scheme of Charity Commis- sioners for regulation of this, and the Charities of Morris, Pickles, Holmes, and Spencer, pending June 1891. Amount of stock accumulating from rents received under mining lease.

NOTE.—The asterisk (*) denotes that the Charity is in possession of property unproductive of income so far as yet known to the Commissioners. C. = Consols; O. T. = Stock held by "The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds"; P. = Personalty (cash).

IV. The Inquiry was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Wath-upon-Dearne, on the 31st May, for the Charities of the townships of Wath, Swinton, and Brampton Bierlow, and in the Mechanics' Institute, Wentworth, on the 1st June, for the townships of Wentworth and Hoyland Nether.

Wath-upon-Dearne.

IV.

Report of Assistant Commissioner.

There was a large attendance on the first day both of representatives of the Charities and parishioners generally. The vicar of Wath, who has held the living since the year 1833 and is now of a great age, was unable to be present. The Wath Charities were represented by Mr. Spedding Whitworth, churchwarden and trustee of the Poor's Estate, Mr. T. W. Wilson, solicitor, of Messrs. Saunders, Nicholson, and Reeder, Messrs. F. Beaumont and H. Thomas, overseers, Messrs. Gawtress and Nash, trustees of the Wath National School, Mr. T. Clarke, trustee of Carnley's Charities, and Mr. Allen Hick, representing Eliza Wright's Charities and the Wesleyan Chapel. The Brampton Bierlow Charities were represented by Mr. John Blackburn, chairman of the Trustees of the Poor's Estate, Mr. G. A. Bond, solicitor, of the firm of Newman and Bond, Mr. J. B. Wigfield, churchwarden, Mr. Swiss, overseer and headmaster of the school of Ellis's Charity at Brampton, and Mr. Hawson, clerk to the trustees of the Poor's Estate. From Swinton there were present the Rev. John Levett, vicar, and Messrs. Luke Charlesworth and Rawlin, overseers. The following gentlemen were also present:—Mr. William Hallatt, of the Wath Local Board, Mr. George Ponsonby Talbot, agent to Lord Fitzwilliam, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, and Dr. Payne.

The townships comprised in the ancient parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, with the population of each as ascertained by the Census of 1891, are as follows:—

Townships and population.

Brampton Bierlow	-	-	-	-	-	4,597
Nether Hoyland	-	-	-	-	-	11,006
Swinton	-	-	-	-	-	9,705
Wath-upon-Dearne	-	-	-	-	-	3,894
Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	1,926
						31,128

The parish also includes the hamlets or villages of West Melton, in Brampton Bierlow; Elsecar, in Nether Hoyland; Kilnhurst, in Swinton; and part of Thorpe Hesley, in Wentworth.

TOWNSHIP OF WATH-UPON-DEARNE.

The Poor's Estate; Saville's Charity (see page 1).

Information as to this Charity was given principally by Mr. Wilson, representing the firm of Messrs. Saunders, Nicholson, and Reeder, who are the legal advisers of the trustees.

The Poor's Estate; Saville's Charity.

Since the publication of the Report of 1827, it has been discovered that the founder of the Charity was John Saville, who by his will, proved 4th August 1601, gave certain lands, lying mainly in the open fields, to the poor of the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne. By an Inclosure Award made in 1814 the lands mentioned in the Report of 1827 were allotted to the trustees of the Charity in lieu of their holdings in the open fields, in the following terms:—

“To the trustees of the Charity called Saville's Charity, one parcel of land, being part of Far Field, containing 3 acres 2 roods and 10 perches, bounded eastward by the township of Adwick, westward by an allotment set out to Earl Fitzwilliam and herein-after awarded in exchange to the said trustees, northward by the Dearne and Dove Canal, and southward by an allotment hereinbefore awarded to William Fenton.”

“And also I do hereby, with the consent of the said William Wentworth Earl Fitzwilliam and of the said trustees of Saville's Charity testified in writing under their respective hands, set out, allot, and award unto the said trustees and their successors all that allotment or parcel of ground situate in the Far Field, containing 2 roods and 15 perches, herein-before described and mentioned to be awarded to the said earl, in lieu of and exchange for the piece or parcel of land or ground next herein-after mentioned to be allotted and awarded to the said earl.”

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

The Poor's
Estate ;
Saville's
Charity—
continued.

The rent of these two pieces, containing together 4a. 0r. 25p., was 12*l.* a year at the time of the Report of 1827, but was afterwards reduced to 8 guineas, and some years ago was further reduced to 5*l.*, which appears to be the full rent now obtainable. They are at present let to Mr. Frank Roberts on a yearly tenancy. The outgoings are all paid by the tenant, and the full rent is received for purposes of administration. The land, which is arable, is numbered 530 on the Tithe Apportionment Plan.

The acre of land at Melton Town End, with five cottages upon it, mentioned in the Report of 1827, still forms part of the endowment of this Charity. The land, which has been recently laid down to grass, is let to Colin Dyson, on a yearly tenancy, at 2*l.* a year. The cottages are let to various tenants at rents amounting in the aggregate to 32*l.* 10*s.* a year. The rents are not paid very regularly.

It is not improbable that an application to let this land on building leases may shortly be made to the Charity Commissioners.

There are also three cottages in Cemetery Road, formerly called Mangham Lane, which in their origin are associated with this Charity, though not administered in connection with it. It appears that at some date not accurately ascertained, but believed to be early in the present century, a strip of land, part of the Charity property at Melton Town End, which adjoined land belonging to a Mr. Carr, was taken by him, and that in lieu thereof he built or gave the three cottages in Mangham Lane.

They are let at 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each, producing an aggregate rent of 19*l.* 10*s.* a year. The rents are received by the assistant overseer, and are applied in relief of the poor-rate. This method of application has been in force at least for 30 years, and probably ever since the cottages were handed over to the Poor's Estate. These cottages are old houses, and frequently in need of repairs, which are provided for out of the rents.

The administration of the remaining income of the above endowments, amounting to 39*l.* 10*s.*, will be dealt with hereafter in connection with the other Dole Charities of the parish (*see* page 16).

Mining
Lease.

There are several seams of coal under the allotment of 4a. 0r. 25p., the most valuable of which, the "Barnsley Thick Bed," has been leased to the Manvers Main Colliery Company, under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 22nd December 1886, for 42 years, from the 1st January 1873. The lease is dated 20th June 1889; the minimum yearly rent, to be paid from the 1st January 1876, is 100*l.*, and the acreage rent 400*l.* There is an exception in favour of the lessors of all other beds of coal under the same land, and the lease contains the usual mining covenants and provisoes.

The amount leased is 4a. 2r. 6p. This includes the coal under so much of the canal and road adjoining the land as belongs to the Charity. A small piece, containing 9 perches, of the Melton Town End land is also included in the lease, making 4a. 2r. 15p. in all.

The total amount payable under the lease is 1,837*l.* 10*s.*, of which the lessees, who have been entitled to work the coal under agreement since the year 1873, had paid at the date of the Inquiry, by regular half-yearly instalments of the minimum rent, 1,700*l.*, less income tax. The instalments ought, in accordance with the terms of the Order authorising the lease, to have been regularly remitted to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, for investment in Consols. In May 1888, however, it transpired that although a sum of 1,171*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* had been paid up to that date, no part of it had been transmitted to the Official Trustees. On the attention of the trustees being called to the omission, the sum was at once remitted, and was invested in the purchase of 1,183*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* New Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 8th June 1888 under an Order of the Commissioners dated the 5th of the same month. The payments have since been regularly remitted, and at the date of the Inquiry there was a sum of 1,682*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* from this source standing to the credit of the Charity. The dividends, amounting on the above sum to 46*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* annually, are remitted to Messrs. Lloyd's Bank, for the credit of "Wath-upon-Dearne, Poor's Estate, and Saville's Charity," with the Barnsley Banking Company, Barnsley. They have been allowed to accumulate at the last-mentioned bank, interest being received on them, as on current account, at the rate of 2½ per cent. At the date of the Inquiry the accumulations amounted to 267*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* No decision has yet been arrived at as to how this money shall be applied. In the event of a General Scheme being applied for and established, this Charity would be comprehended in the Scheme.

The other beds of coal under this land are the Newhill, Wathwood, and Abdy beds lying above, and the Parkgate and Silkstone beds lying under the Barnsley bed. Of these the upper beds are poor both in quality and amount, and the others are at so great a depth below the surface that they are not likely to be worked until the Barnsley bed is exhausted in that neighbourhood.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
The Poor's
Estate;
Saville's
Charity—
continued.

The Charity Commissioners, by Order dated 3rd March 1876, appointed as trustees of this Charity the Vicar of Wath-upon-Dearne, for the time being, William Johnson, William Armitage Earnshaw, and William John Smelter Cadman, of Millfield, barrister-at-law. In December 1879, William Johnson being dead, and William Armitage Earnshaw having ceased to act in the trust, the Vicar and Mr. Cadman applied to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of additional trustees, and by Order dated 20th April 1880, Beckitt Nicholson, solicitor, Spedding Whitworth, maltster, and Frederick Johnson, wine merchant, all of Wath-upon-Dearne, were appointed trustees in addition to the vicar for the time being, and Mr. Cadman.

By the Order of 3rd March 1876 all the real estate belonging to or held in trust for the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors.

Tuke's Charity (see page 1).

The sum of 2*l.* a year, being interest on the 40*l.* given by Thomas Tuke, as mentioned in the Report of 1827, is still given away in bread to poor people on Christmas Day. The bread used, according to a direction in the donor's will, to be thrown from the roof of the Church and scrambled for by the people among the tombstones. Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Whitworth said they had often thrown it themselves in former years. The distribution is now made in a less unseemly manner.

Tuke's
Charity.

Sarah Jackson's Charity; Mrs. Twitney's Charity (see page 2).

Sarah Jackson, of Wath-upon-Dearne, widow, by will dated 3rd February 1813, and proved at York on the 20th November 1815, bequeathed to the overseers of the poor of the township of Wath-upon-Dearne, the sum of 100*l.* upon trust, with the consent of the vicar for the time being, of the said township, to invest the same in the purchase of land in or near the same township, to be conveyed to the vicar for the time being, and three or four others of the inhabitants of Wath aforesaid, to be nominated by the vicar or otherwise, to be put out on Government or other sufficient security in their names, and the rent or interest thereof distributed by them on every Christmas Day for ever, to such of the necessitous poor of the said township of Wath as the said vicar and trustees might judge proper objects for charity.

Sarah
Jackson's
Charity.
Mrs.
Twitney's
Charity.

This Charity is not mentioned in the Report of 1827. The money was not laid out in the purchase of land, and its disposition cannot be ascertained, but it seems probable that, like the 20*l.* given by Mrs. Twitney, and referred to in the Report of 1827, it remained in the hands of Mr. Nicholson, who paid interest upon it.

On the 22nd October 1856 an application for the transfer to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of the sum of 100*l.*, bequeathed by Sarah Jackson, and also the sum of 20*l.*, supposed to have been given by Mrs. Twitney, was forwarded to the Charity Commissioners, signed by the vicar and overseers of Wath, and Messrs. Richard Gawtress and George P. Nicholson, both of Wath, as the persons having the distribution of the income of these sums.

On the 25th November 1856 the Charity Commissioners ordered that these two sums should be paid to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. They were laid out in the purchase of 126*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees under a further Order of the Board, dated the 4th December 1856, and are now represented by the same amount of New Consols, 105*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* being apportioned to Sarah Jackson's Charity, and 21*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* to Mrs. Twitney's.

The dividends on these two sums, amounting to 3*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* annually, are paid to the vicar and distributed with the other Dole Charities, as herein-after mentioned.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Steer's
Charity.
Gawtress's
Charity.

Steer's Charity ; Gawtress's Charity (see page 2).

Particulars of these Charities are given in the Report of 1827. In April 1859 an application was made to the Charity Commissioners by the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers of Wath-upon-Dearne for authority to pay over to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds "the original 40*l*." of the Rev. William Steer's donation, with 3*l*. 4*s*. derived from accumulations of interest, which sums had been invested in 1850 in the Wentworth Savings Bank. In the following month the vicar, in a letter to the Charity Commissioners, stated that he could get no information as to the 10*l*. left by George Gawtress, except that the Miss Ann Wade mentioned in the Report of 1827 had died in 1832, and that her representative was Mr. J. G. Wade.

It appears probable, however, and is now generally admitted, that the 40*l*. mentioned above comprised the donations both of Steer and Gawtress, but that the fact of their having been amalgamated had been overlooked.

By Order dated 10th May 1859 the Charity Commissioners authorised the payment of the above sum of 43*l*. 4*s*. to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds at the Bank of England. It was invested in the purchase of 46*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. 3 per cent. Consols, and this amount was, under a further Order of the Board, dated the 28th June 1859, transferred to the Official Trustees, who now hold the same amount of New Consols to the credit of the Charity. The dividends, amounting to 1*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. annually, are transmitted to the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, and are distributed with the other Dole Charities.

Administration of Dole Charities.—The income of the Poor's Estate (with the exception of the rent of the cottages in Mangham Lane, and the interest of the sum of Consols accumulated from mining rents), together with that of the Charities of Jackson, Twitney, Steer, and Gawtress, is administered under the name of "The Wath Dole," by the vicar and churchwardens of Wath-upon-Dearne, and is distributed in doles of money, varying from 2*s*. to 5*s*., to poor persons of the township of Wath. The distribution has, in practice, been left almost entirely in the vicar's hands. Part of the money is given at various times throughout the year, as occasion may arise, and particulars of these payments are shown on the vicar's accounts. A considerable portion, however, of the whole income is accounted for only under the general head of "The Easter Dole," and the "Christmas Dole." In the accounts for 1892 there is a sum of about 12*l*. under each of these heads; and in other years sums varying from 8*l*. to 10*l*. Exact particulars of these payments have not been obtained, but it is said that they consist of small sums similar to those of which the particulars appear in the accounts.

Sawdrie's Charities (see page 1).

Sawdrie's
Charities.

The deed of 14th July, 6 Charles I., appears to have been lost. No part of the sum of 30*l*., mentioned in the Report of 1827, has ever been recovered. On the other hand, the rents of the real estate have risen considerably since that date, and the whole of them is applied for the charitable purposes declared by the will and deed of the donor.

In May 1867 an application was made by the trustees to the Charity Commissioners for authority to sell the whole of the land belonging to the Charity, on the ground that the investment of the purchase money would produce a better income than the rent of the lands. No offer, however, for any part of the land had at that time been received. It was stated in the application that trustees had been irregularly appointed, and that it was doubtful in whom the legal estate was vested; and at the suggestion of the Commissioners a further application was made in the same month for the appointment of new trustees. By Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 30th July 1867, the Rev. Henry Partington, vicar of Wath, and eight others were appointed trustees of the Charity, and it was ordered that the land and other hereditaments mentioned in the schedule thereto, and all other real estate and hereditaments (if any) belonging to or held in trust for the said Charity, not being copyhold, should vest in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors. Of the trustees appointed by this Order, only three now survive, viz., the Rev. H. Partington, Mr. John Blackburn, and Mr. George Gawtress. Mr. Gawtress no longer resides in Wath.

Order of
30th July
1867.
Appoint-
ment of
Trustees.

Meanwhile, at the request of the Charity Commissioners, a valuation and report on the lands had been made by Mr. Robert Telford, land agent, of Ripon, and from this report the schedule to the above-mentioned Order was prepared.

The valuation and report, which give a full description of the land belonging to the Charity, are set out below :—

Wath-upon-
Dearne
Sawdrie's
Charities—
continued.

PARTICULARS and VALUATION of LANDS, &c., at KEARBY-CUM-NETHERBY in the Parish of KIRKBY OVERBLOW, in the West Riding of the County of YORK, belonging to the Trustees of SAWDRIE'S CHARITY at WATH-UPON-DEARNE, near ROTHERHAM, in the same County. Made in June 1867 by ROBERT TELFORD, Land Agent, Ripon.

Nos. on Tithe Map.	Description of Lands and Premises.	State of Cultivation.	Contents.	Tithe Rentcharge Payable to the Rector of Kirkby Overblow.	Land Tax.	Value per Acre per Annum.	Annual Value.	No. of Years' Purchase.	Value in Fee.	Remarks.
	William Heaton, tenant.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
192 C	Netherby Moor - -	Meadow	3 1 32	—	—	45	7 15 3	33	256 3 3	
216 C	Cottage, buildings, and ground in front and rear.	"	0 0 30	—	—	45	5 0 0	16	80 0 0	
213 C	High Garth - -	Pasture	2 0 12	0 9 0	—	38	3 18 10	33	227 5 9	The cottage is built of freestone and covered with grey slates, and consists of two rooms on the ground floor with two above. Not underdrawn. Was formerly a barn. There is also adjoining, at the east end, mistal, a place used by the present tenant as a plumbers' shop, piggery, and privy, &c., all tiled. The roofs of the mistal and shop are not in good repair, besides being "sagged." The whole is upon a clayey subsoil, and portions are wet.
214 C	Middle Garth - -	"	1 0 33	0 3 0	—	38	2 5 10	33		
215 C	Low Garth - -	"	0 1 15	—	—	38	0 13 1	33		
			7 1 2	0 12 0	6 7½		19 13 0		563 9 0	
						Add value of the timber -			7 6 6	
									570 15 6	

Above written appears the particulars of the lands, &c. at Kearby-cum-Netherby belonging to the Charity, their present annual value, and their value in fee. The property is not likely to become valuable as building ground, as, unfortunately, it is low, and in the hollow of the valley of the Wharfe, and does not command such a view as some of the freeholds hereabout do; and the parish church is somewhat distant, being about two miles off. And for railway and other special purposes I see no probability of its becoming in request. From all I could gather on the spot, it is not probable that any increase in price over the value in fee I have put upon the estate can be looked for from the principal adjoining owners.

26th June 1867.

(Signed) ROBERT TELFORD.

PARTICULARS and VALUATION of LAND in the Township and Parish of WEETON, in the West Riding of the County of YORK, belonging to the Trustees of SAWDRIE'S CHARITY, at WATH-UPON-DEARNE, near ROTHERHAM, in the same County. Made June 1867 by ROBERT TELFORD, Land Agent, Ripon.

Nos. on Township Plan.	Description of Lands and Premises.	State of Cultivation.	Contents.	Land Tax.	Value per Acre per Annum.	Annual Value.	Number of Years' Purchase.	Value in Fee.	Remarks.
	Thomas Read, tenant.		A. R. P.	s. d.	s.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
211	North Appletree Barrows -	Arable	3 0 14	—	33	5 1 10	35	178 4 2	Very strong, clayey land, portions of which are wet.
221	Long Lands - -	Grass, new laid.	2 0 7	—	27	2 15 2	33	91 0 6	
212	South Appletree Barrows -	Arable	4 0 9	—	31	6 5 9	34	213 15 6	
			9 0 30	9 9		14 2 9		483 0 2	
					Add value of the timber			1 5 6	
								£ 484 5 8	

In this, as in the description of the other estate, I have given above the annual and fee simple values. This land is not available for building purposes, or for any special purpose that I can see, and there are no minerals under it. It is certainly nearer to the North-Eastern Railway, being within half a mile of Weeton Station, and there is a very pretty and recently built church almost contiguous. From many parts of the township, as at Kearby-cum-Netherby, there are splendid views of the Wharfedale Valley, but the Charity land does not command such.

26th June 1867.

(Signed) ROBERT TELFORD.

Wath upon-
• Dearne.

Sawdrie's
Charities—
continued.

Ultimately the Commissioners declined to authorise a sale, not being satisfied on the report of the valuer that it would be to the interest of the Charity. The actual rents paid in 1867 were 15*l.* by William Heaton for the land in Kirkby Overblow, and 13*l.* 10*s.* by Thomas Read for the land at Weeton. The same rents are paid now, and it is considered that they represent the full annual value. The tenant of the Kirkby Overblow land is now Richard Bell. Thomas Read is still the tenant of the Weeton property. Mr. Bell's rent is frequently in arrear. A considerable portion of this rent has been recently spent in repairs on the buildings. The tithe rentcharge, amounting last year to 9*s.* 1*d.*, is paid by the trustees, who also pay the 9*s.* 9*d.* land tax charged on the Weeton property.

The net annual income of the Charity is about 27*l.* 10*s.*, out of which it has been customary for many years to apply 5*l.* for apprenticing, and the balance to the support of the Wath National School, particulars of which will be given below under the head of Thomas Wombwell's Charity. The latter amount has for the last three years been paid to the managers of the school as a contribution towards the general expenses, but before that time had been paid to the schoolmistress as part of her salary.

The apprenticeship money is paid to the townships in order, according to the directions in the original deed, as mentioned in the Report of 1827, Wath receiving it twice in five years, Brampton and West Melton twice, and Swinton once. There was some discussion, and considerable difference of opinion, as to the manner in which the administration of this branch of the Charity had been carried out, several persons complaining that sufficient notice was not given of the money being available for the purpose. So far as the township of Wath is concerned, there seems to be some ground for this complaint. Mr. Hallatt, of the Local Board, said he knew a case of a father who would gladly take advantage of the opportunity of apprenticing his son if he knew when the money was available for the purpose; and it did not appear that notices were regularly posted on the church door or elsewhere; but, on the other hand, Mr. T. Clarke said that he had known many cases of application being made to the trustees, and he considered that the existence of the fund was pretty well known in the village. Mr. Whitworth remembered having seen a notice within the last three or four years. He explained that the Charity had been managed in Wath by the vicar for a great many years, and that any irregularity in the administration in recent years was probably to be attributed to his age and infirmity.

In Brampton, notices are posted regularly on the church doors, chapels, and post office, and the fund appears to be always applied for.

As to Swinton, the vicar said that there had never during the many years that he had been vicar been any application for apprenticing. A notice, signed by the vicar and churchwardens, is duly posted on the church door, and after some months, no application having been received, the money is expended on warm clothing, which is distributed to the poor.

The money went last year to Brampton, and Mr. Blackburn said there were two applicants, a son of Mr. Joseph Beaumont, wheelwright, of West Melton, apprenticed to his father, and a son of Thomas Parkin, a farm labourer, of West Melton, apprenticed to a blacksmith. He divided the money between them, paying it to the parent in each case.

There does not seem to be much apprenticing in the parish, though Mr. Rawlin said that, for a colliery district, it was not uncommon, and this view was confirmed by Mr. Hallatt. The trades usually selected are those of shoemaker, wheelwright, and blacksmith.

Thomas Wombwell's Charity ; The School (see page 2).

Thomas
Wombwell's
Charity;
The School.

In an old book of records, belonging to the trustees of the Brampton Bierlow Poor's Estate, made by John Higson about the year 1815, and produced at the Inquiry by Mr. Blackburn, occurs the following extract from the will of this donor:—

“ Mr. Thomas Wombwell, his bequest to the School, 1661.

“ I give and bequeath the sume of Thirty pounds towards the building of a Schoole in Wath-upon-Dearne And because I have observed a negligence amongst the People thereof and their backwardness in performance of publick concernments I do appoint that the said sume of Thirty pounds shall remaine in the hands of my executors till the Inhabitants thereof shall give my Executors security for the building A Schoole house accordingly within three quarters of a year after they shall have received the money upon such security as aforesaid. And for the speedy effecting and building of

the said Schoole house I doe hereby desire the care of" (here follow the names of 12 persons) "that they consult and advise together for the convenience of Ground where-upon to set the same and other requisites for the management and carrieinge on the said work Provided alwayes that my true intende and meaninge and desire is that if soe be that the Inhabitants of the Parish of Wath do not close with and accept of this my charitable intention within the space of three years after my death that then the said sume of Thirty pounds so received into the hands of my Executors shall be employed and lay'd out for the reliefe of the needfull poore of the Chappellry of Wombwell for ever."

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Thomas
Wombwell's
Charity;
The School
—continued.

With part of this money a small piece of land, 1r. 29p. in extent, was purchased, and a school built on it in 1663, partly by private subscription. The deed of conveyance cannot be found, and it is not known in whom the legal estate is now vested.

The school was occupied and used as such until 1873, when the scholars were removed to the Wath National School, which was built by private subscription. From that time the old premises have been let, usually at about 12*l.* a year. The present rent is 13*l.*, received from William Scolah, who holds the premises on a yearly tenancy. The rent is paid to the schoolmistress as part of her salary.

By the Inclosure Award of 1814, there was awarded to the trustees of Wath School a piece of ground, part of the Low Common, containing 12 perches. About the year 1877, this land was required by the Midland Railway Company for an extension of their works, and the price was fixed by valuers at 35*l.* On the 11th April 1877 the land was conveyed to the company in consideration of 35*l.*, and a sum of 1*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* for interest, which was paid to the schoolmaster. The purchase money was paid to the trustees, and by them put into the hands of Messrs. Saunders, Nicholson, and Reeder.

In January 1878, application was made by the trustees to the Charity Commissioners for leave to apply this sum in enlarging the National School, by building an additional class-room, in accordance with the requirements of the Education Department. The Commissioners refused to authorize this application of the money, on the ground that it was capital, and that it was the duty of the ratepayers to provide sufficient school accommodation. It was stated at the Inquiry, however, that notwithstanding this refusal the money was afterwards applied for that purpose. Mr. Wilson explained that though the money had been temporarily used for the alterations, it was so used on the understanding that should it be required it would be repaid.

The site of the present school was in 1857 conveyed, under the School Sites Acts, by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and Earl Fitzwilliam as their lessee, to the vicar and churchwardens of the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne and their successors, upon the usual trusts of a Church of England School. The land was described as "All that piece of land situate in the parish aforesaid, being parcel of an ancient inclosure, usually known by the name of the Tythe Yard, containing 2r., bounded on the east by glebe land, belonging to the said vicar, on the west and north by other parts of the said Tythe Yard, and on the south by the road leading from West Melton to Wath-upon-Dearne aforesaid." The deed itself was not produced, and no certain information has been supplied as to its date.

The playground has since been enlarged, and offices built upon it. This additional land still belongs to the Dean and Chapter, and a small acknowledgment is paid for it.

The present trustees, or managing committee, are the Vicar, and Messrs. Spedding Whitworth, F. J. Wardell, John Blackburn, I. T. Morley, W. H. Gawtress, and Thomas Humphreys. The number of scholars on the register last year was 282 for the mixed school, and 129 for the infants' school. The average attendance for the two departments was 243 and 87 respectively. The Government grant was 279*l.* 3*s.*, and fee grant 165*l.* The numbers have increased largely in the last 20 years. It appears from the Tabular Digest of Replies from Non-classical Schools, contained in the 18th volume of the Report of the Schools Inquiry Commissioners, published in 1869, that there were then only 64 boys in the school and no girls. There was only one teacher, who was neither a graduate nor certificated.

John Skiers's Charity (see page 2).

The rentcharge of 1*l.* is now considered as a charge on a farm called Hoover Hall Farm, no particular field being identified as liable to it. The charge is paid by Lord Fitzwilliam to the vicar, as one of the trustees of Sawdrie's Charity, and by him paid to the managers of the Wath National School. Brampton and Swinton now derive no benefit from this Charity; there being ample school accommodation in both these townships, the children from them do not come to the Wath School.

John
Skiers's
Charity.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

John
Skiers's
Charity—
continued.

Attention was called by Mr. Hallatt to the fact that several of the above-mentioned Charities were applied in support of elementary education, for the provision and maintenance of which the ratepayers were by law responsible. Mr. Whitworth, on behalf of the vicar and churchwardens, admitted, so far as the matter concerned them, that such an application was wrong in principle, but as it was understood that a comprehensive Scheme for the Wath Charities would shortly be applied for, the subject was not pursued.

Spencer's Charity (see page 2).

Spencer's
Charity.

The rentcharge of 5*l.* is secured, not by deeds dated 10th and 11th February 1712, as stated in the Report of 1827, but by deeds of lease and release, dated respectively 18th and 19th August 1713, by which a similar payment is also secured for the benefit of poor persons of Wentworth. The release was produced by Messrs. G. P. Talbot and W. Oates, at the Inquiry held at Wentworth. It is in good condition.

By this deed, which is expressed to be made between the Honourable Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, of the first part, William Spencer, D.D., of the second part, and Thomas Wentworth, son and heir of the above Thomas Wentworth, and 18 others (being the incumbents, churchwardens, and overseers, and two or three of the inhabitants of each of the townships of Wentworth, Greasborough, and Wath), of the third part, the said Thomas Wentworth, the elder, in consideration of 300*l.* paid to him by the said William Spencer, released and conveyed to the parties of the third part, their respective heirs and successors, who for the time being should be incumbents, churchwardens, and overseers for the poor of the townships above-mentioned respectively, a messuage and farm lands, situate at Linthwaite, in the parish of Wath, with the appurtenances thereof, upon trust and to the intent that the same should for ever thereafter stand charged with the payment of an annuity or yearly rentcharge of 15*l.*, clear of all taxes and other outgoings, to be paid by the said Thomas Wentworth, the elder, and his heirs for ever, by equal half-yearly portions, on the 20th December and 20th June in every year, and within 30 days thereafter, to the parties of the third part in three equal shares, being the sum of 5*l.*, to the representatives of each of the three townships above-mentioned, and their respective heirs and successors, or any two of them, and to be distributed by them with the consent and approbation of the best and principal inhabitants of each township respectively, on the third Sunday after the receipt thereof, in equal proportions, to five of the poorest persons, inhabitants of the respective townships, who, by reason of age, poverty, or other bodily infirmities, should most need the same, being 20*s.* to each person; but subject to the consent and approbation in each case of the said Thomas Wentworth, the elder, and his heirs, owners for the time being of Wentworth Woodhouse; and it was further provided: (1) that in case the trustees for the time being should neglect or refuse to nominate or appoint persons to partake of the Charity and to give notice of the same to the said Thomas Wentworth, and his heirs, for his approval, then it should be lawful for the said Thomas Wentworth and his heirs to make the appointment; (2) that in case in any of the said townships there should not be five poor persons who should be deemed fit and proper recipients of the Charity, the trustees should have power, with the consent or approbation of the said Thomas Wentworth and his heirs, owners of Wentworth Woodhouse, to apply so much of the annuity as should be unapplied, owing to the want of any such person, towards the placing out of a child or children of poor persons, inhabitants of the township in which the want of poor persons had arisen, as apprentice or apprentices; (3) that no poor person should receive more than 20*s.*, nor should more than one person in a family receive the payment; (4) that if the said Thomas Wentworth, or his heirs as aforesaid, should not be resident at Wentworth Woodhouse, or, upon application being made, should neglect or refuse to give their approbation of the persons selected by the trustees, such persons should, nevertheless, be deemed to be duly appointed; (5) that if the trustees should refuse or neglect to appoint persons from their respective townships to receive the Charity, then it should be lawful for the said Thomas Wentworth, or his heirs as aforesaid, in the next ensuing year to apply the said annual payment of 5*l.*, or so much thereof as should be unapplied, owing to such neglect or refusal, to such of the poor persons of Hooton Roberts, in the county of York, being tenants of the said Thomas Wentworth and his heirs as should in their judgment be most deserving of the same. Power of entry and distress for non-payment of the annuities was given to the trustees, and the said Thomas Wentworth, his heirs and assigns, were empowered to inclose, or consent to the inclosure

of, any part of the commons or waste grounds belonging to the premises, and it was finally provided that in case the said Thomas Wentworth or his heirs, with the consent and approbation of the trustees, or the majority of them, should purchase and settle lands within 10 miles of Wentworth Woodhouse, of the clear yearly value of 40*l.*, or effectually charge some other part of their own estates in the county of York, of sufficient yearly value to answer the said rentcharge of 15*l.*, the premises thereby charged with the payment of the same should be absolutely exonerated and discharged therefrom, from the time that such other purchase or rentcharge should be made, and settled to the same uses and interests as the lands and premises thereinbefore granted and charged.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Spencer's
Charity—
continued.

The rentcharge of 5*l.* in favour of poor persons of Wath, remains charged on the farm at Linthwaite, now the property of Lord Fitzwilliam, and is regularly paid by him. It is not applied strictly in accordance with the terms of the trust, but is distributed by the churchwardens in the spring in sums of 2*s.* 6*d.* among 40 of the most deserving and necessitous persons in the township, being for the most part widows.

Unknown Donor's Charity.

The churchwardens of Wath are the owners of half an acre of land, part of the Grange Farm, Newhill, near Wath, which belongs to Lord Fitzwilliam. It is not known how or when they became entitled to this piece of land, nor would it be possible now to define the exact position of it, but Mr. Blackburn said he believed it formed part of a field known as "Stump Cross." The rent paid for it was formerly 1*l.*, but is now only 10*s.* It is paid regularly by the present tenant of the Grange Farm, Mr. J. B. Wigfield, to the churchwardens, who distribute it in meat, giving tickets of 2*s.* 6*d.* each to four persons, on a butcher in Wath.

Unknown
Donor's
Charity.

There appears to be no doubt that the churchwardens own the land, and not a mere rentcharge. In 1869 they applied to the Charity Commissioners to authorise an exchange of this half acre for another piece of land, which was wanted as a site for the new Wath School, but the proposal fell through.

Thomas Tinley's Charity (see page 2).

The payment of 4*s.* a year, mentioned in the Report of 1827, has not been made for very many years, and appears to be irretrievably lost. In May 1859 the vicar of Wath, in answer to a letter of inquiry, informed the Charity Commissioners that the land called "The Little Hedge" was then in the possession and occupation of William Carr, Esq., of Wath, son of Thomas Carr; but the charge was not then paid.

Thomas
Tinley's
Charity.

Jonathan Walker's Charity (see page 2).

Nothing further has been heard of this Charity since the date of the Report of 1827.

Jonathan
Walker's
Charity.

The Constable's Land.

By the award, dated 2nd August 1844, of Thomas Gee, appointed by an Act of the 50th year of George III, intituled "An Act for enclosing "land in the township " of Wath-upon-Dearne in the county of York," sole Commissioner for carrying that Act, and another Act passed in the 41st year of George III, into execution, there was awarded to the Constable of Wath-upon Dearne aforesaid for the time being, one parcel of ground, being part of the Low Common, containing 1*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.*, bounded eastward by an allotment awarded to Richard Gawtress, westward by the Low Common Road and an allotment awarded to John Campsall, and southward by an allotment awarded to William Horsfall and the said trustees of Wath School; and the said Commissioner ordered and awarded that the said Constable and his successors should make and maintain the fences on the west and north sides of the said allotment.

The
Constable's
Land.

On the 20th March 1877 a portion of this land, containing 32 perches, was sold to the Midland Railway Company for 110*l.* The purchase-money was placed in the hands of Messrs. Saunders, Nicholson, and Reeder, who allowed 3 per cent. interest on it, and remained with them till the year 1891, in March of which year they applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to pay the amount, with 49*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*,

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
The Con-
stable's Land
—continued.

representing accumulations of interest, to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. This authority was given by Order, dated 24th March 1891. The two sums were paid over, and invested in the purchase of 164*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, which was transferred to the names of the Official Trustees on the 7th April 1891.

On the 12th March 1891 an application was also forwarded to the Commissioners by three inhabitants of Wath-upon-Dearne for an Order appointing new trustees of the Charity and establishing a Scheme for the future administration thereof. It was proposed that the Scheme should provide for the application of the whole of the money in hand towards defraying the expenses of a new road and bridge between Bolton-upon-Dearne and Wath-upon-Dearne, then in course of construction or lately completed, and that the remaining land should be sold, and the proceeds applied towards the same object.

A Scheme carrying these proposals into effect was drafted, and the usual notices were published in the locality, but doubts having arisen as to whether, having regard to the provisions of the Parish Constables Act, 1872, and the possibility of a parish constable for Wath-upon-Dearne being thereafter appointed, the Commissioners would be justified in exhausting the capital endowment of the Charity, the Scheme was ultimately withdrawn.

On the 28th June 1892 the Charity Commissioners ordered that the sum of 164*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* Consols should accumulate in the hands of the Official Trustees at compound interest, until otherwise directed. At this time dividends had accrued to the amount of 4*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, with which a sum of 4*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.* Consols was purchased, and transferred to the Official Trustees, making the whole fund 169*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, at which amount it stood at the date of the Inquiry.

At the time that the County Constabulary were established, Henry Thomas was parish constable, and he has remained in possession of the land, without paying rent, ever since that time, although his duties then ceased. He appears to consider that he is entitled to the land, at all events during his life. He is now a very old man, over 80 years of age.

It was assumed at the time that a Scheme was applied for as above mentioned, that 1*a.* 0*r.* 27*p.* of the land was then remaining after the deduction of the 32 perches from the original amount of 1*a.* 1*r.* 19*p.* At the Inquiry, however, it was stated that the extent of the land was not more than about half an acre, and upon subsequent inspection that estimate seemed to be approximately correct. In answer to inquiries as to what had become of the remainder, it was stated that when the Midland Railway was first made, about the year 1838, it cut across one end of this field, and took away a considerable portion of it, the line at this point running on a high embankment. There was, however, no information forthcoming as to what was done with the purchase-money paid for this piece. It was thought probable that the parish constable of the day appropriated it for his own benefit. The piece taken in 1877 was required for the construction of a siding to the Manvers Main new pit. The annual value of what remains is probably not more than 10*s.* It is grass land of fair quality, and roughly fenced.

Miss Otter's Charity.

Miss Otter's
Charity.

Miss Alice Otter, of Wath, who died on Easter Day 1865, gave, a few years before her death, a sum of 200*l.* to the vicar and churchwardens of Wath, for the benefit of the poor of that township. No deed of gift was executed, and no trusts declared; the only record of the gift was a receipt signed by the vicar and churchwardens. For some time the money was kept with the Sheffield and Rotherham Banking Company, in the names of the vicar and churchwardens, but by February 1872, and probably some years earlier, it had been transferred into the hands of Messrs. Nicholson, Saunders, and Nicholson (now Saunders, Nicholson, and Reeder), who have held it ever since, and have paid interest upon it regularly to the churchwardens at the rate of 4 per cent.

Correspondence has been carried on with the Charity Commission with reference to this Charity and that of William Jackson, of which the circumstances are very similar, in the years 1866, 1872, 1877, 1879, 1882, and 1891-93. This correspondence has always followed the same course. The Charity Commissioners have pointed out the anomalous character of the existing arrangements, and have urged that the funds should be transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and that definite trusts should be declared in writing. The vicar and Messrs. Nicholson have admitted

the anomaly, and consented to the proposal of the Commissioners; the forms necessary for carrying out these proposals have then been sent to them, and the matter has then dropped, to be revived some years later. At the Inquiry, Messrs. Saunders, Nicholson, and Reeder again expressed their willingness, and even anxiety, to be relieved of the fund, and it was said that an application would shortly be made to the Charity Commissioners with this object.*

The interest of the fund is expended by the churchwardens, with the assistance of the vicar, in providing warm clothing for indigent persons of the township of Wath-upon-Dearne. A list of the recipients is kept, and those who have received the clothing one year would be excluded the next in favour of others equally entitled to receive it, if there were not enough to provide for all the applicants.

William Jackson's Charity.

William Jackson, by his will, dated the 19th December 1836, and proved at York on the 17th February 1838, gave to the churchwardens and overseers for the time being of the township of Wath-upon-Dearne the sum of 100*l.*, free of legacy duty, to be put out at interest and secured in the best possible way, and the interest to be expended in the purchase of blankets, which should be distributed by the said churchwardens and overseers amongst the most necessitous and deserving poor of the said township on the 11th day of November annually for ever.

This Charity was first brought to the notice of the Charity Commissioners by a letter from the vicar, the Rev. H. Partington, dated the 24th February 1872, in which he said: "There is also, I believe, in the hands of Messrs. Nicholson, Saunders and Nicholson, 100*l.* from the late Mr. Jackson, which they have been instructed by the churchwardens and overseers to invest in safe security." The money has always remained in the hands of the above firm on their personal security, and they have paid interest regularly at the rate of 4 per cent. The churchwardens give one blanket, costing 5*s.*, to each of 16 poor persons.

William Carr's Charity for Sick or Benefit Club.

William Carr, by his will dated 7th June 1862, and proved 11th January 1864, after directing his executor to set apart out of such part of his personal estate as might be lawfully given for charitable purposes, a charitable fund sufficient to provide for all his charitable legacies and bequests, directed that out of the said fund a sum of 100*l.*, less legacy duty, should be invested in 3 per cent. Consols in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and that the dividends should be paid to the treasurer or treasurers for the time being of the sick or benefit club of Wath-upon-Dearne, or to some other person or persons to be appointed by the Charity Commissioners, and applied for the general uses and purposes of the club.

The sum of 90*l.*, being the amount of the legacy after deduction of duty, was invested in the purchase of 98*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 26th March 1864, under an Order of the Board dated the 22nd of the same month. It is now represented by the same amount of New Consols, and the dividends, amounting to 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* yearly, are paid through the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank to the treasurer of the club, and applied to the sick fund, out of which weekly payments are made to persons disabled by illness.

William Carr's Charity for Organist and Singers.

The same testator further directed his executor to take out of the above-mentioned fund a sum sufficient, after deducting legacy duty and expenses, to purchase such an amount of 3 per cent. Consols as would produce a clear annual income of 46*l.* sterling, and to invest the same in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and he directed that the dividends should be paid to the vicar and churchwardens or churchwarden of and resident within the township of Wath-upon-Dearne for the time being, in trust to be applied by them in paying an annual salary of 25*l.* by two equal half-yearly payments to a competent organist who should reside within the said township, and play the organ then lately placed by the testator in the parish church of Wath-upon-Dearne, and the residue in four equal annual stipends or sums of five guineas each,

* The application has been made since the date of this Report, and on the 8th August 1894 the following sums of New Consols were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, viz.:—195*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* in respect of Miss Otter's Charity, and 97*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* in respect of William Jackson's Charity. The annual dividends on these sums amount to 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* and 2*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* respectively.

Wath-upon-Dearne
Miss Otter's
Charity—
continued

William
Jackson's
Charity.

William
Carr's
Charity
for sick or
benefit club

William
Carr's
Charity for
organist and
singers.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

William
Carr's
Charity for
organist
and singers
—continued.

to four principal singers (namely, a treble, a tenor, a counter-tenor and a bass) to sing in the aforesaid parish church; and he directed that the organist and singers should be appointed and dismissed by and at the discretion of the vicar and churchwardens or churchwarden aforesaid, the vicar to have a casting vote in case of an equality; and the testator further expressed a wish that the said organist and singers might occasionally be not only permitted but required to perform an anthem, both as a test of, and a stimulus to, their efficiency, and also because he felt sure it would be approved of by the congregation.

Under this trust a sum of 1,534*l.* Consols was purchased, which was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 18th March, 1864, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners dated the 16th February of the same year.

The Official Trustees now hold the same amount of New Consols, the annual dividends from which amount to 42*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

The payments have been made regularly in accordance with the directions contained in the will, except that to sustain the treble part two boys have been appointed, each receiving half the fee of the other singers. When the interest was reduced, upon the conversion of Consols in 1888, the salaries of the organist and singers were all rateably reduced, and the following amounts are now paid half-yearly:—To the organist, 11*l.* 14*s.*, to each of three men singers, 2*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, and to each of two boys, 1*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

Daniel Carnley's Charity.

Daniel
Carnley's
Charity.

Daniel Carnley, by his will dated 26th September 1864, and proved at Wakefield on the 27th March 1867, gave his personal estate to Eldred Faull and Thomas Bates on trust for sale and conversion, and after giving several pecuniary legacies, directed as follows: "I direct the said Eldred Faull and Thomas Bates or the survivor of them, his executors or administrators (out of such part of my personal estate or the money to arise therefrom as shall actually be personal at the time of my decease) to invest two sums of one hundred pounds each in the name of 'The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds,' and it is my wish and desire that the same shall be invested in the Four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Midland Railway Company if the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales will permit the same to be so invested, and as to the dividends or interest of one of the sums so to be invested, I direct that the same shall from time to time be paid to the vicar and churchwardens for the time being of Wath-upon-Dearne aforesaid, to be by them expended in the purchase of blankets to be distributed at Christmas in every year to and amongst such deserving poor persons residing in the township of Wath-upon-Dearne aforesaid as the vicar and churchwardens shall from time to time in their sole discretion select. And as to the dividends or interest of the other of the said sums so to be invested as aforesaid, I direct that the same shall from time to time be paid to the minister and deacons for the time being of the Independent Chapel in West Melton aforesaid to be by them expended in the purchase of blankets to be distributed at Christmas in every year to and amongst such deserving poor persons residing in the township of Brampton Bierlow aforesaid as the said minister and deacons shall from time to time in their sole discretion select."

The testator afterwards wrote a paper, which was not attested, and therefore inoperative, in the following terms: "I wish to leave 200*l.* instead of 100*l.* to the vicar, &c. of Wath and ministers and deacons of Melton Chapel."
"All legacies to be free of duty."

"10th November 1864. DANIEL CARNLEY."

The residuary legatees regarded this paper as binding on them, and directed the executors to pay 200*l.* in each case, free from legacy duty.

The Charity Commissioners declined to sanction the investment of the money in Midland Railway Stock or Debentures, and directed that it should be invested in Consols. By inadvertence, the Order of the Board directed the purchase of 400*l.* Consols in two sums of 200*l.* each, and the executors were therefore compelled to purchase exactly that amount. The price of 200*l.* Consols with brokerage was 190*l.* 5*s.*, and there were therefore two sums of 9*l.* 15*s.* each remaining for further investment. With these, two sums of 10*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* Consols were purchased. The two sums of 200*l.* Consols were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 7th July 1868, under two Orders of the Board, dated respectively the 5th August 1868, and the two smaller sums on the 23rd December of the same year, under Orders of the previous day.

The Official Trustees now hold a sum of 210*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* New Consols, producing an annual dividend of 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, in trust for each Charity. The above-mentioned Orders directed that the dividends of the stock belonging to the Wath branch of the Charity should be paid to Messrs. Barclay & Co., for the credit of "The Vicar and Churchwardens of Wath-upon-Dearne," with the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank, Rotherham, and the dividends of the stock belonging to the Brampton Bierlow branch to Messrs. Barnetts and Co., for the credit of "The Trustees of Daniel Carnley's Charity, Brampton Bierlow," with the Barnsley Banking Company, Barnsley. The Wath share is expended in the purchase of blankets, which are distributed by the vicar and churchwardens, as directed by the will.

Wath-upon-Dearne.
Daniel Carnley's Charity—*continued.*

The distribution of the Brampton Bierlow share is described below (*see* page 44).

Eliza Wright's Memorial Fund.

Elizabeth, otherwise Eliza Wright, by her will dated 12th April 1882, and proved at Wakefield on the 15th July 1885, appointed Allen Hick, of Wath-upon-Dearne, and two other persons executors and trustees thereof, and after directing her trustees to set apart so much of her personal estate and effects as was of the nature of pure personal estate for the purpose of satisfying the charitable bequests contained in her will, and after bequeathing to her trustees such a sum of money as should be sufficient to discharge the legacy duty upon the whole of the legacies bequeathed by her will, and after making sundry other dispositions not material to be here set out, bequeathed out of her pure personal estate the sum of 800*l.* to the Board of Trustees for Wesleyan Methodist Chapel purposes, constituted by and acting under the provisions of a deed, dated the 4th day of October 1866, upon trust that the said Board of Trustees, for the time being, should hold the said legacy of 800*l.* as a fund to be called "Eliza Wright's Memorial Fund," and should invest the fund in accordance with the trusts for investment contained in the said deed, dated 4th October 1866, and she directed that the interest and dividends arising therefrom should be received by the said Board and (after payment of necessary expenses) paid over by them to the superintendent minister and circuit stewards, for the time being, of the Wath-upon-Dearne Wesleyan Methodist Circuit, to be entered in the accounts of the said circuit as income derived from Eliza Wright's Memorial Fund, and that the income of 100*l.*, part of the said fund, should be applied by the "Poor Steward," or "Poor Stewards" under the direction of the Leaders' Meeting, for the time being, of the Wath-upon-Dearne Wesleyan Methodist Society, for the benefit of deserving poor members of the said society, and that the remaining portion of the income of the said fund should be applied in augmentation of the income of the said Wath-upon-Dearne Wesleyan Methodist circuit, and expended as part of the ordinary fund at the disposal of the Quarterly Meetings of the said circuit. And the testatrix further directed that should the said circuit at any time thereafter be divided in accordance with the rules and usages of the Wesleyan Methodists Connexion for that purpose, so that one or more additional circuit or circuits shall be formed, such new circuit or circuits should have no claim or interest whatever either in the principal or income of the said "Eliza Wright's Memorial Fund," but that the said fund should belong to, and the whole income of the same should continue to be paid, to the Wath-upon-Dearne Circuit alone, without any abatement, diminution, or charge for any other place or circuit whatsoever; but that in the event of the said circuit being conditionally merged in or attached to any other Wesleyan Methodist circuit, then the income of the said fund should be paid to such last-mentioned circuit, but upon the expressed condition only that the original designation as "Eliza Wright's Memorial Fund" should be retained, and the income of the said fund applied for the original and unalterable purposes there declared. And the testatrix finally directed that the capital and income of the said fund should be transferred to the general fund of Wesleyan Methodism, or for the poor of Wath-upon-Dearne, or some other public and benevolent object as might be determined by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference as described in the said deed of the 4th October 1866, the fund retaining its original inscription or title of the Eliza Wright's Memorial Fund.

Eliza Wright's Memorial Fund.

The testatrix died on the 7th June 1885. The sum of 800*l.* was in accordance with the directions contained in the will paid over to the Board of Trustees for Wesleyan Methodist Chapel purposes, constituted by the above-mentioned deed of the 4th October, and by them invested in the purchase of 807*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* India 3½ per cent. Stock, which is now standing in the following names:—

The Rev. H. J. Pope,
The Rev. Joseph Bush,
William Mewburn, Esq., J.P.,
William Tunstall, Esq., J.P.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

The present Board of Trustees consists of the above persons, together with—

The Rev. D. G. Waller, D.D., and
Alexander McArthur, Esq., M.P.

Eliza
Wright's
Memorial
Fund—
continued.

The dividends, amounting to 28*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* annually, are received by the persons in whose names the stock stands, and paid half-yearly to the superintendent minister and circuit stewards of the Wath-upon-Dearne Circuit, by whom seven-eighths of the whole are given in aid of the ministers' salaries, and one-eighth is paid to the Poor Stewards for the relief of the poor of the circuit.

Eliza Wright's Charity.

Eliza
Wright's
Charity.

By a communication in writing addressed to the Board of Trustees for chapel purposes of the Wesleyan Chapel Committee, signed by Eliza Wright, and dated 11th April 1885, she directed the said Board to hold 100*l.* North Eastern Railway Irredeemable 4*l.* per cent. Stock, in trust for the Wath Wesleyan Chapel Fund and for the Wath Wesleyan Sunday School Fund respectively, and to pay the dividends to the superintendent of the Wath Wesleyan Circuit, to be by him paid from time to time in two equal sums to the treasurer for the time being of the Wesleyan Chapel at Wath and to the treasurer for the time being of the Wesleyan Sunday School, at Wath. And she authorised the said Board and their successors to change the investment of the said 100*l.*, and to reinvest on such other security as they might consider satisfactory whenever occasion might require.

The Board of Trustees above referred to were constituted by the deed poll dated 4th October 1866, referred to under the head of the next preceding Charity.

The endowment of the Charity is now represented by the sum of 100*l.* 4 per cent. North Eastern Railway Irredeemable Debenture Stock, standing in the following names :—

The Rev. G. Osborn, D.D. (deceased).
The Rev. Joseph Bush.
The Rev. Henry J. Pope.
Sir William McArthur, K.C.M.G. (deceased).
William Mewburn, Esq., J.P.
William Tunstill, Esq., J.P.

The dividends, amounting to 4*l.* annually, less income tax, are applied in the manner directed by the instrument creating the trust to the general purposes of the chapel and the Sunday school, in equal shares.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel.

The
Wesleyan
Methodist
Chapel.

By indenture, dated 22nd October 1791, and enrolled in Chancery 4th April 1792, made between Thomas Wright and eight others of the one part, and Thomas Holy and three others of the other part, a piece of land therein described as "all that piece or parcel of ground situate on the north-east corner and being parcel of a certain close commonly called the Lady Croft, situate in Wath-upon-Dearne, in the county of York, as the same was then marked out, and containing in length, from north to south, twenty-two yards or thereabouts, and in breadth, from east to west, fourteen yards or thereabouts, and which said piece of land adjoined upon a certain lane, called Slack Lane, on or towards the east, on the common ground of Wath aforesaid on or towards the north, and on the said close called Lady Croft on or towards the west and south, together with the buildings erected thereon," which land and buildings had been demised to the parties of the first part for a term of 999 years from the 2nd February 1791, at a yearly rent of 1*l.* 1*s.*, were settled upon the usual trusts of a Wesleyan Methodist chapel and site.

Other small pieces of land adjoining the chapel and part of the close, called Lady Croft, were at various times assigned to the trustees of the chapel and settled upon the same trusts by the following deeds :—

By indenture of lease, dated 2nd May 1835, a piece measuring 44 feet by 14 feet, and containing 68½ square yards, for a term of 955 years from the date of the lease, at a yearly rent of 5*s.*

By indenture of assignment of lease, dated 22nd July 1835, a piece measuring 22 feet by 14 feet, and containing 35 square yards, for a term of 955 years from the 2nd May 1835. (This piece was granted in consideration of the use of a pew by John Wade and his family).

By indenture of lease, dated 23rd October 1862, a piece containing 49 square yards, for a term of 999 years from the date of the lease, at a yearly rent of 5s.; and a piece containing 11 square yards, for a term of 928 years from the 2nd May 1862, without rent, but in consideration of a payment of 5l.

An additional piece of land, adjoining the chapel and part of the same field, with three cottages built upon it, was, by indenture, dated the 4th April 1877, in consideration of a sum of 375l., assigned to the trustees for the residue of a term of 999 years, created by an indenture of lease dated the 23rd November 1795, and made between John Payne of the first part, William Matthews of the second part, and William Mawson of the third part, which was confirmed by an indenture dated 11th June 1810, made between the said John Payne of the one part, and the said William Matthews of the other part, at the rent of two guineas secured by and subject to the covenant by the lessees and conditions contained in the said indentures or one of them, and thenceforth to be paid, performed, and observed, and it was declared that the trustees should stand possessed of the said premises upon the trusts of the Wesleyan Model Deed.

In July 1882, when application was made by the then existing Trustees to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees, it was stated that the property then consisted of (1) a chapel and appurtenances thereto, situate at the corner of Chapel Street and Church Street, and (2) three cottages with outbuildings, situate in Church Street, Wath-upon-Dearne. The income derived from the pew rents was about 68l., and from the rent of the cottages about 30l., and it was stated that the entire income was applied to the purposes of the Charity, which was not otherwise endowed. These cottages have since been demolished in order to prepare a site for a new chapel, which is now in course of erection.

Upon the application above mentioned, the Charity Commissioners, by Order, dated 24th November 1882, appointed 16 persons trustees, vested the chapel and all other hereditaments held in trust for the benefit of the Charity (not being copyhold) in the Trustees, and directed that they should thenceforth be held by them upon the trusts of the indenture known as "the Wesleyan Chapel Model Deed."

Wath-upon-Dearne.

The
Wesleyan
Methodist
Chapel—
continued.

TOWNSHIP OF BRAMPTON BIERLOW.

Ellis's Charity (see pages 2 and 7).

Information as to this Charity was furnished by Mr. G. Alfred Bond, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Newman and Bond, who have acted as clerks and receivers to the trustees for many years. On reference to the Report of 1827 it will be seen that George Ellis established a body of estate trustees for the general management of the Charity, and separate bodies of trustees or managers for the schools at Brampton (or Wath) and Barnsley. This arrangement is still continued, and there is now a third body of subordinate trustees or school managers for the school at Hemingfield, which has been acquired since the date of the Report of 1827.

The present estate trustees, or "Greater Trustees" as they are usually called, are the following persons:—

The Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.;
The Earl of Effingham;
Andrew Fountayne-Wilson Montagu, Esq.;
The Earl of Wharnccliffe;
W. T. W. Spencer Stanhope, Esq., C.B.; and
The Viscount Halifax.

Brampton
Bierlow.

Ellis's
Charity.

The first four of the above were appointed by deed of 31st March 1857, together with Sir Charles Wood, afterwards Viscount Halifax, to act with the then continuing trustees, Charles William, then Earl Fitzwilliam, and F. W. T. V. Wentworth, Esq.

By deed dated 18th January 1887, after reciting the deaths of Charles William Earl Fitzwilliam, F. W. T. V. Wentworth, and Sir Charles Wood, then Viscount Halifax, Mr. Stanhope and the present Viscount Halifax were appointed, together with Lord St. Oswald, who has since died.

The property and income of the Charity have increased largely since the date of the Report of 1827. The gross income at that time was 375l., and is now nearly 1,000l. The increase is due almost entirely to the development of the valuable seams of coal underlying the Charity lands in Brampton Bierlow. The coal has been let under various leases, of which particulars are given below, and the rents have

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
Brampton
Bierlow.

been, since the end of the year 1853, capitalised and invested in the purchase, partly of additional land, and partly of Consols, of which a large amount now stands in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to the credit of the Charity.

The property at present consists of the following particulars :—

Ellis's
Charity—
continued.
Present
endowment
and income.

Real Property.	Extent.	Tenant.	Rent.
	A. R. P.		£ s. d.
1. Messuage, cottage, outbuildings, and land at Brampton.	72 0 12	Henry Wright	120 0 0
2. Messuage, outbuildings, and land at West Melton.	42 1 19	Thomas Wilkinson	45 0 0
3. Messuage, outbuildings, and land at Burn	95 1 22	George S. Anson	112 0 0
4. Shooting over the same land, with 10a. 2r. 17p. of woodland.	10 2 17	"	5 0 0
5. Messuage, two cottages, outbuildings, and land at West Melton.	9 2 28	William Jackson	20 10 0
6. Four cottages at West Melton	0 0 29	Various	30 0 0 (7l. 10s. for each cottage.)
7. Public-house, cottage, outbuildings, and land at Brampton.	60 2 15	Joseph Pepper	100 0 0
8. Messuage, outbuildings, and land in the township of Burn.	129 2 5	George Ward	96 0 0
9. Barnsley bed of coal, under land at Brampton	191 0 15	The Cortonwood Coal Company.	570 0 7*
10. Land at Brampton	33 1 8	The Cortonwood Coal Company. (Held at surface rent under terms of lease.)	117 2 6
11. (a.) School, schoolmaster's house, &c., at Brampton.	About 1½ acres	S. E. Swiss	—
(b.) Infants' school and house at West Melton	0 1 5	Mrs. E. Rogers	—
12. School house and master's house at Barnsley	1,584 superficial square yards.	J. G. Warbrook	—
13. School buildings and cottage used as schoolmaster's house at Hemingfield.	About 2,675 superficial square yards.	John Brown	—
Total (exclusive of coal rents)			£645 12 6

* Actual amount paid in 1892.

Personal Property.	In whose Name invested.	Income.
		£ s. d.
14. 1,050 <i>l.</i> , Dearne and Dove canal share capital (Maude's gift).	Official Trustees of Charitable Funds	42 0 0
15. 700 <i>l.</i> , Dearne and Dove canal share capital.	" "	28 0 0
16. 5,777 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> New Consols (remittance account).	" "	158 17 8
17. 2,940 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> New Consols (investment account No. 1, to replace a sum of 932 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> New Consols, under Order of 22nd September 1891 (<i>see</i> page 31).	" "	—
18. 2,263 <i>l.</i> New Consols (investment account No. 2, to replace within 10 years a sum not exceeding 700 <i>l.</i> New Consols, under Order of 6th June 1893) (<i>see</i> page 29).	" "	—
19. 143 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> New Consols (balance of purchase money of land).	Paymaster-General, to the credit of an account entitled " <i>ex parte</i> the South Yorkshire Railway " and River Dun Company, the account of the " trustees of the will of George Ellis."	4 18 9
Total		£233 16 5

Of the lands given in the above table the items numbered 8 and 13, with part of those numbered 3 and 11, have been acquired since the date of the Report of 1827.

The tenants, except the Cortonwood Coal Company, all hold on yearly tenancies by verbal agreement. There is a written agreement only in the case of Henry Wright.

In January 1877 the trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to buy two farms in the township of Burn, one containing 129a. 2r. 5p., for 6,000*l.*, and the other, containing 8a. 3r. 23p., for 800*l.* It was proposed that the purchase money should be provided out of the investments of coal rents, which then amounted to 9,618*l.* 10s. 3*d.* By Order, dated 1st May 1877, the Commissioners authorised the double purchase and the sale of a sufficient sum of stock, and by a further Order of the same date directed the sale of 7,243*l.* 13s. 6*d.* Consols, in order to provide the amount of the purchase money.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Brampton
Bierlow.
—
Ellis's
Charity—
continued.

The first of these farms appears as No. 8 in the above list; the second forms part of No. 3. A survey of the old estate at Burn, which is mentioned in the Report of 1827 as containing 90 acres, was made in 1876, when the actual quantity was found to be 97a. 0r. 16p. Of this 10a. 2r. 17p. was wood, leaving 86a. 1r. 39p. of farm land. To this was added the small farm of 8a. 3r. 23p., making the total amount of 95a. 1r. 22p. now held by the tenant.

In 1890 the trustees bought for 250*l.* a small piece of land at Brampton Bierlow, opposite to the school, containing 3r. 26p. The Barasley bed of coal under the land was excepted from the sale. The purchase money for this piece was provided out of a sum of 390*l.* 17s. 10*d.* New Consols, which was then standing in the name of the Paymaster-General to the credit of "*ex parte* the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company, the account of the trustees of the will of George Ellis," being the purchase money of land taken by that Company many years before. The application for reinvestment in land was made by the trustees on the 22nd May 1889, and the Order of Mr. Justice North directing the reinvestment of a sufficient sum to produce 250*l.* on the 5th March 1890. The 19th item of the above list represents the balance of the sum in Court.

The sum of 1,750*l.* Dearne and Dove Canal Share capital consists of five six-hundredth shares, of the nominal value of 350*l.* each, of which it will be seen on reference to the Report of 1827 that two were bought out of surplus income of the Charity. The remaining three were bought, as mentioned below (*see* page 38), out of the donation of Mr. John Maude. The shares belonging to the trustees are numbered 100, 101, 175, 176, and 378. It will be seen that they now bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. on the nominal value. These shares were transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 12th February 1876, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners of the 4th January 1876. By an Order of the 29th January of the same year, made upon the application of all the trustees, the real estate belonging to the Charity, other than copyhold, was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors in trust for the Charity.

Considerable sums have from time to time been expended on repairs to the farm buildings belonging to the Charity. This expense has usually been met out of income, but occasionally when large sums have been required, capital money has been borrowed for the purpose. In 1865 more than 750*l.* was spent on repairs to the buildings on the old estate at Burn. The money was raised out of the accumulations of coal-rents, under the authority of an Order of the Board, dated 15th December 1865, by which it was provided that the amount should be repaid by twenty annual instalments, that the rent should be raised from 66*l.* to 88*l.*, and that the tenant should pay 2½ per cent. interest on the outlay. The repayment was duly made.

In 1880 a sum of about 350*l.* was expended on repairs to property in Brampton and West Melton, towards which 150*l.* was raised out of the coal rents, under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 27th February 1880, by which it was stipulated that the amount should be repaid within five years by annual instalments of not less than 30*l.* It was actually repaid by three annual instalments of 50*l.*

Repairs to
Property.

In January of the present year the trustees applied for authority to borrow from 600*l.* to 700*l.* from the investments of the coal rents for repairs to the homestead at Brampton occupied by Henry Wright, the public house at Brampton, and the buildings on the two farms at Burn. By Order of the 6th June 1893, authority was given to raise a sum not exceeding 700*l.*, to be replaced within 10 years, and directing that a sum of 2,263*l.* new Consols should be transferred to an Investment Account, the dividends to be invested at compound interest until the sum borrowed should have been replaced.

The repairs and alterations to schools are dealt with under a separate heading.

Administration.—There has been no material change in the administration of this Charity since its first institution. The gradual increase in funds has resulted only in a corresponding extension of the benefits, proceeding strictly on the lines laid down by

Adminis-
tration of
Ellis's
Charity.

Wath-upon-Deerne. —
Brampton Bierlow. —
Ellis's Charity—
continued.

the founder in his will. The general policy of the trustees and the principles by which they have been guided in the application of the income are well expressed by Mr. Newman in a letter to the Charity Commissioners, dated 26th February 1875, in the following terms:—"The whole tenor of the will showed that the primary object of the benevolent intentions of the testator were schools in the neighbourhood of his property. The trustees, therefore, have always thought it right after making some increase in the amounts of the actual bequests which the change of circumstances since 1711 rendered desirable, if not necessary, to contribute to other schools in the neighbouring districts where there has been for years, and is now, a very large and constantly increasing population mainly employed in mining, to whose children the means of education is of primary importance. The trustees have felt that they could not more faithfully carry out the testator's will than by promoting to the extent of the means at their disposal the education of this vast population. Beyond, however, annual grants, which are of course contributions towards the annual expense of the various schools, there is a constant demand for additional school accommodation arising from the rapid increase of the neighbouring population, and the trustees have met this by occasional grants for the purpose of building or enlarging schools."

The accounts for 1892, which may be taken as a representative year, show the following payments:—

	£	s.	d.
Brampton Bierlow School (including salaries of teachers, fuel, books and stationery, and repairs)	222	1	7
Brampton Bierlow Infant School	50	0	0
Pitt Street, Barnsley, Schools (grants)	70	0	0
Pitt Street, Barnsley (alterations and repairs)	151	7	9
Royston Schools (towards enlargement of buildings)	25	0	0
Hemingfield School (salary of master)	22	10	0
Hemingfield School (Maude's gift)	22	13	0
York Blue Coat Boys and Grey Coat Girls' Charity Schools	20	0	0
Leeds Charity School	20	0	0
Rotherham Charity School	20	0	0
Wombwell School	15	0	0
St. John's Schools, Barnsley	10	0	0
Wath National School	10	0	0
Kingston Place School, Barnsley	10	0	0
Ardsley School	10	0	0
Elsecar School	8	0	0
Elsecar School (Maude's gift)	18	1	0
Darfield School	5	0	0
Brayton School	5	0	0
Hoyle Mill School	5	0	0
Low Valley School	5	0	0
Great Houghton School	5	0	0
West Melton Sunday School	5	0	0
Rawmarsh School	2	0	0
Burn School	2	0	0
Wath Afternoon Lecturer (Rev. H. Partington)	51	3	8
Resident Vicar of Darfield	8	15	6
Curate of Barnsley (and educational purposes)	11	13	4
Apprenticing (two premiums)	5	0	0
Sacrament wine (Wath and Brampton Churches)	4	0	0
Bread for Wath Sunday Scholars	2	10	0
Payments to poor aged widows of Brampton	6	5	0
Trustees for attending the annual meeting	1	10	0
Tenants' dinners	8	10	0
Repairs and expenses of property	265	12	7
Tithe rentcharge on property	27	19	3
Salary of clerks and receivers	30	0	0
Law charges	7	5	0
Insurance	7	18	0
Surveyor's fees for measuring coal	39	14	0

From these accounts it will be seen that the various payments directed by the will are still made, though some of them have been increased in amount, and that the educational payments have been very considerably extended. Further particulars of

the contributions to the schools belonging to the trust will be given below. The special grants to schools outside the trust are ordered at the annual meeting of the trustees in the month of January. As a rule, they do not vary much from year to year. The grants to the York and Leeds Schools have been twice increased, first to 10*l.*, in consequence, probably, of the suggestion made in the Report of 1827, and again, a few years ago, to 20*l.*

The apprenticing fees are paid to the managers of the Brampton School, and by them to the parent of the boy to be apprenticed. It is not found necessary to publish any notices or advertisements when the money is available, as the existence of the Charity is well known.

The item for repairs and expenses of property includes a payment of 114*l.* 10*s.* on improvements on the large farm at Burn, and a payment of 120*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* for repairs to the farm buildings at Brampton now let to Henry Wright.

The Schools.—The following schools are actually the property of the trustees, viz. :—Brampton Mixed School, Brampton Infants' School, the Pitt Street National School at Barnsley, and the Hemingfield School (Mixed and Infants'). They are all conducted as Public Elementary Schools.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Brampton
Bierlow.
—
Ellis's
Charity—
continued.

Schools of
Ellis's
Charity.

(a.) *The Brampton Mixed School.*—This was the only school that was inspected personally. It is the oldest school of the trust, having been in existence during the founder's lifetime. The present buildings have accommodation for about 500 scholars. They consist of a large schoolroom and three classrooms, with cloak-rooms, lavatories, and separate offices for boys and girls. There are large playgrounds, about 1½ acres in extent, planted with trees and shrubs round the sides. A residence for the teachers adjoins the school.

(a.) Bramp-
ton Mixed
School.

Considerable additions were made to the school buildings in 1892, an old classroom having been pulled down, and two new classrooms built, to accommodate 100 additional children. For this purpose the trustees were authorized, by Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 22nd September 1891, to raise a sum of 900*l.* by sale of Consols representing investments of coal rents, to be replaced out of income within 10 years. The work was paid for by instalments, on the architect's certificate, as shown in the following table :—

Amount due.		Date of Architect's Certificate.	Amount of Consols sold.	Date of Order authorising Sale.	
£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
200	0 0	18th February 1892	208	6 9	26th February 1892.
200	0 0	6th April 1892 -	208	1 4	12th April 1892.
200	0 0	9th June 1892 -	207	5 2	14th June 1892.
300	0 0	19th December 1892 -	308	17 7	23rd December 1892.
900	0 0		932	10 10	

On the 29th December 1892, in accordance with the terms of the Order of the 22nd September 1891, a sum of 2,900*l.* Consols was transferred to an investment account, to accumulate at compound interest until the sum of 932*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* Consols should have been replaced. This sum amounted, on the 3rd October 1893, to 2,960*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

The actual amount expended on the additions was 928*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* The work appears to have been very well done. There was also an expenditure of 69*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* on new school desks, &c., for the new rooms. This sum is included in the payment of 222*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, mentioned above.

The school is a flourishing and efficient one. There are at present 465 scholars on the books, and the average attendance is 435. Of these, some come from the parishes of Wath-upon-Dearne, Bolton-upon-Dearne, and Wombwell. The Government grant received last year was 540*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, and the grant from the Science and Art Department for drawing was 21*l.* 12*s.* The school has always earned the "excellent" grant since it was introduced and formed an article of the code. The art grant is also the award for "excellent," and the above grants are therefore the highest possible. Drawing has been taught in the school for 13 years. The head master, Mr. Samuel E. Swiss, who was appointed in 1881, was formerly one of Her Majesty's inspectors' assistants, and is a most competent person. The inspector's reports of the last 12 years speak in the highest terms of the progress and improvement

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
Brampton
Bierlow.

Ellis's
Charity—
continued.

of the school under his management. His wife is the schoolmistress. The salaries paid to the principal teachers out of the funds of the Charity are the same as at the date of the Report of 1827, namely, 63*l.* to the master, and 15*l.* to the mistress.

The school is also subject to diocesan inspection; the last report of Mr. Toovey, the diocesan inspector, is as follows:—"This school is admirably handled, and the teaching is of a high order. The intelligence of the children and the interest they take in their work make the examination a pleasure."

The subjects of instruction in the schools are reading, writing, arithmetic, English composition, mensuration, algebra, English history, geography, map drawing, singing (tonic sol-fa), drawing (freehand, model, scale drawing, and plane and solid geometry), religious knowledge, drill, English grammar, and commercial correspondence, and needlework.

The trustees have recently had a cooking range fitted up in one of the new classrooms, and intend to introduce this subject of instruction as soon as possible.

Singing is most efficiently taught. During the inspection the children sang from memory a somewhat difficult piece in three parts with accuracy and intelligence.

Five of the scholars have been successful in the competitions for the recently established County Council technical day scholarships. Of the scholarships obtained by them two are held at the Sheffield High School for Girls, two at the Barnsley Grammar School, and one at the Rotherham Grammar School.

The school managers, or "lesser trustees" as they are usually called, for the Brampton Mixed and Infants Schools are the Rev. H. Partington, vicar of Wath, Dr. W. M. Burman, Wath, W. Birks, Esq., Welham Hall, Retford (formerly of Hemingfield), and W. Blake Johnson, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Wath. Mr. Swiss informed me that they took a most active interest in the school, and during the six months preceding the Inquiry, had verified and checked the school registers during school hours over twenty times.

(b.) Brampton infant school.

(b.) *The Infant School*:—The question of building a separate school for infants was first discussed in 1856, in which year an application was made to the Charity Commissioners for authority to use the investments of coal-rents for the purpose. After correspondence extending over more than three years, Mr. Boase, an inspector of Charities, was sent down in January 1860 to hold a local inquiry as to the desirability of establishing an infant school, and the best means of doing so. Mr. Boase in his Report, dated 21st February 1860, advised that an infant school should be built, and discussed the question of how the expense should be met. It appeared from his Report that a considerable outlay upon repairs was urgently required, and on the 15th March 1860 the Commissioners wrote to say that the building of an infant school out of the coal-rents would be sanctioned upon condition that the sum expended should be replaced from income by annual instalments; but that as the need for repairs was urgent, the building had better be deferred.

In 1864 the trustees, having over 700*l.* in hand from accumulations of income, determined to build the school. A piece of land for a site, containing 0a. 1r. 5p. was given by Lord Fitzwilliam and conveyed by deed dated 28th May 1864, and the school was built in 1865 at a cost of 689*l.* 16*s.* It stands two or three hundred yards away from the mixed school. The buildings will accommodate about 180 scholars, and are only just sufficient for the present requirements, as there are 200 children on the books and the average attendance is 174. The buildings include a residence for the mistress.

(c.) Schools at Pitt Street, Barnsley.

(c.) *Schools at Pitt Street, Barnsley*:—This school stands on a piece of land containing 1,584 square yards, which was bought by the trustees in 1814, and was conveyed to them by Joseph Hill by indentures of lease and release, dated respectively the 27th and 28th October 1830. There is a schoolmaster's house separate from the school. Further particulars of this and the Hemingfield School are given in the Reports on the parishes of Silkstone and Darfield respectively. The managers of the Barnsley School are the Rev. J. S. Lawson, vicar of St. George's, Barnsley, and Messrs. Joseph Wilkinson, John Wade, John Fletcher Horne, and George Alfred Bond.

(d.) Hemingfield Schools.

(d.) *The Hemingfield Schools*:—Hemingfield is a hamlet in the chapelry of Wombwell, in the parish of Darfield, and is about 1½ miles distant from Brampton

Bierlow. It is stated in the Report of 1827 that a payment for Hemingfield National School was first made in 1824. In the minutes of the trustees' meetings of Ellis's Charity under date 9th October 1824 a resolution is recorded that 100*l.* should be paid out of the funds of the Charity towards the erection of a public dame school in Hemingfield; and under date 10th November 1826, a resolution that a further sum of 200*l.* should be paid towards the erection of the school and one cottage adjoining it. The school and site did not become the property of the trustees until the year 1830. By deeds of the 27th and 28th October of that year John Birks appointed and conveyed for 420*l.* to the then trustees a piece of land in Hemingfield, part of the south side of a close called The Croft and the building then used as a school and two cottages converted into one, with outbuildings, used as the residence of the school-master, upon trust for purposes of education of poor boys and girls the children of poor persons in or near Hemingfield. The land contained about 1,268 square yards.

Some doubt as to the validity of this deed, owing to its non-enrolment in Chancery, having been entertained, John Birks became a party to a deed of the 31st March 1857, appointing new trustees of the Charity, and conveying the real estate to them. By the same deed he conveyed as a voluntary gift an additional piece of garden ground containing 197 square yards.

By indenture dated 19th October 1876 William Birks for a nominal consideration conveyed to the trustees of Ellis's Charity a piece of land at Hemingfield adjoining the schoolhouse, containing 1,210 square yards, and of the estimated value of 120*l.*

The land now owned by the trustees therefore comprises 2,675 square yards, or thereabouts. In or about the year 1877, new schools were built, at a total cost of 1,142*l.* 13*s.*, towards which the trustees contributed, from first to last, a sum of 852*l.* 13*s.*, by the following payments, made out of income:—

								£	s.	d.
1874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	0	0
1876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0
1876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0
1878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	0	0
1880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
1881	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	13	2
1882	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	19	10

The remaining 290*l.* was raised by subscription.

In June 1884 the trustees applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to expend 150*l.* out of the investments of coal rents for repairs to Hemingfield School, the amount to be repaid in three yearly instalments. Some correspondence followed, and on the 19th December 1884 it was decided by the Commissioners that the endowment of this Charity was to be treated as subject to the provisions of the Endowed Schools Acts. The effect of this was to bring it under the 55th Section of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, by which it is provided that the governing body of an endowed school shall not during the continuance of the power of making Schemes under the Act, begin to build, rebuild, or enlarge any school buildings, except with the written consent of the Commissioners; and by the same minute it was declared that the Board was not prepared to sanction the required loan.

In the course of the above correspondence a question was raised as to the title of the trustees to the land at Hemingfield, and whether it was included in the Order of the 29th January 1876, by which, as mentioned above, the real estate belonging to the Charity was vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands; and a further Order was made on the 21st November 1884, vesting the legal estate in the school premises at Hemingfield, and all other lands of the Charity in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands. It appears to have been considered that by this Order the Official Trustee acquired a better title than that of the trustees of the Charity, from whom his title was derived.

The present managers of Hemingfield School are Messrs. John Blackburn, John Bashforth, and John Robinson.

Some time ago it was customary to issue for each year a printed statement showing the number of pupils, income, and expenditure of all the schools belonging to the Charity. The last of these statements was issued for the year 1885, and is given below, as well as a similar statement showing the average numbers, payments &c., for the 10 years 1872-82.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Brampton
Bierlow.
—
Ellis's
Charity—
continued.

ELLIS'S CHARITY.

STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PUPILS, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, &c., at the ENDOWED SCHOOLS belonging to the CHARITY. STATEMENT FOR YEARS 1872-1882.

No of Pupils.		Amount paid per Head per Week for School Pence.	No. of Free Scholars.	AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR TEN YEARS, 1872 to 1882.												
1880.	1881.			1882.	INCOME.					EXPENDITURE.						
Schools.				Grant from Privy Council.	Ellis's Charity.	Other Subscriptions and Grants.	School pence.	Books, &c., sold to Scholars.	Total	Teachers.	Assistants, Monitors, and Pupil Teachers.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Fire and Lights.	Repairs, Rates, Taxes, &c.	Total.	
		s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brampton	352	373	388	40	141 9 3	160 13 3	1 4 3	39 12 8	—	392 19 5	178 7 7	138 17 0	25 10 8	8 5 5	45 17 0	896 17 8
Do. Infants	110	119	110	—	43 9 11	33 12 8	—	27 1 4	—	104 3 11	61 11 9	17 15 11	2 13 8	8 18 6	16 12 9	107 12 7
Hemingfield	378	388	404	—	186 16 1	46 11 8	5 13 10	146 6 3	18 16 0	404 3 10	227 13 3	117 2 4	25 1 1	15 16 3	11 10 11	404 3 10
Barnsley	230	186	154	20	123 12 4	45 10 0	8 2 7	125 9 1	10 6 1	313 0 1	144 18 11	75 3 2	38 8 7	10 11 8	50 19 8	320 2 0
Total	1,070	1,066	1,056	60	495 7 7	286 7 7	15 0 8	388 9 4	29 2 1	1,214 7 3	612 11 6	348 18 5	91 14 0	43 11 10	132 0 4	1,228 16 1

STATEMENT FOR 1885.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1885.																																					
No. of Pupils.		Amount paid per Head per Week for School Pence.	No. of Free Scholars.	INCOME.					EXPENDITURE.																												
				On Books.	Average Attendance.	Grant from Privy Council.	Ellis's Charity.	Other Subscriptions and Grants.	School pence.	Books, &c. sold to Scholars.	Total.	Teachers.	Assistants, Monitors, and Pupil Teachers.	Books, Apparatus, and Stationery.	Fire and Lights.	Repairs, Rates, Taxes, &c.	Total.																				
Schools.						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																	
Brampton	460	360	40		369	10	0	193	18	4	—	216	14	8	—	780	3	0	319	2	3	236	6	0	46	12	6	11	14	1	118	13	2	732	8	0	
Do. Infants	169	120	—		74	5	10	30	0	0	—	46	1	2	—	150	7	0	73	0	0	31	5	6	5	2	6	7	9	2	17	14	5	134	11	7	
Hemingfield	363	281	—	{	148	10	8	285	0	6	4	10	0	166	18	0	568	13	10	114	18	4	168	17	0	22	14	11	11	10	5	250	13	2	568	13	10
Barnsley	303	256	15	{	217	19	8	40	0	0	8	16	9	200	17	9	467	14	2	221	8	10	165	11	7	30	7	0	24	1	1	24	10	3	465	18	9
Total	1,295	1,017	55	—	810	6	2	498	18	10	13	6	9	630	11	7	1,966	18	0	728	9	5	602	0	1	104	16	11	54	14	9	411	11	0	1,901	12	2

Mining Leases.—(1.) *Lease of 10th April 1854.* This is the earliest lease of which I can find any record. Coal was, no doubt, leased before that date, but the rents received for it had been treated as ordinary income, and had not been made the subject of a separate account. It was stated by Mr. Boase, in his report above-mentioned, that the lessees under the lease of the 10th April 1854 also held at that time the upper thin seam of coal called the Brampton Four Feet Seam, under the same lands, as tenants from year to year, at a minimum rent of 80*l.* a year, and an acreage rent of the same amount, but the terms of this letting do not seem to have been embodied in any written agreement or lease.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
Brampton
Bierlow.
Ellis's
Charity—
continued.
Mining
leases.

By the above lease, to which the sanction of the Charity Commissioners was not obtained (under section 21 of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853), Lord Fitzwilliam, and Messrs. St. Andrew Ward and W. T. Vernon Wentworth, as trustees of Ellis's Charity, demised to Messrs. Robert Dymond, Samuel Roberts, Robert Baxter, and Charles Bartholomew, for 99 years from the 1st January 1854, the Elsecar Great Bed, nine feet in thickness, under the lands mentioned in the first and second schedules to the lease, and containing 102a., so far as it lay to the west of a horizontal line traced on the map drawn in the margin, with wayleave for minerals to be got from lands belonging to other persons, at a minimum yearly rent of 240*l.*, to be paid half-yearly, the first payment to be made on the 1st January 1855, and a royalty or acreage rent of 240*l.* for every acre of coal got in addition to the amount paid for by the minimum rent. The lessors also covenanted not to lease the Elsecar Bed under the lands mentioned in the third schedule without offering them to the lessees on the same terms. It was provided that after all the coal should have been worked out, the lessees should pay the rent of 10*s.* a year until the end of the term, and a rent of 4*l.* an acre for all the surface land occupied by the lessees until the same should have been made fit for tillage again; and also, that the lessees should compensate the tenants of the trustees at the rate of 4*l.* an acre for the land used by them during the term for the purposes of their works.

The lessees covenanted not to assign except to wife, children, or executors by will, or to partners; and power was given to them to take in partners, provided they should enter into the lessees' covenants contained in the lease. There was a proviso for re-entry on nonpayment of rent (being lawfully demanded) at the end of 60 days, or at any time thereafter, and other covenants and conditions usual in a mining lease, and it was further provided that the coal under the lands contained in the second schedule might be left ungot and unpaid for if the lessees should not be able to get access to it during the term. A memorandum was endorsed on the deed, signed by the trustees, by which it was agreed that where the seam should be less than 8 feet 6 inches in thickness a rateable reduction should be made from the rent, at 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per foot in thickness, and that where it should be more than 9 feet 6 inches in thickness a rateable addition should be made to the rent at a similar rate.

The following are the schedules referred to in the lease:—

THE FIRST SCHEDULE herein-before referred to of the lands lying together.

No. on Tithe Commutation Map.	Names of Closes.	Present Occupiers.	Quantity.
			A. R. P.
845	Tufton Ing - - - -	Henry Briggs - - -	3 0 34
846	Common Ing - - - -	" " - - -	6 0 25
847	Broom Close and Shield - - -	" " - - -	7 1 30
872	Land's End Ing - - - -	" " - - -	1 3 36
873	Part of Wans Close - - - -	" " - - -	3 2 14
871	Well Ing - - - -	William Pepper - - -	4 0 19
874	New Close - - - -	" " - - -	7 0 22
843	Dyson Ing - - - -	Henry Briggs - - -	5 2 2
852	Leys Close - - - -	Benjamin Biram - - -	4 3 33
853	Gilberthorpe and Carr Closes - - -	" " - - -	7 0 17
868	Carr Close - - - -	Joseph Carney - - -	3 1 25
867	Cross Slack Close - - - -	William Pepper - - -	3 3 29
869	Clover Grass Close - - - -	" " - - -	7 3 29
			66 1 35

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE herein-before referred to.

Brampton
Bierlow.

Ellis's
Charity—
continued.

No. on Tithe Commutation Map.	Names of Closes.	Present Occupiers.	Quantity.		
			A.	R.	P.
617	Jenkinson Lane Close	Henry Briggs	0	3	11
620	Whispit Hill	" "	5	3	10
862	Rainbrough Shutt	Elizabeth Jackson	6	0	14
863	" "	Joseph Carnley	3	3	8
634	Owman Knowle	Henry Briggs	2	2	35
635	" "	" "	2	0	6
	Occupation Road	" "	0	0	39
616	Hurley Croft	" "	2	2	0
608	Stoney Croft	" "	3	0	7
607	" "	" "	0	3	7
597	Rowse Field	Elizabeth Jackson	1	3	1
595	" "	Joseph Carnley	3	2	23
627	Rails Close	" "	2	2	18
605	Site of cottage in Brampton	" "	0	0	29
			36	0	18

THE THIRD SCHEDULE herein-before referred to.

873	Part of the Will Close	Henry Briggs	2	0	0
880	Cliffe Close	" "	1	0	38
886	Cocksey Flatt Close	" "	4	1	37
885	Bank	" "	0	0	36
891	Cliff Field Hill	William Pepper	4	3	24
893	Hop Croft	" "	1	0	16
895	Palmer Croft	" "	1	0	16
896	Brampton Croft	" "	0	3	0
897	Roper Croft	" "	0	3	10
899	Croft	" "	2	3	35
898	{ Site of Brampton " Bull's Head" inn and homestead }	{ " "	0	2	32
905	Cliffe Field	" "	9	0	35
908	" "	" "	8	0	8
919	Half Mill Gate Close	Elizabeth Jackson	6	3	26
920	Winterwell Field	Henry Briggs	1	1	0
921	" "	" "	12	1	29
923	Undertown Close	" "	3	2	10
924	" "	" "	7	0	19
931	Site of schoolroom and playground	George Jackson	1	2	34
932	Winterwell Field and School House Close.	Joseph Carnley	6	3	7
609	Site of homestead and orchard	Henry Briggs	2	1	5
610	" " Croft	" "	0	2	25
611	Burnt House Fold	" "	0	1	3
50	Site of homestead and orchard	Joseph Carnley	0	3	10
51	Middle Croft	" "	1	2	6
52	Low Croft	" "	3	0	7
44	Site of homestead	Elizabeth Jackson	0	2	14
45	Croft	" "	3	0	0
			89	2	2

The Elsecar Bed, demised by the above lease, is now usually called the Barnsley Thick Bed. The lease is undoubtedly very favourable to the lessees. The same seam has recently been leased in the same district at 300*l.*, 350*l.*, and 400*l.* an acre. It is also exceptionally favourable to the lessees as empowering them to work coal from other properties without any of the usual provisions as to "outstroke," "instroke," wayleaves, &c. The lessees have availed themselves of this clause, and have leased large quantities of coal under adjoining properties, which they are working by means of the plant set up on the Charity lands.

The lessees have obtained access to the coal under the lands mentioned in the second schedule, and most of it has now been worked.

The minimum rent has been paid regularly from the beginning of the term, but the coal was not worked for some considerable time. In a letter from Mr. Newman, dated 14th December 1874, it was stated that no coal had been worked up to that date,

either under the lease of 1854 or the lease of 1867 hereafter mentioned, though the investments from the minimum rents received up to date amounted to 7,189*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

In 1879 this colliery was reported on by Mr. W. A. Potter, mining engineer. From his report, dated 15th May 1879, it appeared that the plant erected by the lessees was complete and good, and sufficient to get 1,000 or 1,500 tons per day; and that they had also built upwards of 100 houses, at a cost of 20,000*l.* At that date only 13 acres of coal had been worked, but 37½ acres had been paid for by minimum rent; the over-payment therefore amounted to 24½ acres, or 5,880*l.* The payments by minimum rent are still in excess of the actual workings, but on the 30th June 1893, the over-payment amounted only to 141*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* At that date 51*a.* 1*r.* 28*p.* of coal had been worked.

The lessees some years ago formed themselves with other persons into a limited liability company under the name of the Cortonwood Colliery Company, Limited. In the early part of 1879 an application was made to the Charity Commissioners for authority to assign all interest in the lease of 1854 to the company, in exoneration of the personal liability of the lessees. The above-mentioned survey and report of Mr. W. A. Potter were made in connection with this application, and in consequence of that report the Commissioners stipulated as a condition of their sanction to the assignment that as soon as coal to the amount of the over-payment should have been worked, the rent should be raised to 280*l.* These terms were refused by the company; the assignment was therefore never made, and though the colliery is actually worked by the company the individual lessees remain liable under the lease. The only survivor of the original lessees is Mr. Charles Bartholomew, of Castle Hill House, Ealing.

(2.) *Lease of 31st December 1867.* This is a lease of the coal under the land mentioned in the third schedule to the lease of 1854, and was made in pursuance of the lessors' covenant in that lease which was referred to above. By this lease Earl Fitzwilliam and five others, trustees of Ellis's Charity, demised to Samuel Roberts, Robert Baxter, and Charles Bartholomew (surviving lessees under the former lease), the Elsecar Great Bed of coal under the lands mentioned in the schedule thereto (being identical with the lands mentioned in the third schedule of the former lease), containing 89*a.* 2*r.* 2*p.*, for 87 years from the 2nd January 1866, at the same minimum and acreage rents, and subject to the same covenants, conditions, and provisoes as the lease of the 10th April 1854. The memorandum endorsed on the former lease was made a substantive part of the latter. The minimum rent has been paid regularly under this lease. In June of this year, 34*a.* 0*r.* 10*p.* acres of coal had been worked under this lease, and the over-payment by minimum rent amounted to 15*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

(3.) *Lease of the Melton Field Bed.* By indenture of lease dated 24th April 1884, and approved by the Charity Commissioners by Order dated 4th April 1884, the trustees of Ellis's Charity demised to Samuel Roberts and eight others the Melton Field bed of coal under about 8 acres of land belonging to the Charity, situated in the parish of Brampton Bierlow, and bounded on the north by the South Yorkshire Railway, on the south by land belonging to J. S. Bower, and on the east by other lands of the Charity, for a term of 12 years from 1st January 1883, at a minimum rent of 100*l.*, to be paid half-yearly, whether the coal should be worked or not, and an acreage rent of 120*l.* It was provided that no allowance should be made from the rent for defects in the seam except in the case of absolute failure. The lessees were empowered to sublet to Messrs. J. R. Wordsworth, D. Y. McIntyre, S. G. Wilmott, and R. W. Wordsworth, individually, and to the Willow Main Colliery Company, Limited, for the term with the exception of the last 10 days thereof; and the lease contained the usual covenants and conditions of a mining lease.

It was stated that 550*l.* had been paid under this lease, and that the mine had ceased to work in 1887 owing to a total failure of coal.

An application, dated 26th May 1893, was made by the trustees to the Charity Commissioners for authority to grant a lease of the Melton Field Seam under 5 acres of land at Brampton to Mr. George L. S. Fisher at a rent of 80*l.* an acre.

Notices of a proposed Order sanctioning a lease on the above terms have been published in the locality, and it is probable that the lease will shortly be executed.

The whole of the rents received under the above leases have been invested in Consols, but no transfer was made to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds until 1876. On the 28th June 1876 a sum of 8,865*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, representing the amount received from rents up to August 1875, was transferred to the Official Trustees under an Order of the 21st of the same month. Since that date the sums received have been regularly transmitted to the Official Trustees and invested in Consols in their names.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Brampton
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—
Ellis's
Charity—
continued.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Brampton
Bierlow.
—
Ellis's
Charity—
continued.

It has already been mentioned that a sum of 7,243*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Consols was sold under an Order dated 1st May 1877 in order to provide the purchase money of the two farms bought in that year, and also that large sums have been borrowed at different times upon terms of repayment. The amounts of stock standing in the names of the Official Trustees on the 1st November 1893 are those which are mentioned in the list given above (*see* page 28).

Maude's Charity.

Maude's
Charity.

In the minute book of the trustees of Ellis's Charity there is a minute, under date 20th October 1846, that at the trustees' meeting on that day the clerk informed them that John Maude, Esq., of Moorhouse, had given to him 500*l.* to be applied to the further endowment of the National School at Hemingfield; that the money had been deposited by him in the Wakefield and Barnsley Union Bank; and that Mr. Maude requested that the 500*l.* might form part of the trust funds of the Charity, and be placed out in a purchase in the names of the trustees, so that the income might for ever be secured for the benefit of the National School in Hemingfield. It was further noted that the trustees directed the money to be invested on Government security, or a sufficient mortgage, or on railway debentures, or, with the approbation of any two of the trustees, in the purchase of navigation or railway shares; the income to be applied for the benefit and to the general purposes of the National School aforesaid, as circumstances from time to time might require in the judgment of the trustees.

This minute is signed by Lords Fitzwilliam, Effingham, and Wharnccliffe, and Mr. F. L. Wood.

In the same book, under date 9th October 1847, the following resolution is recorded:—

"We authorise Mr. Birks to lend the 500*l.* (the donation of John Maude, Esq., for the benefit of Hemingfield School) at 5 per cent. on the security of the tolls of the Midland Railway. Likewise the 400*l.*, his donation for the benefit of the Elsecar School.

" FITZWILLIAM.

" W. T. VERNON WENTWORTH.

" EFFINGHAM."

Under date 12th October 1848, is the following entry:—

"The 500*l.* given by John Maude, Esq., for the benefit of the Hemingfield School, and 400*l.* for the benefit of the Elsecar School, having, with the consent of the trustees, been invested in the purchase of three shares in the Dearne and Dove Canal, the transfer of these shares was this day executed by us, and we order that five-ninths of the dividends on these shares be paid for the benefit of the Hemingfield School, and four-ninths of them for the benefit of the Elsecar School accordingly.

" FITZWILLIAM.

" EFFINGHAM.

" MILTON."

These three shares form the 1,050*l.* appearing in the list of property of Ellis's Charity (*see* page 28). The interest is applied to the two schools in the proportion directed by the trustees, as appears in the statement of accounts of Ellis's Charity given above.

Higson's Charity (see page 3).

Higson's
Charity.

The 350*l.* given by Mr. John Higson is now invested on mortgage of a freehold house at Hoyland at 4 per cent. Mr. Bond said he feared the value of the house was little, if anything, more than the amount of the mortgage. The date of the mortgage deed is 3rd March 1874. The interest is paid regularly and is applied in the same manner as at the date of the Report of 1827; 12*l.*, the interest of 300*l.*, is paid to Mr. Swiss as master of the school at Brampton Bierlow, and the interest on the remaining 50*l.* is also paid to him, and distributed in gifts of clothing to poor widows in Brampton, selected by the school managers. A list was shown to me giving the names of the recipients and the articles given to each. The same persons seem usually to receive the Charity from year to year.

*The Poor's Estate; The Hooper Poor Land.**

These two Charities continued to be administered as at the date of the Report of 1827 until the end of the year 1891, but are now regulated by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 22nd January 1892.

The establishment of this Scheme was due to an application, made on the 23rd January 1891, by the trustees of the Poor's Estate, who appear at that time to have acted also as trustees of the Hooper Poor Land, to the Charity Commissioners for authority to expend a sum of 500*l.* out of the accumulations of coal-rents in the purchase of a piece of land for an additional burial ground, which was greatly needed in the parish. To this application the Commissioners replied that, having regard to the original trusts of the Charity, for the maintenance, use, and behoof of the poor, they could only deal with the matter in connection with an application for a Scheme, and a resolution to that effect was passed by the Board on the 6th February 1891. No opposition was offered to this proposal by the trustees, and a Scheme was applied for and established. The endowment of the Hooper Poor Land is included in the Scheme, which, however, by an oversight, is headed only, "In the matter of " the Charity called the Poor's Estate, in the township of Brampton Bierlow," &c.

After providing (clause 1) for the future administration of the Charity and its endowments by the trustees thereafter constituted and in conformity with the provisions of the Scheme, for the vesting (clauses 2, 3) of all land belonging to the Charity in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and transfer of all sums of cash to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, the Scheme (clause 4) constitutes a body of nine trustees, two *ex officio*, namely, the overseers of the poor for the time being of the township of Brampton Bierlow; two representative, to be elected by the vestry of Brampton Bierlow; and five coöptative, to be provisionally appointed by the trustees and approved by the Charity Commissioners, and to be resident or carrying on business in or near Brampton Bierlow. By clause 9 the following six persons were named as the first coöptative trustees:—

1. John Blackburn, of Hemingfield, farmer;
2. The Rev. John Cheesman, D.D., vicar of Brampton Bierlow;
3. George Brooke, of Old Moor, Wombwell, farmer;
4. Joshua Biram Wigfield, of Newhill Grange, farmer;
5. George Brooke, junior, of West Melton, farmer; and
6. Joseph Pepper, of Brampton Bull's Head, Brampton Bierlow, farmer.

Of the above, George Brooke, of Old Moor, is now dead.

After the usual clauses (11–18) dealing with the determination of trusteeship, vacancies, and meetings and proceedings of trustees, it is ordered (clause 14) that such of the lands belonging to the Charity as are subject to the provisions of the 4th section of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, shall be let and managed by the trustees in conformity with the provisions of that Act, and that the trustees may let other portions of the land in allotments in the same manner.

By clause 20 the trustees are empowered, with the sanction of the Commissioners, to appropriate a portion of the land belonging to the Charity for a public recreation ground.

Clauses 21–24 deal with the management and letting of property, granting of leases, capitalization of money arising from sale of timber or minerals, and repair and insurance of property.

Clause 25 empowers the trustees to apply a sum not exceeding 500*l.* to be provided by sale of Consols in or towards the purchase and laying out of a piece of land for the purpose of enlarging the churchyard of Brampton Bierlow, provided the land shall have been approved by the Home Secretary for use as a burial ground. (This approval was given while the Scheme was in draft by letter from the Home Secretary to Dr. Cheesman, dated 6th August 1891.) By clause 26 it is provided that the cost of repairs and insurance and other outgoings and expenses of management shall be first defrayed out of the income. Clause 27 is as follows:—

"Subject to the payments aforesaid, the yearly income of the Charity shall be applied by the trustees in making payments, under one or more of the following heads, for the benefit either of the poor of the township of Brampton Bierlow generally, or of such

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

—
Brampton
Bierlow.

—
The Poor's
Estate.
The Hooper
Poor Land.

Scheme of
22nd
January
1892.

* Called "Hooper Poor Land" in the Report of 1827.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Brampton
Bierlow.
—

The Poor's
Estate :
The Hooper
Poor Land—
continued.

deserving and necessitous persons resident therein as the trustees shall select for this purpose, and in such way as they shall consider most advantageous to the recipients, and most conducive to the formation of provident habits :—

I. Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any—

- (a) Dispensary, infirmary, hospital, or convalescent home, whether general or special, upon such terms as to enable the trustees to secure the benefits of the institution for the objects of the Charity.
- (b) Provident club or society established in or in the neighbourhood of Brampton Bierlow, for the supply of coal, clothing, or other necessities.
- (c.) Duly registered provident or friendly society accessible to the inhabitants of Brampton Bierlow.

II. Contributions towards—

- (a) The provision of nurses for the sick and infirm.
- (b) The cost of the outfit, on entering upon a trade or occupation, or into service, of any person under the age of 21 years.
- (c) The provision or maintenance of any recreation ground, or the formation of any fund for the acquisition or preservation of any land as an open space accessible to the inhabitants of Brampton Bierlow.
- (d) The maintenance of any reading room, library, or working men's club, available for the use or benefit of the inhabitants of Brampton Bierlow.
- (e) The provision of technical or art instruction or lectures, or evening classes.

III. The supply of—

- (a) Clothes, linen, bedding, fuel, tools, medical or other aid in sickness, food, or other articles in kind, to an amount not exceeding 20*l.* in any one year.
- (b) Temporary relief in money, by way of loan or otherwise, in cases of unexpected loss or sudden destitution.

Provided that the funds of the Charity shall in no case be applied directly or indirectly in relief of the rates of the township or parish, or so that any individual or institution shall become entitled to a periodical or recurrent benefit therefrom."

The following Schedule of property was appended to the Scheme :—

Description.	Extent or Amount.			Tenant or Persons in whose Name invested.	Gross Yearly Income.
<i>In the Township of Brampton Bierlow.</i>					
	A.	R.	P.		£ s. d.
Land held on yearly tenancy - - -	31	2	3	Frederick Turner - - -	15 15 0
" " - - -	5	0	0	Joseph Pepper - - -	8 0 0
" " - - -	2	0	0	Wath Local Board - - -	2 0 0
" " - - -	0	1	12	Edward Smith - - -	1 0 0
Cottage held on weekly tenancy - - -	—	—	—	Sarah Green - - -	2 12 0
" " - - -	—	—	—	Sarah Senior - - -	2 12 0
" " - - -	—	—	—	Ann Longley - - -	2 12 0
" " - - -	—	—	—	Mary Pinder - - -	2 12 0
" " - - -	—	—	—	John Middleton - - -	2 12 0
" " - - -	—	—	—	Ann Frost - - -	2 12 0
	£	s.	d.		
New Consols (representing proceeds of sale and rents of coal).	1,305	7	2	"Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."	35 17 8

By Order, dated 14th February 1893, the Charity Commissioners, with a view to providing the purchase money for the additional burial ground, directed the sale of so much of the sum of 1,305*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* New Consols as would be sufficient to produce the clear sum of 500*l.* sterling, and that the money to arise from the sale should be remitted to Messrs. Lloyds' Bank for credit of "The Brampton Bierlow Poor's Estate Trustees" with the Barnsley Banking Company, Barnsley, in compliance with the authority of the trustees, dated 31st March 1892. Under this Order a sum of 506*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* New Consols was sold on the 16th February 1893. There is, therefore, remaining in the names of the Official Trustees a sum of 798*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* New Consols, the dividends of which amount to 21*l.* 19*s.* annually.

In other respects the Schedule is accurate as at the date of this Report, except that in the list of tenants, for the names Joseph Pepper, Sarah Green, Sarah Senior, John Middleton, and Ann Frost, should be substituted those of Charles Pepper, Mrs. Parkin, Matthew Crane, Mrs. Mary Goodwin, and Samuel Earnshaw respectively.

The following subscriptions have been paid under the Scheme :—

	£	s.	d.
Leeds Infirmary	-	3	3 0
Jessop's Hospital, Sheffield	-	2	2 0
Devonshire Hospital, Buxton	-	1	1 0
Bath's Charity, Askern	-	2	0 0
St. Ann's Convalescent Home, Bridlington	-	2	2 0
Convalescent Home, Southport	-	1	13 0
Wath-upon-Deane Mechanics' Institute (in aid of technical classes).	3	3	0

Wath-upon-Deane.
Brampton Bierlow.
The Poor's Estate :
The Hoover Poor Land—
continued.

In December 1892, a sum of 8*l.* 12*s.* was expended on coals, which were distributed among the deserving poor in quantities of half a ton to each household.

Sales and Leases of Coal.—In 1859 the churchwardens and overseers of Brampton, who appear to have acted for that purpose as trustees of the Poor's Estate as well as of the Hoover Poor Land, although there were at the time properly constituted trustees of the former Charity, applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to sell the coal under three small closes in West Melton, containing together 2*a.* 2*r.* 21*p.* This coal formed part of the seam called the Wath-wood coal, about 3 feet 6 inches in thickness. The application stated that about 30 years before part of the coal under this land had been inadvertently taken by a collier, who was working the coal under the adjoining lands, and that he had paid the overseers 55*l.* for it. The remainder of the coal was estimated at about 2*a.* 1*r.* 0*p.*, and for this Mr. George Law, who was then working the adjoining coal, offered 230*l.* At the instance of the Commissioners a valuation was made by a mining engineer, who valued it at 270*l.* Mr. Law consented to give this price, and to pay half the sum at once, and the remainder in 12 months' time, and an Order was made on the 4th January 1861, embodying these terms. The first sum of 135*l.* was paid soon afterwards to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, as directed by the Order, and invested in the purchase of 146*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 27th March 1861, under an Order of the previous day. The second sum of 135*l.* was paid about 12 months later, and invested in the purchase of 143*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 30th April 1862, pursuant to an Order of the Board of the 29th of the same month. The whole of the receipts from Mr. Law were therefore represented by a sum of 290*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* New Consols.

Sales and leases of coal.
Sale of Wath-wood seam.

By lease, dated 18th February 1886, the trustees for the time being of the Poor's Houses and Lands in Brampton Bierlow, with the consent of the Charity Commissioners, testified by an Order under their seal, dated the 20th August 1885, and endorsed on the lease, demised to Robert Baxter and eight others the Barnsley Thick Bed of Coal, under the closes of land called respectively Owman Knowle and Cliffe Field, and containing respectively 3*a.* 0*r.* 11*p.* and 2*a.* 3*r.* 34*p.*, and under one half of the roads, railways, and canals adjoining to and parallel with the said lands, so far as the lessors were entitled thereto, with wayleave and right to use the workings and plant on the demised land, for getting coal from the same seam under other lands not the property of the lessors, but with a reservation to the lessors of all other minerals under the said lands, with liberty to enter and get them during the term, for a term of 45 years from the 1st October 1880, at a minimum yearly rent of 24*l.* to be paid half-yearly, and the first payment to be considered as having fallen due on the 1st April 1881, and at an acreage rent of 300*l.*, to be paid half-yearly, for all coal worked over and above the value of the minimum rent, with no allowance for defects except in the case of absolute failure of the coal; and after all the coal should have been worked out, at a peppercorn rent for the residue of the term.

Lease to the Cortenwood Company of the Barnsley Thick Bed.

The lease contained, in addition to the usual covenants, conditions, and provisoes of a mining lease, a proviso that it should be lawful for the lessees to work the colliery by a Limited Liability Company which they had formed, but it was expressly agreed and declared that the lessees should remain personally liable to the payment of the rents and performance of the covenants contained in the lease. The lessors also covenanted

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Brampton
Bierlow.

The Poor's
Estate.

The Hooper
Poor Land—
continued.

Lease to
Messrs.
Bellamy, of
Melton
Field Bed.

that they would not let or sell apart from the surface any of the other seams of coal lying under the same lands or any part of them, without first offering them to the lessees on terms as favourable to them as those which the lessors would accept from any other person or persons, every such offer to be in writing, and to be deemed to be declined, unless accepted in writing within six calendar months from the time of its being made. 3

In 1888 the trustees received an offer from Messrs. Ezra Roystone and Richard Bellamy, for a lease of the Melton Field bed of coal, under Owman Knowle, one of the closes under which the Barnsley Thick Bed was leased by the lease mentioned above, on certain terms which were afterwards embodied in the agreement hereinafter mentioned. Under the pre-emption clause, contained in the lease of 18th February 1886, the trustees, before accepting the proposal, offered this coal to the Cortonwood Colliery Company on the same terms. The Company declined to purchase or lease the coal, but intimated that they would hold the trustees liable for any damage occasioned to their property by the working of the Melton Field. The trustees, although advised by their mineral surveyor that there was little or no risk of injury, yet were unwilling, as the proposed lessees were not men of substance, to incur the risk of personal liability, and the negotiations were temporarily suspended. Ultimately, however, a compromise was effected, the company agreeing, in consideration of 50% paid to them by the lessees, to waive their right of pre-emption, and to keep the trustees and their tenants indemnified against all claims for compensation for damage, under the lease of 1886, in respect of the working of the Melton Field bed of coal.

By a memorandum of agreement, expressed to be made between the trustees of the first part, Ezra Roystone and Richard Bellamy of the second part, and the Cortonwood Colliery Company of the third part, the trustees agreed to let to the parties of the second part the Melton Field bed of coal, under a close known as West Field (which appears to be another name for Owman Knowle), containing 3a. 0r. 2p., for 10 years, with the usual underground powers of working, and with power to get coal from other lands through the underground workings, but without any power to sink a shaft on the trustees' land, in consideration of a deposit of 100%, a minimum rent of 50% a year, until all the coal should have been paid for, and an acreage rent of 100% for all coal worked above the value of the minimum rent. The company further entered into an agreement with the trustees and their tenants in the terms indicated above. This agreement was authorised by an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 15th June 1888, on the understanding that it should be stamped as a lease, and no further or more formal lease executed. By a further Order of the same date it was provided that the rents and payments to be received by the trustees in respect of the mines and minerals, under the provisions of the said agreement, should be paid from time to time, as and when received, to the banking account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, to be by them invested in New Consols in their name, and held in trust for the Charity.

Before, however, the agreement was executed or any of the coal worked, Messrs. Roystone and Bellamy had a disagreement, which ultimately resulted in Ezra Roystone agreeing to retire from the undertaking and partnership, and assign his interest in the agreement for lease to Joseph Bellamy, brother of Richard Bellamy, for a sum of 50%. An agreement to this effect was executed by all three parties on the 30th July 1888. These facts were brought to the notice of the Charity Commissioners in a letter from Messrs. Saunders, Nicholson, and Reeder, dated 15th October 1888, in which they also stated that they had endorsed a memorandum on the agreement and duplicate, by which Joseph Bellamy agreed to perform the terms of the agreement in every respect as if his name had been inserted in the same, instead of the name of Ezra Roystone, which memorandum had been signed by him. The original agreement was shortly afterwards executed by the trustees and by the Cortonwood Colliery Company.

After some correspondence, the action of the trustees was approved by the Charity Commissioners as the best course that could have been taken under the circumstances.

On the 29th September 1890 the payments from the Cortonwood Colliery Company, under the above lease of 18th February 1886, amounted, after deduction of income tax and of the mineral surveyors' and legal expenses, to 752*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*, and the payments from Messrs. Bellamy, after similar deductions, to 161*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* In May 1891, the sum of 971*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, being the two above-mentioned sums with additional payments amounting to 58*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, and representing the whole net receipts, in the case of the Cortonwood Company up to the 31st December 1890, and in the case of

Messrs. Bellamy to the 15th October 1890, was paid to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and was invested in the purchase of 1,014*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* New Consols, which sum was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 29th May 1891.

The above sum of 1,014*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* added to the sum of 290*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*, the price of the Wathwood seam (*see* page 42), then in the hands of the Official Trustees, made a total of 1,305*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* From this was deducted a sum of 506*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* for the purchase of a burial ground, under the above-mentioned Order of the 14th February 1893, leaving a balance of 798*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, which amount was standing in the names of the Official Trustees at the date of the Inquiry.

It was said that there were still $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of the Barnsley Bed to be leased. The coal under the Hooper Poor Land is claimed by Lord Fitzwilliam as lord of the manor. Mr. Blackburn said he believed the trustees were entitled to it, and he would like to see the matter fought out. Mr. Bond explained that by the Inclosure Award, which was a private award between the lord of the manor and the freeholders, the coal was reserved to the lord. If the trustees have any real ground for their claim, the question will probably prove a very difficult one, and I have not thought it desirable to enter into the merits of it in this Report.

Skiers's Charity (see page 4).

The payment of 1*l.* per annum mentioned in the Report of 1827 is charged on a farm known as Hooper Hall Farm, of which Mr. Howarth is the present occupier; the charge, however, is paid by Lord Fitzwilliam, the owner of the property. The amount is distributed by the overseers in small sums among poor people of the township.

Spencer's Charity (see page 4).

This rentcharge is stated in the Report of 1827 to have been created, or secured, by deeds of the 10th and 11th February 1712. From a memorandum in the old book produced by Mr. Blackburn, it appears that the parishioners of Brampton raised a sum of 10*l.* in addition to the sum of 100*l.* given by Dr. Spencer for the establishment of the rentcharge, and that the whole sum of 110*l.* was paid to a certain William Wharam, in consideration of which he charged certain of his lands with the payment of the 5*l.* a year. These lands are described in the memorandum as "certain closes called the Great and Little Old Royd Closes, and "one little close near them, seven lands in Braithwaite Field, and five lands more in the "said Field, all lying in this Byerley." This memorandum is dated 10th February 1712, and signed by five persons. The lands, which are situate at the hamlet of Abdy, in Brampton Bierlow, are now the property of Lord Fitzwilliam, and the rentcharge is paid by him to the overseers of the township, and by them distributed among five poor widows in sums of 1*l.* each. The recipients, when once elected, continue to receive the dole during their lives, subject to good behaviour, and provided that their circumstances continue to be such as to make them proper objects of charity.

Wharam's Charity (see page 4).

The sum of 10*s.* mentioned in the Report of 1827, is charged on an enclosed piece of land, about 3 roods in extent, at Newhill (or Newhall) Grange. The land now belongs to Lord Fitzwilliam, and the charge is paid regularly by him, and distributed by the overseers in small sums to poor persons of the hamlet of Newhill.

Jebson's Charity (see page 4).

No information as to the payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* mentioned in the Report of 1827 was forthcoming. The Charity appears to be lost. The payment of 1*l.* under Elams's Charity, next mentioned, has been erroneously attributed in the locality to Jebson's Charity.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Elams's Charity (see page 4).

Brampton
Bierlow.

The land on which the sum of 1*l.* referred to in the Report of 1827 is charged is situate in the Lower Cliff Field, and is now the property of Mr. Charles Marsh, by whom the charge is paid to the overseers, and by them distributed among the poor.

Elams's
Charity.

Carnley's Charity.

Carnley's
Charity.

Particulars of the founding and endowment of this Charity have been given above (see page 24). The income of the Brampton share, amounting to 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* annually, is expended by the minister and deacons of the Independent Chapel at West Melton in the purchase of blankets, which are distributed by them in accordance with the terms of the trust.

Charities of William and Thomas Jackson.

Charities of
William and
Thomas
Jackson.

William Jackson, by his will above referred to (see page 23), bequeathed to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the time being of the township of Brampton Bierlow the sum of 100*l.*, free of legacy duty, to be put out at interest and secured in the best possible way, the interest to be expended in the purchase of blankets, which should be distributed by the said churchwardens and overseers on the 11th day of November annually for ever.

Thomas Jackson by his will, dated 15th February 1843 and proved at York on the 17th April 1843, bequeathed out of his personal estate to the churchwardens of the township of Brampton Bierley, in the county of York, the sum of 100*l.*, free from legacy duty, and directed that the annual interest should be expended by the said churchwardens in the purchase of blankets and other warm clothing to be distributed by them to the poor of the said township on the 11th day of November in every year.

These two sums of 100*l.* were formerly invested on mortgage, but have now been for some time in the hands of Messrs. Saunders, Nicholson, and Reeder, who have paid interest at 4 per cent. on them. Correspondence is now in progress with the Charity Commissioners with a view to the transfer of both sums to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.*

The interest has been applied in the purchase of blankets, which have been distributed according to the terms of the will.

Briggs's Charity.

Briggs's
Charity.

Thomas Briggs, of Brampton Bierlow, by his will, dated the 28th August 1840, and proved at York on the 1st April 1841, after appointing his wife Margaret Briggs and his son Henry Briggs executrix and executor thereof, bequeathed to them a sum of 50*l.* upon trust to place the same out at interest, and pay and distribute such interest for ever on St. Thomas's Day, yearly, to or for the benefit of eight respectable poor widows residing in the villages of Brampton Bierlow and West Melton (but those in the village of Brampton Bierlow to have a preference), the eligibility of such widows and the preference so to be given to be at the discretion of the trustees or trustee for the time being of the Charity, and he empowered his said trustees and the survivor of them, her or his executors, administrators, and assigns, to nominate and appoint new trustees or a new trustee for such Charity as often as they, she or he respectively should think fit so to do.

Although no special investment of the legacies appears to have been made, the sum of 2*l.*, being interest at the rate of 4 per cent., was regularly distributed among poor widows of Brampton and West Melton on St. Thomas's Day up to the year 1856.

Mrs. Briggs, executrix of the will, died on the 22nd January 1854. On the 16th April 1856, Henry Briggs, the surviving executor, applied to the Charity Commissioners for authority to transfer the sum of 50*l.* to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. This authority was given by Order of the Board dated the 23rd August 1856. The money was paid by Mr. Briggs to the banking account of the Official Trustees, and was invested in the purchase of 52*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees under a further Order dated the 25th June 1856. The dividends on this sum, amounting, after the conversion of Consols,

* Prior to the publication of this Report the two sums of 100*l.* have been invested in the purchase of two sums of 100*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* New Consols, which were respectively transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 9th March 1894.

to 1*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* annually, were sent to Mr. Henry Briggs as acting trustee of the Charity, and by him were applied in accordance with the directions in the will.

On the 31st May 1893 Messrs. George Gawtress and James Kershaw, the executors of Mr. Henry Briggs, who had died shortly before, sent an application to the Charity Commissioners for the appointment of new trustees for the Charity, suggesting the names of the Rev. John Cheesman, D.D., vicar of Brampton, Mr. Joshua Biram Wigfield, of Newhill Grange, West Melton, farmer, and Mr. Joseph Pepper, of Brampton, farmer, as suitable persons to act in that capacity.

On the 27th July 1893, notice of a proposed Order appointing the above persons was sent down for publication in the locality.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Brampton
Bierlow.

Briggs's
Charity—
continued.

TOWNSHIP OF SWINTON.

The Infant School.

By deed poll dated 5th October 1842, enrolled in Chancery 15th November following, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Christ in Oxford, being improper rectors of the Parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, the Rev. Henry Partington, M.A., vicar of the said parish, and the Rev. John Lowe, M.A., the incumbent of the Perpetual Curacy of Swinton, in the said parish, with the consent of the Archbishop of York, under the authority of the School Sites Act, 5 Viet. cap. 38, voluntarily and without valuable consideration conveyed to the said H. Partington, vicar of Wath-upon-Dearne, and his successors for ever, and five others, a piece of land situate in the centre of the village of Swinton, and adjoining the turnpike road leading from Swinton to Mexbrough, containing by admeasurement 534 superficial square yards, with the shop and other buildings then erected thereon, upon trust to permit the said premises and all buildings thereon erected to be for ever thereafter appropriated and used as and for a school for the education of poor children in the township of Swinton and as a residence for the school-master or mistress, such school to be always conducted upon the principles of the Incorporated National Society for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, and to be at all times under the general management and control of the minister of Swinton, the vicar of Wath-upon-Dearne, and the rector of Rawmarsh for the time being, and to be open to Government inspection. And by the same deed the power of appointment of new trustees was vested in the minister for the time being of Swinton.

The school was carried on in the buildings settled by the above deed until 1853, in which year, the school having become too small for the requirements of the place, a new National school was built by subscription upon a more commodious site. The old infant school was then converted into a dwelling-house and was let at a rent of 8*l.*, which was applied to the support of the new school. In June 1859 the Rev. John Levett, vicar of Swinton, applied to the Charity Commissioners for their approval of that mode of application of the rent, and on the 19th August 1859 the Commissioners gave their approval by a formal Advice and Opinion under the 16th section of the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853. The rent of the house is still applied for the general purposes of the Swinton National School, which is carried on as a public elementary school.

Swinton.

The Infant
School.

TOWNSHIP OF NETHER HOYLAND.

At the Inquiry held on June 1st at the Mechanics' Institute, Wentworth, the following persons were present as representing the township of Nether Hoyland, viz., the Rev. H. T. Sale, vicar, Messrs. W. H. Smith and Moses Fletcher, churchwardens, Messrs. John Hague and Armitage, overseers, Mr. William F. Allen, assistant overseer, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. J. D. Gray, and others. Information as to the charities was furnished principally by Mr. Allen and Mr. Hague.

Nether
Hoyland.

John and Sarah Freeman's Charity (see page 4).

The sum of 60*l.* mentioned in the Report of 1827, was paid by Messrs. Newman and Sons, solicitors to Earl Fitzwilliam, to the account of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 19th February 1872, pursuant to an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated the 16th of the same month. The money was laid out in the purchase of a sum

John and
Sarah
Freeman's
Charity.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Nether
Hoyland.
—
John and
Sarah
Freeman's
Charity—
continued.

of 64*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees on the 29th February 1892, under the authority of a further Order of the Commissioners dated the 26th of the same month, and is now represented by the same amount of New Consols, standing in the name of the Official Trustees. The dividends, amounting to 8*s.* 10*d.* quarterly, are paid into the Wakefield and Barnsley Bank, and are drawn out once a year by the overseers, and distributed with the other dole charities as herein-after mentioned.

Skiers's Charity (see page 4).

Skiers's
Charity.

This rentcharge is paid by Mrs. Agnes Russell, widow of the Mr. James Russell mentioned in the Report of 1827, who still occupies the High Royd Hill Farm. The farm has been in the occupation of the late Mr. Russell or his widow for 80 years. The sum paid is 19*s.* 6*d.*, income tax being deducted.

Stenton's Charity (see page 4).

Stenton's
Charity.

Nothing is known now of the payment of 3*s.* 4*d.* mentioned in the Report of 1827, which must to be regarded as lost.

The Brook Croft Rentcharge.

The
Brook Croft
rentcharge.

In a letter from Messrs. Newman and Sons to the Charity Commissioners, dated 7th November 1871, it was stated that "there is also a sum of 5*s.* per annum paid " by Earl Fitzwilliam, supposed to be charged upon a common allotment situate on " Hoyland Common, not far from the Cross Keys Inn, called Brook Croft, but we " cannot find how it is charged upon the land. The Earl would be willing to pay a " reasonable number of years' purchase for this small sum provided he can get a " discharge."

The Charity Commissioners replied to Messrs. Newman that they would sanction the redemption of the charge on the terms of the transfer into the names of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds of a sum of Consols sufficient to produce an income of the same amount, and mentioned the sum of 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* as being required in the present case. A formal application was made by the overseers of Nether Hoyland on the 21st February 1872, and on the 1st March 1872 the Commissioners made an Order for the transfer of a sum of 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Consols to the Official Trustees. By a misapprehension on the part of Earl Fitzwilliam's bankers the sum of 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in cash was paid to the account of the Official Trustees instead of the same amount of Consols. The transaction, however, was allowed to stand, and a sum of 9*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* Consols was bought and transferred to the Official Trustees on the 20th March 1872 under a further Order of the Board, dated the 19th of the same month. The Official Trustees now hold a similar sum of New Consols to the credit of the Charity.

No information was given throwing light on the origin of the Charity. The income is applied with the other dole charities, as mentioned below.

Administration of Nether Hoyland Doles.—The income of the three Charities above mentioned amounts almost exactly to 3*l.*, and is distributed in payments of 1*s.* each to 60 poor people in February or March of each year. The recipients, many of whom are widows, are selected by the overseers, with the assistance of the relieving officers, and at present are, for the most part, persons in receipt of parish relief. Mr. W. H. Smith, however, who was overseer about three years ago, said that while he was in office the overseers made their selection on the basis of a careful house-to-house visitation, and that it was then the exception for persons in receipt of relief to be selected.

The Town Hall.

The
Town Hall.

This building was acquired in the following manner. Two pieces of land, called Gams Greave and Common Plough, had, from time immemorial, been considered to belong to the township, and had been administered by the overseers and the rents applied to various parochial purposes, such as the payment of the wages of

a public molecatcher, of rewards for the destruction of vermin, and a contribution towards the wages of the parish constable. In 1799, on the inclosure of the commons and waste grounds, there was allotted to the township, in respect of the above-mentioned lands, a small piece called Hay Shough, to be held upon similar trusts. The rents of this piece were applied to the same purposes, and the three pieces of land were usually known by the name of the Constable Land.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Nether
Hoyland.
—
The Town
Hall—
continued.

By the same award two other pieces of land, called respectively Hay Shough Stone Quarry and Skiers' Spring, were awarded "to be used as public stone quarries for the purpose of digging and getting stone, gravel, and other materials, as well for making and repairing the public and private roadways, walls, bridges, and drains to be set out by virtue of the said Act as for repairing the ancient roads of the said township of Hoyland; and also for the use of the several respective owners and proprietors of estates in and inhabitants of the said township, for repairing, building, or fencing their respective messuages, cottages, or other buildings, lands, and grounds, and for all other necessary uses whatsoever upon and within the said open common fields, commons and waste lands, and also upon and within their other estate or ancient inclosures within the said township of Hoyland."

These quarries were not long used as such. The stone was of small amount and of inferior quality, and was soon worked out. They were then let as ordinary land, and the rent applied in the same way as the rent of the Constable Land.

About the year 1858 the churchwardens and overseers of the township, acting with the approval of the inhabitants, contracted with Earl Fitzwilliam for the sale to him of the whole of these lands at the price of 800*l.*, and it was further agreed at the time in order to avoid the necessity for obtaining an investment, that the purchase money should remain in Lord Fitzwilliam's hands, and that he should pay the township interest upon it at the rate of 4 per cent.

The interest of the purchase money being much larger in amount than the rent of the lands, and far more than sufficient to meet the petty parochial payments to which the latter had been applied, the parish authorities, in the absence of any definite trusts, applied the surplus in relief of the poor rates, and this mode of application has been continued ever since, though not without some expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the inhabitants.

In 1870 Lord Fitzwilliam was desirous of paying off the purchase money, and obtaining a conveyance of the property, and the township officers, feeling uncertain as to their title and powers with regard to the land, applied to the Poor Law Board for advice in the matter, and sent a full statement of the circumstances. From this statement and the correspondence with the Board, copies of which were produced at the Inquiry, the information here set out is for the most part obtained. The township, which at that time contained about 6,000 inhabitants, was entirely without a vestry hall or any convenient place for large meetings and for the transaction of township business, and as the Mechanics' Institute, a large building in a central position, happened to be in the market at this time, the churchwardens and overseers in the same application asked the Poor Law Board to sanction the purchase of this building out of the money arising from the sale of the Constable Land.

On the 22nd September 1870 the Poor Law Board wrote to Mr. F. P. Rhodes, solicitor to the township officers, a letter which contained the following passages:—

"The Board now desire to state that upon the whole they think that the property in question must be treated as property belonging to the township, which is vested in the overseers of the poor by virtue of the 59th George III., c. 12, s. 17, and which can be sold or otherwise disposed of under the authority of the 5th and 6th William IV., c. 69, s. 3. If, therefore, the township still propose to proceed with the sale, an application should be made to the Board. With regard to the vestry room which it is proposed to provide for the township, the Board desire to inform you that if the Vestries Act, 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 57, be adopted in the township, the object may be accomplished, and the Board would not refuse to sanction the application of the money produced by the sale of the lands, to the acquisition of the building which is required for the purpose."

The following is a minute of resolutions passed at a meeting of the owners of property and ratepayers in the township, held in the Mechanics' Hall on the 18th day of November 1870:—

"It was resolved by a majority of such owners present in person or by proxy, and of such ratepayers at such meeting—that this meeting do consent to the guardians of

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Nether
Hoyland.

The Town
Hall--
continued.

the poor of the Barnsley Union selling the premises described in the margin hereof under the provisions of an Act passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, entitled, 'An Act to facilitate the conveyance of Work-houses and other property of parishes and Incorporations or Unions of Parishes in England and Wales' in such manner and subject to such rules and regulations and orders touching the sale of such property and the application of the money arising therefrom as the Poor Law Board shall in that behalf direct. And it was further resolved that, with the concurrence and under the direction of the Poor Law Board, the moneys arising from such sale of such lands be invested in the purchase of a vestry hall for the public use of the township, and that another meeting be called for the purpose of adopting the Vestries Act in order to carry out such purchase of such vestry hall under such directions as aforesaid."

These resolutions were carried into effect; the town hall was bought for 756*l.*, and conveyed, with the approbation of the Local Government Board, by deed dated 2nd May 1876, and made between the trustees of the Mechanics' Institute of the one part and the overseers of the poor for the township of Nether Hoyland of the other part. The building consists of the large hall and four cottages under the same roof, which were bought with the hall. These cottages are let to the Local Board for 20*l.* a year, and one of them is now used for the offices of the Board. The hall itself is let for concerts and other entertainments at a charge of 7*s.* 6*d.* a night to inhabitants of the township, and 12*s.* 6*d.* to outsiders. It appeared, however, from the account book which was produced that the receipts from this source over the whole year were very little in excess of the expenses, and that the net profits from the hall and the cottages were only about 20*l.* a year. This sum is applied in reduction of the poor rate and school board rate in the township. Mr. E. Smith, a former overseer, said that much dissatisfaction was felt by many of the ratepayers with this mode of application. They thought the money should be applied for lighting purposes or for repair of the town hall. Mr. Smith said the building was very much out of repair and almost going to pieces, and that a handsome and expensive clock given about two years ago by a lady of the name of Mrs. Knowles was being ruined owing to the condition of the building. Mr. John Hague explained that two years before a meeting of ratepayers was held to consider the question of the repair of the town hall, it being generally believed that the building was unsafe from the coal having been worked underneath it, and that it would not be safe to put a heavy clock in the tower without strengthening the foundations. At this meeting it was resolved that the overseers should expend a considerable sum of money in strengthening the building; this had been done, but the Local Government Board's auditor had refused to pass the account, and the overseers now stood surcharged with a sum of 240*l.*, while the repairs had been left unfinished. The overseers had now applied to the Local Government Board for authority to borrow 320*l.*, which would give them 80*l.* to go on with, and the auditor had promised to do the best he could for them.

Mr. Hague did not think there had been any subsidence since the alterations were made two years ago, and he considered the building was safe for ordinary purposes.

The School (see page 4).

The School. The payment to this school by Lord Fitzwilliam appears to be entirely voluntary, and not properly to be considered a charitable endowment. I therefore treated it as outside the scope of my Inquiry.

TOWNSHIP OF WENTWORTH.

Wentworth. The Inquiry was attended by the following persons from this township:—The Rev. Philip George Augustine Verini, vicar; Mr. Dickie, churchwarden; Mr. Yardley, overseer; Mr. G. Ponsonby Talbot, agent to Lord Fitzwilliam and trustee of the Wentworth and other Charities; Mr. W. Oates, sub-agent to Lord Fitzwilliam, and secretary to the trustees of the Wentworth Charities; Mr. Roots, assistant-overseer; and Messrs. Abson, Bower, Nicholson, and Barraclough. From the township of Thorpe Hesley there were present the Rev. R. C. T. Slade, vicar, and Messrs. Gillott and Thomas Parkin.

Information as to the Wentworth Charities was given for the most part by Messrs. Talbot and Oates, by whom also the deeds relating to the various Charities were produced. They are kept in the strong room at the estate office, Wentworth Woodhouse.

The Hospitals.

The deed of the 24th February 1697 was produced by Messrs. Talbot and Oates, and is in good condition. The administration of this Charity is the same in all essential particulars as at the date of the Report of 1827. The rentcharge of 36*l.* is regularly paid; the actual lands originally charged cannot be identified with certainty, but the charge has always been paid out of two farms, and the liability is not disputed. The payment of 3*l.* to each inmate is continued, and is made by monthly instalments. In lieu of the former distribution of bread, a sum of 24*l.* 14*s.* per annum is paid by fortnightly instalments and distributed among the inmates. The allowance of coals is no longer made. The coats and gowns are still provided as at the date of the Report of 1827; the cost of them last year was 8*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* The cost of repairs to the buildings is still defrayed by Lord Fitzwilliam, and amounted last year to 11*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* The total expenditure on the houses and inmates in 1892 was 80*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* Against this the only receipt from endowment was 36*l.*, and the whole of the balance was contributed by Lord Fitzwilliam as a voluntary donation. The hospitals are, in fact, regarded almost as a private charity of Lord Fitzwilliam, who now acts as sole trustee, no new appointment having been made for many years.

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The
Hospitals.

Each inmate has two rooms; married couples are sometimes admitted, and at the date of the Inquiry there were two such couples. The selection is made by Lord Fitzwilliam. Vacancies are not advertised in any way, it being considered unnecessary. In the selection of inmates no preference is given on religious grounds; the privilege is for the most part confined to residents in the township of Wentworth, but occasionally persons from outside the township are selected.

Williston's Gift (see page 5).

The three cottages mentioned in the Report of 1827 as having been given by Lord Fitzwilliam in exchange for the site of the old houses, were let about 15 years ago by the overseers to the present Lord Fitzwilliam on a 99 years' lease, dated 23rd December 1876, at a rent of 10*l.* a year. They were then in a very dilapidated condition, and he has converted them into two cottages and put them into proper repair.

Williston's
Gift.

Application was made in the year 1875 by the overseers to the Charity Commissioners for authority to grant a lease of the cottages; but the Charity in respect of which the application was made was not at that time identified as being Williston's. The Commissioners referred the overseers to the Local Government Board, but it does not appear that any application was made to that Board, nor is the lease expressed to be made by their authority.

The rent is applied by the overseers in aid of the poor rate.

The Barrow School (see page 5).

The deed of the 22nd September 1716, mentioned in the Report of 1827, was produced, and is in good condition. The trust is now administered by the vicar, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Mr. G. P. Talbot, who act as school managers. The fact that the churchwardens for the time being were by the original deed made *ex officio* trustees appears to have been overlooked of late years.

The Barrow
School.

The Barrow is a detached portion of the village of Wentworth.

The property of the school consists of the schoolhouse, which is in good repair, and to which a new class-room has recently been added by Lord Fitzwilliam; the three fields adjoining, mentioned in the Report of 1827, containing about 7 acres, and now let to William Young on a yearly tenancy at a rent of 9*l.* a year; an allotment of 2*r.* 2*p.*, which was awarded to the Barrow School Trustees in 1821 on the inclosure of Hoodhill Common in respect of the lands held by them, and in lieu of their rights on the common, now let to Walter Shaw at a rent of 10*s.* a year; and the rentcharge of 65*l.*, which is paid by Lord Fitzwilliam, the present owner of the lands on which it is charged.

The trustees of the Charity of Morris and Pickles are authorized to pay a sum of not more than 10*l.* a year to this school out of the endowment of that Charity, under the Scheme herein-after mentioned.

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Dearne.
—
Wentworth.
—
The Barrow
School—
continued.

About 40 years ago the then Earl Fitzwilliam built new girls and infants' schools in Wentworth, about a quarter of a mile from the old school, and the 25 girls who were previously taught by the master of the Barrow School under the terms of the original trust, were then removed to the new girls' school. Both the Barrow and Wentworth schools are public elementary schools, and are attended by large numbers of children. The average attendance at the three schools during last year was 320. All the expenses of the schools over and above the income from the Charity property and Government grants, including the cost of clothing under the original trust, are paid by Lord Fitzwilliam. The deficit which he has had to meet has for many years been very large. In 1873 it amounted to 113*l.*, and for the years 1881–3 the average deficit was over 170*l.*, in addition to a sum of 180*l.* expended by Lord Fitzwilliam upon repairs during that period. For the last few years it has been over 200*l.*, and for the year ending 30th June 1892 was 249*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* In the same year 61*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* was spent on repairs of the schools, and in the present year Lord Fitzwilliam has spent upwards of 300*l.* in enlargement and repairs of the Barrow School. About 70*l.* a year is spent on clothing for 25 boys and 25 girls.

Morris's and Pickles's Gifts (see page 4).

Gifts of
Morris and
Pickles.

The original deed of 1697 was produced, but has suffered from damp so as to be illegible in many places.

There had been little or no change in the circumstances of this Charity between the publication of the Report of 1827 and the establishment of the Scheme referred to below. The incumbent and overseers appear to have always acted as trustees, and the terms of the original trust have been in the main observed, though the proportions in which the income was directed to be applied have, perhaps, not always been strictly adhered to. The rent of Newhall (or Newhill) Close has always, so far as can be ascertained, been constant at 2*l.*, but the rent of Smithy Bridge Close has been raised from time to time. In 1873 it was 11*l.*, and for some years past has been 12*l.*, but has now been raised to 13*l.*, in consequence of a sum of 21*l.* 17*s.* having been laid out last year on repairs to the house.

About the year 1852, 1*r.* 18*p.* of land, part of Smithy Bridge Close, was taken by the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company for the purposes of their undertaking, and the purchase-money, a sum of 58*l.* 14*s.*, was paid into court, and in December 1853 was invested in the purchase of 63*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* Consols. This sum at the time of the conversion of Consols in 1888 was redeemed at par, and while still remaining in court was re-invested not long afterwards in the purchase of 65*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* New Consols. After the establishment of the Scheme herein-after mentioned, an application was, at the request of the Charity Commissioners, made by the Rev. P. G. A. Verini and the overseers of Wentworth for the transfer of this sum to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and by Order of Mr. Justice Stirling, dated 1st March 1892, it was ordered that the sum of 65*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* New Consols, standing to the credit of "Ex parte the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company The account of the perpetual curate and overseers of Wentworth, in the county of Yorkshire," should be paid to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, and that a sum of 18*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* cash, standing to the same credit (being accumulations of dividends), should be paid, as to 14*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, to Messrs. Andrew Wood & Co., solicitors, for costs of the application, and, as to the balance, to the Rev. P. G. A. Verini. The Consols were transferred on the 25th April 1892.

The Charity is now regulated by a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners, dated 9th October 1891, the provisions of which are given below (page 53), and in the schedule to which full particulars of the property are set out, corrected to the date of the Inquiry.

In the year ending 30th June 1893, after payment of 21*l.* 17*s.* for repairs, 3*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* for solicitors' charges, and 8*l.* 8*s.* for mining engineers' charges, the vicar of Wentworth received 11*l.* 3*s.*, as half of the net income, and the trustees of Barrow School 5*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, as one quarter of the same, the remaining fourth part being applied for the general purposes mentioned in clause 38 of the Scheme.

Lease of
coal under
Smithy
Bridge
Close.

Mining Lease.—An application was made to the Charity Commissioners on the 8th August 1884, by the vicar and overseers of Wentworth, as the acting trustees of the Charity, for authority to grant a lease of the Barnsley bed of coal under Smithy Bridge Close to the Cortonwood Colliery Company. Notices, of the proposed lease

were published in the locality in the course of that year, but the matter was then dropped, and no further proceedings were taken until the spring of 1887. This delay arose, according to the statement of Messrs. Newman and Bond, solicitors to the trustees, because the lessees, who had apparently been working the coal for some time under agreement, and had obtained the greater part of it, were unwilling to incur the trouble and expense of a lease.

The Order authorising the lease was ultimately made on the 24th January 1888, and on the 27th February 1888 the trustees executed a lease to Robert Baxter and eight others, being the members of the company in their individual capacity, of the Barnsley bed of coal lying under Smithy Bridge Close, containing 4a. 0r. 28p., for 30 years, from the 25th March 1884, at a minimum rent of 175*l.* a year, being the price of half an acre of coal, and an acreage rent of 350*l.*, with underground rights of working, but no surface rights. The lease contained a reservation in favour of the lessors of other beds of coal and minerals under the same land, with the right of boring for and working them, but subject to a right of pre-emption in favour of the company, and contained also all the usual covenants and conditions of a mining lease.

The rents received for the coal were not immediately paid over to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, as directed by the Order authorising the lease. In March 1890 a sum of 1,079*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, being the rent received in respect of 3a. 0r. 25p. of coal, was standing at Messrs. Beckett's bank at Doncaster on deposit account. This sum was, at the request of the Commissioners, paid to the account of the Official Trustees, and invested in the purchase of 1,100*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* New Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 13th May 1890.

On the 3rd August 1892 a further sum of 347*l.* 12*s.* was paid to the Official Trustees and invested in the purchase of 357*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* New Consols, which were transferred to the Official Trustees on the 8th August 1892. These payments constitute the whole amount payable under the lease, after certain deductions and exceptions have been made.

In February 1893 a sum of 8*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*, the amount of returned income tax on coal rents, was invested in the purchase of a sum of 9*l.* New Consols, which was transferred to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on the 20th February 1893.

The above-mentioned sums of 1,100*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, 357*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.*, and 9*l.*, with the sum of 65*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, an account of which has been already given, make up the whole sum of 1,532*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* New Consols standing in the names of the Official Trustees on the 1st November 1893.

Holmes's Charity (see page 5).

This Charity continued to be administered by the overseers of Wentworth, and the income applied in relief of the poor rate, until the year 1891, when it was included in the Scheme, dated 9th October 1891, of which full particulars are given below (page 53), and in the Schedule to which an account of the property of the Charity as it stood at the date of the Inquiry, will be found.

The land on Rotherham Common mentioned in the Report of 1827 was acquired under the Rotherham Inclosure Award, dated 22nd September 1764, of which an examined copy extract was produced at the Inquiry. By this award, a piece containing 2r. 35p., was allotted to the churchwardens "in lieu and full satisfaction for all their " the said Wentworth churchwardens' property and interest in the said several and " respective lands, grounds, and common right, in the said fields, Michaelmas lands, " moors, common, pastures, and waste grounds;" and the allottees were directed to maintain the fences on the east and south of the allotment.

Upon the determination, in 1863, of the lease mentioned in the Report of 1827, the income of the Charity was very largely increased. It amounted to 40*l.* in 1873, and is now more than 50*l.*

An application was made in June 1864 by the churchwardens and overseers to the Charity Commissioners for authority to sell the house and land belonging to the Charity, for 560*l.*, reserving a ground rent of 4*l.* a year. The Commissioners, however, refused to sanction a sale on these terms, and the proposal fell through.

The accounts for the year ending June 30th 1893 show the following payments:— 2*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* to Messrs. Newman and Bond, for solicitors' charges; 21*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* for

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—
Wentworth.
—
Gifts of
Morris and
Pickles—
continued.

Holmes's
Charity.

Wath-upon- Dearne. repairs to property; 2*l.* 10*s.* for proportion of secretary's salary; 3*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* for rates, taxes, and insurance; and a grant of 17*l.* to the Wentworth Coal and Clothing Club. Wentworth. A balance of 6*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* remained in hand at the close of the account.

Spencer's Charity (see page 6).

Spencer's Charity. An account of the origin of this Charity is given above, under the head of the same donor's Charity for the benefit of the township of Wath (see page 20).

This Charity is also regulated by the Scheme made under the Charitable Trusts Acts on the 9th October 1891, of which the main provisions are given below under the head of the Charity of the Earl of Strafford and others (page 53).

The rentcharge is still paid out of the farm at Linthwaite, on which it was originally secured, and is regularly remitted by Lord Fitzwilliam in half-yearly payments to the trustees appointed by the Scheme.

The accounts for the year ending 30th June 1893 show a payment from this Charity of 3*l.* to the Wentworth Coal and Clothing Club, and a balance at the close of the account of 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

Charity of the Earl of Strafford and others.

Charity of the Earl of Strafford and others.

By indentures of lease and release, dated respectively the 23rd and 24th December 1691, the release made between the Right Honourable William Earl Strafford, lord of the manor of Wentworth, and Francis Foljambe and 17 others, freeholders within the said manor, of the first part, and George Guest and four others of the other part, the said William Earl of Strafford, and freeholders, taking into consideration the great charge whereunto the Chapelry of Wentworth was liable, for and towards the relief of the poor in the said chapelry, and that the salary and allowance granted to the curate of the said chapelry was very small and altogether insufficient for the said curate's maintenance, and considering that a certain piece of ground or common, known by the name of Thick Hollins or Morley Common, belonging to Wentworth aforesaid, and part of Thorphessley, within the said chapelry of Wentworth, by reason of its distance from Wentworth and Thorphessley, was of very small use or advantage to the inhabitants of Wentworth and Thorphessley aforesaid, for these and other good causes and considerations, granted and released unto the said George Guest and others all that the said piece of ground or common, known by the name of Thick Hollins or Morley Common, with the appurtenances, upon trust as to two parts of the yearly rents thereof, the whole in three parts to be divided, for the relief of the poor in the said township of Wentworth, understanding thereby such as the township would otherwise be liable to maintain by weekly collection, and for the discharge of such expenses as should be necessary for executing the office of overseer for the poor, within the said township, and if the said two parts should be more than should be necessary for the relief of such poor as aforesaid and for the discharging of the expenses of such overseer, then what remained of the said two parts should go for and towards the discharge of the accounts and disbursements of the constable of Wentworth, and if there should happen to be more than would defray the said constable's charges and disbursements, then what remained should be paid into the hands of the churchwardens of the said township, for and towards their charges and disbursements for ever; and the other third part of the yearly rents and profits of the said piece of ground or common should go to and for the better maintenance of the curate of the said chapel of Wentworth for the time being for ever.

Provision was made for the appointment of new trustees, and it was further agreed that the trustees should have power to convey the said piece of land to the lord of the manor and his heirs upon his settling to the uses above-mentioned lands of greater value by 6*l.* yearly than 20*l.* as an increase of the said Charity.

By indenture, dated 2nd November 1726, and made between Sir Thomas Wentworth of the first part, William Haigh and Thomas Foulston (surviving trustees under the deed of 1691) of the second part, and Francis Foljambe, and others, freeholders of the Manor of Wentworth of the third part, reciting the above-mentioned deeds of 1691, and reciting that the then late lord of the manor had advanced the rent to 26*l.*, but no lands having been settled, the said Sir Thomas Wentworth, then lord of the manor, had

proposed to the trustees and freeholders to take a conveyance of the said Moreley (*sic*) Common, and to settle other lands of the value of 35*l.* a year, parcel of a park called Tankersley Park, which adjoined to the west part of the lordship of Wentworth, for the same intent and purpose for which the said Moreley Common was then settled, it was witnessed that the said Sir Thomas Wentworth, with the consent of the parties of the third part, granted to the said William Haigh and Thomas Foulston and their heirs all those several parcels of land therein described, parcel of Tankersley Park, and containing 90 acres to hold in exchange for the said Moreley Common, in trust to apply the rents and profits thereof for the several uses, intents, and purposes for which the said Moreley Common was settled as aforesaid.

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Wentworth.

Charity of the Earl of Strafford and others—*continued.*

The 90 acres in Tankersley Park, now ascertained by more accurate measurement to be 91*a.* 2*r.* 1*p.*, have been held for the Charity ever since, and form the sole endowment.

The deeds of 1691 and 1726 were produced, and are in good condition.

No new appointments of trustees were made, and since the death of William Haigh and Thomas Foulston the vicar and overseers appear to have acted as trustees of this, as of Morris and Pickles's gifts and other Wentworth Charities, while for some years the practical management of them was almost entirely in the hands of Mr. H. R. Potter, formerly sub-agent to Lord Fitzwilliam. The income has, in the main, been applied according to the original trusts, but owing to the want of properly constituted trustees the administration of the Charities fell into some irregularity and confusion, and when, in the course of correspondence with Messrs. Newman and Bond, the legal advisers of the acting trustees, on the subject of a proposed lease of coal, it was suggested by the Charity Commissioners that an application should be made for the appointment of new trustees and the establishment of a Scheme for the future administration of this Charity, the suggestion was readily acceded to. A formal application, dated 10th April 1884, was made by the vicar and overseers, and on the 5th December 1884 an Order was made appointing the overseers of the poor of the township of Wentworth for the time being and five other persons trustees of the Charity. The Commissioners declined to appoint the vicar a trustee on account of his having a beneficial interest in the income of the Charity.

The establishment of a Scheme was postponed with a view to include in it some of the other Charities of the township.

A further application, dated 1st January 1890, for the establishment of a Scheme was made by the overseers and three other trustees, being the survivors of the trustee appointed by the Order of 5th December 1884; on the same date an application was made for the same purpose by the trustees of the Charities of Morris and Pickles, and on the 18th March 1891 similar applications were made for the Charities of Holmes and Spencer.

On the 9th October 1891 an Order was made establishing a Scheme for the future administration of the five Charities above-mentioned.

Scheme of 9th October 1891.—By this Scheme a body of nine trustees was constituted, viz., two *ex-officio* trustees, being the overseers of the poor for the time being of Wentworth; three representative trustees, to be appointed, each for a term of five years, by the vestry of Wentworth; and four coöptative trustees, to be appointed each for a term of seven years, and to be persons residing or carrying on business in or near Wentworth. The first coöptative trustees were named in the Scheme, and were the following persons:—

Provisions of Scheme for regulation of Wentworth Charities.

1. The Honourable William Henry Wentworth Fitzwilliam, of Malton, M.P.;
2. The Honourable George Henry Douglas, of Wentworth, admiral in the Royal Navy;
3. Thomas Jackson, of Wentworth, farmer; and
4. George Ponsonby Talbot, of Wentworth, Esquire.

Of these the first three, who were the survivors of the body appointed in December 1884, were appointed for life, and Mr. Talbot for seven years.

After the usual clauses dealing with the determination of trusteeship and filling of vacancies, meetings and proceedings of trustees, general management, and management of real property, including the letting of land for the purposes of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, and the capitalization of money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the property of the Charities, the application of the income, after payment of the cost of repairs and insurance, and all

Wath-upon- other charges, expenses, and outgoings, was provided for in the following six clauses
 Dearne. which are here set out in full :—

Wentworth. 37. Subject to the payments aforesaid, all the yearly income of the Charities shall be applied by the Trustees in the manner and to the objects hereinafter prescribed.

Charity of the Earl of 38. Subject as in the next succeeding clause is provided, the trustees shall apply two-third parts of the net income of the Charity of William, Earl of Strafford, and others, together with one-fourth part of net income of the Charities of Richard Morris and Ann Pickles, and the whole of the net income of the Charities of George Holmes and The Reverend William Spencer, D.D., in making payments, under one or more of the following heads, for the benefit either of the poor of the Township of Wentworth, generally, or of such deserving and necessitous persons resident therein as the trustees shall select for this purpose, and in such way as they shall consider most advantageous to the recipients, and most conducive to the formation of provident habits :—

I. Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any—

- (a.) Dispensary, Infirmary, Hospital, or Convalescent Home, whether general or special, upon such terms as to enable the Trustees to secure the benefits of the Institution for the objects of the Charities.
- (b.) Provident Club or Society established in or in the neighbourhood of Wentworth for the supply of coal, clothing, or other necessities.
- (c.) Duly registered Provident or Friendly Society accessible to the inhabitants of Wentworth.

II. Contributions towards—

- (a.) The provision of Nurses for the Sick and Infirm.
- (b.) The cost of the Outfit, on entering upon a trade or occupation, or into service, of any person under the age of 21 years.
- (c.) The provision of the passage money, outfit, or other requisite, in aid of the Emigration of any person.
- (d.) The provision or maintenance of any Recreation ground, or the formation of any fund for the acquisition or preservation of any land as an open space, accessible to the inhabitants of Wentworth.
- (e.) The maintenance of any reading room, library, or working men's club, available for the use or benefit of the inhabitants of Wentworth.
- (f.) The provision of technical or art instruction or lectures, or evening classes.

III. The supply of—

- (a.) Clothes, linen, bedding, fuel, tools, medical or other aid in sickness, food, or other articles in kind to an amount not exceeding 30*l.* in any one year.
- (b.) Temporary relief in money, by way of loan or otherwise, in cases of unexpected loss, or sudden destitution.

39. The Trustees may provide money by way of loan or otherwise for the purpose of defraying the cost of establishing a Cottage Hospital for the benefit of the poor of Wentworth, and may apply an adequate proportion of the income dealt with by the last preceding clause of this Scheme for the purpose of paying interest on any money so provided, and of repaying the amount of the loan, within a period not exceeding 30 years from the date thereof.

In the event of such Hospital being established, the Trustees shall apply a sufficient portion of the income dealt with by the last preceding clause of this Scheme, in or towards the support and maintenance of the Hospital.

For all the aforesaid purposes of this clause, the Trustees shall act subject to the consent and approval of the said Commissioners.

In appropriating the benefits of the Hospital preference shall always be given to poor and deserving persons *bonâ fide* resident in the Township of Wentworth. The Trustees may, whenever there is room in the Hospital, admit thereto, upon such terms as they think fit, any poor and deserving persons other than those resident as aforesaid.

40. The Trustees shall pay the remaining third part of the net income of the Charity of William, Earl of Strafford, and others, together with two fourth parts of the net income of the Charities of Richard Morris and Ann Pickles to the Vicar for the time being of the Ecclesiastical District of Holy Trinity, Wentworth.

41. The Trustees may, out of the remaining fourth part of the net income of the Charities of Richard Morris and Ann Pickles, apply an annual sum not exceeding 10*l.* towards the support and maintenance of the School at Barrow, in the Township of Wentworth, founded by the Honourable Thomas Wentworth by Indenture dated the 22nd September 1716.

42. The Trustees shall apply the residue of the said remaining fourth part of the net income of the Charities of Richard Morris and Ann Pickles, in the advancement of the education of children who are *bonâ fide* resident in the Township of Wentworth, who are and have, for not less than the periods hereinafter respectively prescribed, been scholars in a Public Elementary School or Schools,—and who have received from the Managers of the School or Schools such a certificate or certificates in writing of their good conduct, regularity in attendance, and proficiency, as shall be satisfactory to the Trustees—in one or more of the following ways, as they think fit, *viz.* :—

- (a.) In granting prizes or rewards, not exceeding in value 1*l.* in any one case, to children qualified as aforesaid who have attended School for not less than two years.

(b.) In the award of payments, at the rate of not more than 5*l.* a year each, for the benefit of children qualified as aforesaid, who, in every case, have attended School for not less than five years, and have reached the standard for total exemption from School attendance fixed by the byelaws in force for the time being in the School District in which such children are respectively resident. Every payment so awarded shall be made only so long as the child continues to attend a Public Elementary School, and to satisfy the Trustees as to his or her continued good conduct, regularity in attendance, and proficiency.

The Trustees shall, at their discretion, apply every sum awarded under the foregoing provisions, in or towards paying the tuition fees (if any) of the child, or otherwise for his or her maintenance or benefit, or they shall deposit the same in a Savings Bank, or otherwise accumulate the same for his or her benefit.

The Schedule of property appended to the Scheme is also set out here, with corrections up to the date of this Report, made from information obtained at the Inquiry:—

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Description.	Extent or Amount.			Yearly Tenant or Persons in whose Name invested.	Gross Yearly Income.
<i>Charity of William, Earl of Strafford, and others.</i>	A.	R.	P.		£ s. d.
Freehold land in Tankersley, in the County of York.	17	2	14	Joshua Rawlin	14 0 0
	5	2	15	Thomas Shaw	7 0 0
	7	3	20	Arthur Green	8 17 0
	2	1	31	William Denton's Widow	2 18 0
	14	2	26	Henry Green	15 0 0
	43	1	15	Newton Chambers and Company, Limited.	41 0 0
	91	2	1		
	£	s.	d.		
New Consols (at the date of the Inquiry) -	9,347	18	5	"The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."	258 1 4
<i>Charities of Richard Morris and Ann Pickles.</i>	A.	R.	P.		
Freehold cottage and land at Smithy Bridge, in the Township of Brampton Bierlow, in the Parish of Wath-upon-Dearne.	4	0	0	George Ford	12 4 0
Freehold land at Newhill, in Wath-upon-Dearne -	1	2	0	Herbert Thompson	2 0 0
	£	s.	d.		
New Consols - - - - -	1,532	6	5	"The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds."	42 2 8
<i>Charity of George Holmes.</i>					
House and premises at Rotherham - - -	—			H. H. Wilkinson	35 0 0
Cottage and garden at Moorgate, Rotherham -	—			James Newey	9 2 0
Six garden allotments at Moorgate, Rotherham -	—			Robert Blake and others -	6 6 0
<i>Charity of the Reverend William Spencer, D.D.</i>					
Rentcharge issuing out of land at Linthwaite, in the Township of Brampton Bierlow.	—			Earl Fitzwilliam	5 0 0

Wath-upon-Dearne.
Wentworth.
Charity of the Earl of Strafford and others—
continued.

The first representative trustees, appointed by the vestry of Wentworth, are the following persons:—

The Rev. Philip George Augustine Verini, vicar of Wentworth;
Thomas Abson, innkeeper; and
George Horsfield Nicholson, clerk.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.
—
Wentworth.
—
Charity of
the Earl of
Strafford and
others—
continued.

No cottage hospital has yet been established. A contribution of 50 guineas a year is made to the Wentworth Nurses' Fund, and the trustees have also subscribed to the Southport Convalescent Home, and have made grants to a coal and clothing club in Wentworth. Under clause 38, III., (a.), 20 pairs of blankets, and also coals, were given away to poor people last Christmas.

Under clause 41, a payment of 4*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* was made in June 1892 to the Barrow School.

No payment has yet been made under clause 42. Some portion of the income during the first year was required to defray the expenses attending the establishment of the Scheme.

It was urged by Mr. Talbot and other persons present at the Inquiry, that it was most desirable that the powers of the trustees under clause 38, III. (a.) should be enlarged, and it was suggested that the Scheme should be amended by the substitution of 100*l.* for 30*l.* in that sub-clause. Mr. Talbot explained that colliery accidents were frequent in the district, and that many cases had occurred in which the trustees would have been glad to give assistance, if they had not been restricted by the limitation contained in the clause. It would appear, however, that such cases would properly fall under sub-clause (b.), in which no limit of amount is expressed.

A representation was also made by Mr. Barraclough, secretary to Newton Chambers & Co., Limited, who are large ratepayers in the parish, that a considerable part of the money now administered under the Scheme had been formerly applied in relief of the poor rate, and that since the establishment of the Scheme the rates had increased. Mr. Barraclough, who claimed to express the views of a large meeting of ratepayers held in the previous week, further said that this effect of the Scheme had not been foreseen at the time that it was under consideration in the parish, and asked if an amendment to the Scheme might not be made by which a certain proportion of the income should still be made applicable in such a way as to relieve the ratepayers.

He was informed that any application for an amendment to the Scheme should be made to the Charity Commissioners in the ordinary way, but that it was improbable that this particular proposal would meet with favourable consideration at their hands.

Immediately after the establishment of the Scheme, the trustees appointed as their secretary Mr. W. Oates, sub-agent to Lord Fitzwilliam, at a salary of 20*l.* a year. This appointment was formally confirmed and approved by the Charity Commissioners in January 1892, and he has held the post ever since. His salary has been apportioned between the three principal Charities, 15*l.* being paid out of Strafford's Charity, 2*l.* 10*s.* out of Morris and Pickles', and 2*l.* 10*s.* out of Holmes's.

On the 28th July 1893 the trustees resolved that Mr. Oates's salary should be raised to 30*l.*, and this increase was approved by the Commissioners in a letter dated 26th October 1893, on condition that Mr. Oates should collect the rents of the property without charging a commission.

The accounts of the Charity of the Earl of Strafford and others for the year ending 30th June 1893 show that in that year 12*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* was paid for solicitors' charges, 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* for mining engineers' charges, and 3*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* for taxes and petty expenses. The payment to the vicar of Wentworth, under clause 40 of the Scheme, was 88*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Grants were made out of the income of this Charity of 52*l.* 10*s.* to the Wentworth Nurses' Fund, 10*l.* to the Wentworth Coal and Clothing Club, and 5*l.* to a wood-carving class. A sum of 9*l.* 18*s.* was expended in the purchase of tickets for the Southport Convalescent Home. The payments for coals, blankets, food, &c., under clause 38, III. (a) of the Scheme amounted to 30*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and under 38 III. (b) to 18*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

Mining
leases:
(i.) To
Newton
Chambers
& Co.,
Limited.

Mining Leases:—(i.) By indenture of lease dated 23rd February 1885, and made under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 9th January 1885, the trustees of the Charity of the Earl of Strafford and others, appointed by the above-mentioned Order of the 5th December 1884, granted to Messrs. Newton Chambers and Company, Limited, a lease of (1) the Park Gate Bed, (2) the Thorncliffe Thin Bed, and (3) the Silkstone Bed, under lands in the parish of Tankersley, specified in the schedule thereto, and containing 91*a.* 1*r.* 39*p.*, for a term of 30 years from the 29th September 1884, with full underground rights for working the said coal, or the coal under any other lands of which they might become owners or lessees, but without any surface rights of working, and with a reservation to the lessors, their

grantees or lessees, of the right to bore for and work any other beds of coal or minerals under the said lands, at the following certain or minimum annual rents, to be paid half-yearly, viz., 150*l.* for the Park Gate Bed, 65*l.* for the Thorncliffe Thin Bed, and 510*l.* for the Silkstone Bed, and at the following acreage rents for every acre of coal worked in any half year, over and above the quantities which should be equivalent to the amount of the said minimum rents, viz., 150*l.* for the Park Gate Bed, 65*l.* for the Thorncliffe Thin Bed, and 170*l.* for the Silkstone Bed. It was provided that after the whole of any bed should have been paid for, the rent should cease, and a peppercorn rent only be payable for the remainder of the term; that the whole of the coal should be paid for during the term, whether worked or not, and that no allowance should be made for any defect in any bed or seam, except in the case of absolute failure. The lessees covenanted not to underlet without the permission of the lessors, and the lease contained the usual ancillary covenants, provisoes, and conditions. At the date of the Inquiry 1,275*l.* had been paid by minimum rent in respect of the Park Gate Bed, and no coal had been worked; 552*l.* 10*s.* had been paid by minimum rent in respect of the Thorncliffe Bed, and 5a. 0*r.* 21*p.* of coal, value 333*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, had been worked; the minimum and acreage rents had been paid regularly in respect of the Silkstone Bed, and 39a. 3*r.* 20*p.* of coal had been worked, the value of which was 6,778*l.* 15*s.*

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Wentworth.

Charity of
the Earl of
Strafford and
others—
continued.

(ii.) By indenture, dated 1st September 1890, made under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners, dated 16th May 1890, the overseers of Wentworth and three others, survivors of the trustees appointed by the Order of 5th December 1884, granted to the Lidgett Colliery Company, Limited, a lease of the Lidgett bed of coal lying under the above-mentioned land in Tankersley for 23 years, from the 1st January 1888, with full powers of underground working for the purpose of obtaining the said coal, or any coal under other lands which the lessees might be entitled to work, but without any surface rights, and with a reservation in favour of the lessors of the right to work other beds of coal under the same lands. The following rents were reserved by the lease:—(1) A certain or minimum annual rent, to be paid half-yearly, of 100*l.* until the 1st January 1891, and 200*l.* thereafter for the remainder of the term; (2) an acreage rent described in the lease in the following terms:—“The acreage rent of the coal hereby demised shall be 55*l.* per acre, and so in proportion for “fractions of an acre for the first three years of this demise, and within two calendar “months before the expiration of such first three years, and of every succeeding “period of three years, the rate or price per acre to be paid for the next ensuing three “years shall be determined by two mineral surveyors, one to be chosen by the lessors, “and the other by the lessee, but the price so determined shall never be less than 45*l.* “nor more than 60*l.* per acre, and every time the rent shall be so determined a memo- “randum thereof shall be endorsed upon this lease and the counterpart thereof, and “shall be signed by both such surveyors.” (3) An acreage rent of 5*l.* for all coal (not being coal worked out of lands belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam) worked or brought to the surface by means of the coal thereby demised. It was provided that after all the coal should have been got or paid for, a peppercorn rent only should be paid for the remainder of the term, and that no allowance should be made for defects in the seam except in case of absolute failure. The lessees covenanted not to underlet without the written consent of the lessors, and not to make any claim against the lessors for any damage occasioned to the lessees or the coal thereby demised by the regular and proper working of the Park Gate, Thorncliffe Thin, and Silkstone beds of coal under the same lands, and the lease further contained the covenants and conditions usual in a mining lease. Up to January 1893, 10a. 0*r.* 25*p.*, value 551*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, of coal had been worked, and 762*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* had been paid by minimum rent.

(ii.) To the
Lidgett
Colliery
Company,
Limited.

Willson's Gift (see page 7).

Nothing further has been heard of this Charity since the date of the Report of 1827.

Willson's
gift.

Thorpe Hesley School (see page 5).

This Charity, with the subsidiary endowments mentioned in the Report of 1827, appears to be now completely lost. A local inquiry into the circumstances of the Charity was held by the late Mr. W. Skirrow, Inspector of Charities, in the year 1859. In the report of that inquiry, dated 25th November 1859, Mr. Skirrow

Thorpe
Hesley
School.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

Wentworth.

Thorpe
Hesley
School—
continued.

stated that since the death of Mr. Turnor, the last master of the school, who died in 1848, the school had not been carried on at all. About 1841, a National School had been established in the parish, and in 1856 a Wesleyan School, which schools were sufficient for the educational requirements of the place. Mr. Skirrow also stated that in his opinion the site of the old school premises was the private property of Lord Fitzwilliam. He further reported that no payment had been made in respect of Brailsford's Gift since the year 1835, and he thought some difficulty would be found in re-establishing the payment; and that no payments had been made under Walker's Gift (which was moreover originally void under the Statute of Mortmain) for upwards of 20 years. There appeared, however, to be some chance of recovering the sum of 100*l.* under Marshall's Gift, which had come into the hands of Mr. Samuel Birks Poles. No attempt appears to have been made to recover this sum until the year 1871, in which year, and in 1872, correspondence was carried on by the Charity Commissioners with the incumbent of the parish and others with a view to recovering the endowment. The attempt, however, was unsuccessful, and the recovery of any part of these endowments must now be regarded as hopeless.

Unknown Donor's Charity.

Unknown
Donors
Charity.

There is a sum of 20*l.* standing in the names of the overseers of Wentworth in the Yorkshire Penny Bank, as to the origin of which I could obtain no certain information. It was said to have been paid to the overseers by Lord Fitzwilliam about the year 1870 or 1871, but had been held by him for many years before that time, and he had paid to the overseers while he held the capital 1*l.* a year, being interest at 5 per cent. After the capital was paid over it was first put into the Wentworth Savings Bank, afterwards into the Post Office Savings Bank, and finally into the Yorkshire Penny Bank. The latter bank pays interest at the rate of 3 per cent. which is applied every two or three years by the overseers in the relief of poor and deserving persons.

Kilnhurst
National
School.

Kilnhurst National School.—This Charity, which is mentioned in the Supplementary Digest, has no endowment beyond the site and buildings.

10 November 1893.

ARTHUR CARDEW,
Assistant Commissioner.

TABULAR SUMMARY.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.

**Fabular
Summary.**

SUMMARY.

The Table shows, as nearly as possible, the mode in which the income would be applicable if received in full. The letters "O.T." signify that C.=New Consols. P.=Personal Security. I.=India $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock.

Wath-upon-
Dearne.Tabular
Summary

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.										Observations.
Education.	Apprenticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.		
						In Money.	In Kind.			
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
{ — — — —	—	—	—	—	—	83 15 4	—	*19 10 0	* Rent of three cottages in Cemetery Road applied in relief of poor rate. Dividends on the stock are accumulating at bankers.	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	3 9 8	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	1 5 4	—	—		
23 10 0	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Applicable in Wath, Brampton Bierlow, and Swinton. The educational portion is now applied to Wath National School. Paid to National School.	
13 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	Applicable in Wath, Brampton, and Swinton. Now paid to Wath National School.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly a rentcharge of 4s.; not paid for many years.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 13 0	Lost.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	By Order of Charity Commissioners 28th June 1892, the dividends on the stock accumulate. Land now occupied by former constable.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 7 8	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 13 8	—	See also Brampton Bierlow below.	
—	—	42 3 8	—	—	2 13 8	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 15 8	—	Applicable in the Wath-upon-Dearne Wesleyan Methodist Circuit.	
—	—	—	28 4 8	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Applicable in equal shares to the Wesleyan Chapel and the Sunday School. Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 24th November 1882.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
37 10 0	5 0 0	42 3 8	32 4 8	—	2 13 8	93 10 4	16 7 0	24 3 0		
295 1 7	5 0 0	55 3 8	—	—	—	—	6 5 0	2 10 0	Payments are made to Wath and Elsecar. See digest of General Charities of the West Riding.	
12 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 0 0	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 6 0	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 22nd January 1892. Applicable for general benefit of poor. Stock increases by capitalisation of coal rents, paid half-yearly.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	5 0 0	—	—	Applicable for the hamlet of Newhill. Rentcharge of 3s. 4d. lost.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 10 0	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	See also Wath-upon-Dearne, above.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 15 8	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—	Applicable for the villages of Brampton Bierlow and West Melton.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 15 0	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 8 8	—	—		
307 1 7	5 0 0	55 3 8	—	—	—	15 3 8	80 1 8	—		

SUMMARY—(continued).

Wath-upon-
Dearne.Tabular
Summary—
continued.

Objects of Foundation or Purposes to which the Income is applicable.									Observations.
Education.	Appren- ticing and Advance- ment of Children.	Church Purposes.	Purposes of Non- conformist Bodies.	Almshouses and Pensions.	Medical Relief and Nursing.	Distribution to the Poor.		Other Public Uses.	
						In Money.	In Kind.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
8 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The old school-house has been converted into a dwelling-house, and the income is applied for the Swinton National School. Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners, 1870.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 15 4	—	—	Rentcharge redeemed under Order of Charity Commissioners, 1st March 1872.
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 5 0	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	Rentcharge of 3s. 4d. lost.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 0 0	The Charity property was purchased with the proceeds of the sale of township lands. The income is applied in relief of poor rate and school board rate. A voluntary payment is made to this school by Earl Fitzwilliam. See also Parish of Darfield.
18 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18 13 4	—	—	—	—	—	3 0 4	—	20 0 0	
—	—	—	—	36 0 0	—	—	—	—	Income is applied in relief of poor rate.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	
74 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The cost of clothing under the original trust is met by voluntary payment of Earl Fitzwilliam.
14 1 8	—	28 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	*14 1 8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*50 8 0	Regulated by Scheme of Charity Commissioners 9th October 1891.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*5 0 0	
—	—	115 5 5	—	—	—	—	—	*230 10 11	* Applicable for the general benefit of the poor.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The stock increases by the capitalisation of coal rents. Lost.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	0 12 0	—	—	Endowments of Brailsford, Marshall, and Walker have been lost.
88 11 8	—	143 8 9	—	36 0 0	—	0 12 0	—	310 0 7	

ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

RETURN and DIGEST of ENDOWED CHARITIES
(WEST RIDING OF YORK).

PARISH OF WATH-UPON-DEARNE.

(*Mr. Francis Stevenson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
August 1894.

[*Under 7 oz. Price 6½d.*]

CHURCH IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE (GLEBE AND TITHE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 July 1894;—for,

“ RETURN, by PARISHES and COUNTIES, of the Property of the Church in *Wales* and
Monmouthshire in GLEBE and TITHE RENTCHARGE, and from other Sources.”

Home Office, }
25 July 1894. }

GEORGE W. E. RUSSELL.

(*Mr. David Thomas.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1894.

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WALES.

CATHEDRAL CHURCHES.

CATHEDRAL AND COUNTIES WITHIN WHICH PROPERTY IS SITUATE.	Parish.	Lands and Houses.	Tithe Rentcharges Commuted Amount.	Income from other Sources.	NOTES.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
BANGOR CHAPTER :				Dividends.	
Carnarvon - - - -	---	---	---	15 13 6	The incomes of the dean and canons are provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
Montgomery - - - -	Llandinam - -	---	729 5 6		
	Llanwnnog - - -	---	420 - -		
	Llanidloes-Monvodion, Croeslybr, Momledd, Glynhavon, and Ystradynodl.	---	290 - -		One-third of the net proceeds of the tithe rent-charge in each parish is paid to the vicar, the remainder is appropriated to the repair and maintenance of the fabric and services of the cathedral.
	Carno-Llyslyn - -	---	100 - -		
	Trevelgwys-Bodawch -	---	76 - -		
	TOTAL - - -	---	1,615 5 6		
BANGOR SACRIST :				Dividends.	
Carnarvon - - - -	Bangor (Glanadda) -	35 - -	---	126 - -	
LLANDAFF CHAPTER :				Dividends.	
Glamorgan - - - {Land -	Llandaff (15 acres) -	49 16 1	---	38 8 8	The remainder of the estates have been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay to the Chapter an annuity of 3,500 <i>l.</i>
	- - ditto - - -	92 - -			
	Houses - - -	141 16 1			
ST. ASAPH CHAPTER :					
Denbigh - - - -	Llangadwaladr - -	---	92 - -		The incomes of the dean and canons are provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.
	Llangedwin - - -	---	232 2 -		
	Llanrhaiadr-yn-Moch- nant (9 <i>A.</i> 1 <i>R.</i> 12 <i>P.</i>)	24 - -	---		
			324 2 -		
Montgomery - - - -	Llanrhaiadr-yn-Moch- nant.	---	982 16 6		Appropriated to repair of fabric of cathedral, and maintenance of services, &c.
	Llanwyddyn (except Garthblwch).	---	62 17 -		
			1,045 13 6		
	TOTAL - - -	24 - -	1,369 15 6		
ST. ASAPH VICARS CHORAL :					
Flint - - - -	St. Asaph-Gwerngle- vrydd, and Gwern- eigwn.	12 - -	268 - -		Two of the vicars choral are responsible for the parochial duties of the parish of St. Asaph.
Merioneth - - - -	Gwyddelwern - - -	---	560 - -		
	Llandrillo - - -	---	18 - -		
			578 - -		
	TOTAL - - -	12 - -	846 - -		
ST. DAVID'S CHAPTER	---	---	---	---	The estates have been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who pay to the Chapter an annuity of 2,800 <i>l.</i>

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES.

This Return is based upon information obtained in 1888, for the preparation of the Church Property Return, dated 23rd June 1891. (House of Commons Paper, 287.)

SUMMARY in COUNTIES of the PARISHES shown in pages 4 to 36.

COUNTY.	Acreage of Land.			1. Rents of Lands and Houses.		2. Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		3. Income from other Sources.	
				Ancient Endowment.	Private Benefaction since 1703.	Ancient Endowment.	Private Benefaction since 1703.	Ancient Endowment.	Private Benefaction since 1703.
WALES :	A.	R.	P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
ANGLESEY - - -	1,382	3	7	1,415	88	13,699	706	388	128
BRECKNOCK - - -	4,424	0	22	2,785	273	12,742	867	1,680	321
CARDIGAN - - -	6,018	0	9	3,773	107	6,812	—	1,816	755
CAERMARTHEN - - -	6,822	0	37	4,746	228	8,423	107	1,369	556
CARNARVON - - -	2,377	2	31	1,759	220	12,595	649	957	805
DENBIGH - - -	2,213	1	14	2,011	571	22,278	442	737	284
FLINT - - -	748	2	15	1,079	255	14,562	383	199	708
GLAMORGAN - - -	3,792	3	14	5,102	298	19,199	88	2,026	1,192
MERIONETH - - -	983	0	20	614	50	7,819	215	520	676
MONTGOMERY - - -	1,690	1	20	1,587	91	17,327	702	600	351
PEMBROKE - - -	6,191	1	5	6,106	185	17,264	239	1,868	247
RADNOR - - -	1,556	3	7	1,347	72	8,027	75	882	443
TOTAL - - -	38,201	1	1	32,324	2,438	160,747	4,473	13,042	6,466
MONMOUTH - - -	5,236	1	8	6,982	74	19,167	138	1,752	538

Notes.—In the particulars given in pages 4 to 36, the receipts from house property are shown in Column 1 above those from lands.

The situation of any lands not included within the limits of the Cure, can be ascertained from the Glebe Lands Return (House of Lords Paper, 61, 18th April 1887).

The Tithe Rentcharge arises in the parish, unless name in brackets follow that of benefice.

Two or more parishes bracketed together, show that Tithe Rentcharge belongs to one benefice.

The income in Column three comprises (a) payments by Ecclesiastical Commissioners in respect of benefactions and dividends on stock arising from sales of glebe and minerals; (b) interest and dividends on moneys and stock held by Queen Anne's Bounty; (c) dividends on other Government Stock and Securities; (d) stipends and rentcharges upon estates; and (e) from any other source not falling within these divisions.

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aberffraw - - - - -	20 0 0	18	-	846	-	-	-
Amlwch - - - - -	5 1 0	18	-	-	-	136	-
Bodedern - - - - -	108 0 0	71	-	-	138	-	5
Bodelwyrd with Rhosbeirio - - -	188 0 0	133	33	58	-	11	-
{ Heneglwys - - - - -	52 0 0	40	-	250	-	-	-
{ with Trewalchmai - - - - -	-	-	-	205	-	-	-
Holyhead with St. Seiriol - - -	6 0 0	-	16	-	264	42	72
Llanbadrig - - - - -	43 3 27	36	-	180	-	-	-
" Amlwch Parish - - - - -	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
{ Llanbeulan - - - - -	27 0 34	34	-	376	-	-	-
{ with Llanfaelog - - - - -	-	-	-	227	-	-	-
{ Llanddausaint - - - - - { Houses	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land - - - - -	5 0 39	10	-	250	-	-	-
{ with Llanbabo - - - - -	-	-	-	206	-	-	-
Llanddona - - - - -	39 0' 0	34	-	-	194	-	-
Llanddyfnan with Llanfair Mathafarn Eithaf.	2 0 0	2	-	267	-	-	-
{ Llandegfan - - - - -	12 1 14	24	-	306	-	-	-
{ with Beaumaris - - - - -	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
Llandrygarn - - - - -	21 1 0	25	-	27	110	16	-
Llandyfrydog with Llanvihangel Trer Beirdd.	3 2 0	3	-	530	-	-	-
Llancilian - - - - -	22 0 33	56	-	260	-	3	-
{ Llanerchymedd - - - - - { Houses	-	117	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land - - - - -	11 0 0	38	-	-	-	56	-
{ with Rhodogeidio - - - - -	-	-	-	125	-	-	-
{ and Gwredog - - - - -	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
Llaneugrad with Llanallgo - - -	3 0 0	5	-	216	-	-	-
{ Llanfachreth - - - - - { Houses	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land - - - - -	14 0 0	15	-	264	-	-	-
{ with Llanynghenedl - - - - -	-	-	-	291	-	-	-
{ and Llanfigael - - - - -	-	-	-	83	-	-	-
Llanfaes with Penmon - - - - -	52 3 0	37	-	-	-	107	51
{ Llanfaethly - - - - - { Houses	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land - - - - -	17 3 26	24	-	362	-	-	-
{ Llanfair Pwllgwyngyll - - - - -	9 0 0	12	-	120	-	-	-
{ with Llandysilio - - - - -	-	-	-	113	-	1	-
{ Llanfair-Ynghornwy - - - - - { Houses	-	4	-	200	-	-	-
{ Land - - - - -	58 1 2	57	-	-	-	-	-
{ with Llanrhwydrys - - - - -	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
Llanfechell - - - - -	18 0 0	19	-	406	-	-	-

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of			Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
	Glebe.			Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A.	R.	P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llanfihangel Esceifiog with Llanffinan	51	0	0	42	—	360	—	—	—
Llanfwrog - - - - -	{ Houses			12	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -			8	0	23	12	—	—
Llangadwaladr - - - - -	{ Houses			4	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -			19	0	0	38	—	—
{ Llangefni - - - - -	—			—	—	320	—	—	—
{ with Tregayan - - - - -	—			—	—	195	—	—	—
{ Llangeinwen - - - - -	—			—	—	540	—	—	—
{ with Llangaffo - - - - -	—			—	—	205	—	—	—
Llangoed with Llaniestyn and Llan- fihangel Tyn Sylwy.	144	0	0	80	—	—	—	—	—
Llangristiolus with Cerrig Ceinwen -	7	0	0	9	—	461	—	—	—
{ Llangwylog - - - - -	111	0	12	100	24	—	—	—	—
{ with Coedana - - - - -	—			—	—	140	—	—	—
{ Llanidan - - - - -	—			—	—	185	—	—	—
{ with Llanddaniel Fab - - - - -	—			—	—	80	—	—	—
{ and Llanedwen - - - - -	—			—	—	65	—	—	—
{ and Llanfair-y-cwmwd - - - - -	—			—	—	13	—	—	—
Llanurhyddlad with Llanflewyn - -	13	0	0	13	—	268	—	—	—
Llansadwrn - - - - -	6	2	0	8	—	400	—	—	—
{ Llantrisant - - - - -	3	3	0	5	—	434	—	—	—
{ with Llanllibio - - - - -	—			—	—	126	—	—	—
Llanwenllwyfo - - - - -	—			—	—	173	—	—	—
Llechgwenfarwydd - - - - -	14	2	0	15	—	253	—	—	—
Llechlyched with Ceirchiog - -	8	0	0	11	—	301	—	6	—
Newborough - - - - -	—			—	—	250	—	1	—
Penrhoslligwy - - - - -	85	0	0	80	15	—	—	—	—
Penmynydd - - - - -	26	3	37	30	—	260	—	9	—
{ Pentraeth - - - - -	{ Houses			3	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -			1	2	0	3	—	—
{ with Llanbedr Goch - - - - -	—			—	—	118	—	—	—
{ Rhôs-celyn - - - - -	15	0	0	18	—	169	—	—	—
{ with Llanfair-yn-Eubwll - - - - -	—			—	—	139	—	—	—
{ and Llanvihangel-yn-howyn - - - - -	—			—	—	69	—	—	—
Rhosybol Christ Church (Amlwch parish).	—			—	—	300	—	—	—
Talyllyn - - - - -	120	0	0	82	—	—	—	—	—
{ Trefdraeth - - - - -	{ Houses			2	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -			8	2	0	9	—	—
{ with Llangwyfan - - - - -	—			—	—	242	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	{ Houses			149	—	13,699	706	388	128
	{ Land -			1,382	3	7	1,266	88	—

COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.			Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
				Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A.	R.	P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aberyscir - - - - -	—			—	—	150	—	—	—
Alltmawr - - - - -	106	3	19	89	—	25	—	2	—
Battle - - - - -	—			—	—	—	135	44	—
Bettws Penpont (Lanspythid parish) -	129	0	0	110	—	55	—	—	—
Brecknock, St. David or Llanfaes -	39	3	35	20	12	337	—	38	36
Brecknock, St. John the Evangelist with St. Mary.	308	0	0	90	69	262	—	2	20
Brynllis - - - - -	{Houses			5	—	—	—	—	—
	{Land -			15	3	0	192	—	—
Brynmawr St. Mary - - - - -	1	3	26	—	6	5	—	6	9
Builth or Llanfair in Buallt - - -	76	0	26	90	12	—	84	28	29
Callwen or Glyntawe - - - - -	0	2	0	12	—	—	—	70	—
Cantreff with Nantldu - - - - -	{Houses			—	95	—	—	—	—
	{Land -			177	3	22	100	20	235
Capel Coelbren - - - - -	150	0	0	100	—	—	—	20	—
Cathedine - - - - -	1	0	0	3	—	160	—	—	—
Cray St. Ildid (or Llanulid) - - -	—			—	—	89	—	76	—
Crickhowell - - - - -	120	3	22	121	—	51	353	—	—
Cwm-Dû-St. Michael - - - - -	53	0	2	20	42	231	211	—	—
Devynock - - - - -	{Mountain land			58	0	0	12	—	464
	{Glebe - - -			3	0	0	—	—	—
Dyffryn Honddu - - - - -	142	0	0	50	—	—	—	43	—
Eglwys Oen Duw - - - - -	—			—	—	—	—	—	150
Garthbrengy - - - - -	109	0	0	54	4	—	—	43	—
Glasbury - - - - -	—			—	—	339	—	—	—
Glasbury All Saints - - - - -	—			—	—	378	—	—	—
Gwenddwr - - - - -	606	0	0	166	—	—	—	—	—
Hay - - - - -	0	3	0	4	—	125	84	6	—
Llanafan fawr - - - - -	21	2	1	18	—	113	—	—	—
{ Llysdinam - - - - -	—			—	—	43	—	—	—
{ Llanafan-fechan - - - - -	—			—	—	38	—	—	—
{ Llanfihangel bryn Pabuan - - -	—			—	—	67	—	—	—
{ Llanbedr - - - - -	36	0	0	45	—	217	—	—	—
{ with Partrishow - - - - -	—			—	—	57	—	—	—
Llanddewi'r Cwm - - - - -	99	3	6	57	—	—	—	6	4
Llandefaelog-fach - - - - -	40	1	18	58	—	328	—	—	—
{ Llandefalloy - - - - -	60	0	0	31	—	560	—	—	—
{ with Crickadarn - - - - -	—			—	—	240	—	—	—
{ Llandilo-van - - - - -	—			—	—	—	—	—	—
{ with Llanfihangel Nant Bran -	387	2	25	128	—	—	—	55	—
Llandulas in Tyr Abbot - - - - -	56	0	0	36	—	—	—	26	—
Llanelieu - - - - -	{Houses			3	—	—	—	—	—
	{Land -			35	2	30	25	100	6

COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.			Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
				Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A.	R.	P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llanelly - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	423	—	—	—
{ Llanfihangel Abergwessin - -	13	3	26	—	5	87	—	—	50
{ with Llanddewi Abergwessin -	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Llanfihangel Fechan - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	—
Llanfihangel Tal-y-llyn - - -	17	3	18	23	—	172	—	—	—
Llangammarch - - - - -	3	2	25	6	—	358	—	—	—
Llanganten - - - - -	69	3	22	45	—	—	—	38	—
Llangasty Tal-y-llyn - - - -	7	1	7	13	—	262	—	—	—
{ Llangattock - - - - -	28	1	14	82	—	525	—	—	—
{ with Llangenny - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	323	—	—	—
Llangorse - - - - -	14	2	29	20	—	132	—	20	—
Llangunider - - - - -	43	3	29	80	—	430	—	—	—
Llangynog - - - - -	249	0	0	88	—	—	—	8	—
Llanhamlach - - - - -	46	0	31	65	—	255	—	—	—
Llanigon - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	237	—	—	—
Llaniltid - - - - -	20	0	0	22	—	44	—	55	—
Llanlleonvel - - - - -	30	0	0	25	—	—	—	30	—
Llansaintffraed - - - - -	24	2	36	49	—	267	—	10	—
Llanspyddid - - - - -	7	0	0	8	—	120	—	—	—
Llanthetty - - - - -	20	1	7	35	—	344	—	—	—
Llanthew - - - - -	147	0	0	93	—	209	—	6	—
Llanvigan - - - - -	27	0	0	20	—	450	—	—	—
Llanvillo with Llandeivaillog Trer Graig	53	2	25	54	—	322	—	—	—
Llanvrynach - - - - -	2	3	0	3	—	300	—	—	—
Llanwrthwl - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	92	—	19	8
Llanwyrtyd - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	182	—	6	9
Llanynys - - - - -	3	1	25	6	—	103	—	—	—
Llanywern - - - - -	76	3	16	61	—	—	—	6	6
Llyswen - - - - -	36	1	22	66	—	105	—	—	—
Llywell with Rhydybrin - - -	87	2	27	87	—	209	—	47	—
Maes Mynis - - - - -	4	2	7	8	—	157	—	—	—
Merthyr Cynog - - - - -	161	0	0	50	—	—	—	37	—
Penderyn - - - - -	3	2	0	5	—	305	—	—	—
Tafvechan - - - - -	44	2	28	41	—	—	—	72	—
Talachddû - - - - -	40	0	0	34	—	185	—	—	—
Talgarth - - - - -	{ Houses			—	6	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -			21	2	0	27	—	—
Traianglas, St. Mary (Llywell Parish)	—	—	—	—	—	165	—	—	—
Trallong - - - - -	{ Houses			—	5	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -			130	0	0	42	2	47
Tretower - - - - -	75	0	0	72	—	—	—	13	—
Vaynor - - - - -	28	0	36	68	—	263	—	—	—
Ystradgunlais - - - - -	3	2	0	6	6	372	—	—	—
Ystradvellyty - - - - -	44	0	0	3	—	188	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	{ Houses			—	19	12,742	867	1,680	321
	{ Land -			4,424	0				
				2,766	178				

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharges arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aberporth - - - - -	—	—	—	162	—	—	16
Aberystwith, St. Michael - - -	39 1 34	53	—	—	—	13	143
„ Holy Trinity - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
Bangor - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	7	27
{ Bangor Teife - - - - -	82 3 33	81	—	93	—	—	—
{ with Henllan - - - - -	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Bettws-Bledrws - - - - -	122 0 0	68	—	122	—	6	—
{ Bettws-Evan - - - - -	—	—	—	77	—	—	—
{ with Brongwyn - - - - -	—	—	—	69	—	—	—
Bettws-Leiki - - - - -	82 0 0	64	—	—	—	—	—
Blaenpenal - - - - -	180 0 0	83	—	—	—	74	—
Blaenporth - - - - -	118 0 0	50	—	—	—	72	8
Capel Cynon (Llandissilio Gogo Parish)	18 0 0	—	5	36	—	67	—
Cardigan, St. Mary - - - - -	247 1 9	144	—	—	—	57	20
Cellan - - - - -	43 0 0	23	—	120	—	—	—
{ Cilcennin - - - - -	4 1 30	5	—	53	—	40	—
{ with Llanbadarn Tref Eglwys -	—	—	—	70	—	—	—
Cilian-Aeron - - - - -	6 0 0	5	—	115	—	44	—
Eglwysfach - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	105	—
Eglwysnewydd - - - - -	200 3 15	70	11	—	—	40	—
Elerch, St. Peter - - - - -	13 2 0	—	7	—	—	13	113
Gartheli - - - - -	120 0 0	100	—	—	—	—	—
Gwnnws or Llanwnws - - - - -	148 0 0	85	—	—	—	40	—
Henfynyw with Aberayron - - -	1 2 0	3	3	190	—	150	—
Lampeter Pont-Stephen - {	Houses	27	—	—	—	—	—
	Land -	86 3 8	160	191	—	—	8
{ Llanarth - - - - -	—	—	—	350	—	—	—
{ with Llanina - - - - -	1 2 20	3	—	32	—	—	—
Llanavan-y-Trawsgoed - - - - -	230 0 0	94	—	—	—	—	—
Llanbadarnfawr - - - - -	252 0 32	66	65	—	—	20	—
Llancynfelin - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	91	6
Llanddeinol - - - - -	99 0 33	73	—	—	—	33	7
Llanddewi-Aberarth with Ty-Glyn -	89 0 0	65	—	255	—	104	3
Llanddewi-Brefi with Llanbadarn- Odwyn.	478 2 31	218	—	67	—	19	—
Llandissilio Gogo - - - - -	—	—	—	320	—	—	—
{ Llandyfriog - - - - -	95 0 0	99	—	87	—	58	—
{ with Llanfair Treflygen - - -	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
Llandygydd - - - - - {	Houses	13	—	—	—	—	—
	Land -	189 3 0	132	—	—	25	—
Llandyssil with Capel Dewi - - -	—	—	—	—	—	96	60
Llanfair Clydogau - - - - -	258 2 0	156	—	—	—	—	—

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
Llanfair-Orllwyn - - - -	A. R. P. 76 2 12	£. 64	£. -	£. 122	£. -	£. 9	£. -
Llanfihangel Gneur Glyn - {Houses	- - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-
Land -	10 0 0	16	-	285	-	9	26
Llanfihangel Lledrod - - - -	238 0 0	115	-	167	-	12	-
Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin - - - -	15 0 0	15	-	181	-	-	-
Llanfihangel Ystrad - - - -	38 0 0	23	-	132	-	26	-
Llangeitho - - - - {Houses	- - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-
Land -	50 0 0	47	-	115	-	-	-
Llangoedmore - - - -	- - - -	-	-	440	-	-	-
Llangorwen - - - -	5 1 25	-	16	-	-	3	66
Llangranog - - - - {Houses	- - - -	12	-	-	-	-	-
Land -	58 0 0	73	-	240	-	1	-
Llangunllo - - - - {Houses	- - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-
Land -	151 0 0	80	-	180	-	-	-
Llangwyrfon - - - -	60 0 0	39	-	-	-	250	-
Llangybi - - - -	239 2 18	82	-	-	-	-	-
{Llanilar - - - -	90 0 0	76	-	136	-	-	-
{ with Rhostie - - - -	- - - -	-	-	63	-	6	2
Llanllwchaiarn - - - -	1 2 0	5	-	256	-	-	-
Llanrhystyd - - - -	- - - -	-	-	399	-	-	-
Llansaintffraid - - - -	3 2 0	5	-	92	-	13	-
Llanwenog - - - -	- - - -	-	-	147	-	20	-
{Llanwnen - - - -	40 2 0	28	-	150	-	11	-
{ with Silian - - - -	- - - -	-	-	93	-	-	-
Llanychaeron with Dihewyd - {Houses	- - - -	15	-	-	-	-	-
Land -	353 1 1	276	-	-	-	19	-
Llanychaiarn - - - -	118 0 0	51	-	-	-	48	-
Llechryd - - - -	170 0 0	123	-	-	-	17	-
Mount - - - -	55 0 2	77	-	-	-	17	-
Nantownlle or Llanewnle - - - -	87 0 0	47	-	156	-	4	-
Newcastle Emlyn, Holy Trinity - - - -	14 0 0	13	-	-	-	67	-
Penbryn - - - -	- - - -	-	-	345	-	-	-
Strata Florida, St. Mary - - - -	287 3 26	115	-	-	-	17	-
Trefilan - - - -	42 0 0	49	-	105	-	2	-
Tregaron (or Caron) - - - -	23 0 0	57	-	146	-	27	-
Tremaen - - - -	100 0 0	54	-	-	-	18	-
Troedyrwr - - - -	13 0 0	13	-	307	-	-	-
Verwick - - - -	- - - -	-	-	80	-	6	-
Ysppyty Cyfnyn - - - -	190 0 0	131	-	-	-	40	-
Ysppyty-Ystwyth with Ysppyty-Ystrad Meiric.	280 0 0	120	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - {Houses	- - - -	79	-	6,812	-	1,816	755
Land -	6,018 0 9	3,694	107				

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rent of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. B. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abergorlech	147 0 12	79	-	-	-	6	-
Abergwili with Llanfihangel Uwreh- gwili P. C.	201 1 35	181	-	50	-	57	28
Abernant with Conwil Elvet . . .	303 0 0	100	-	73	-	34	6
Bettws, St. David	63 0 0	50	-	200	-	45	6
Brechfa	197 0 0	124	-	21	-	10	-
Carmarthen, St. David	-	-	-	-	-	13	49
Carmarthen, St. Peter	-	-	-	-	-	77	30
Cilycwm	46 3 14	30	-	-	-	176	-
Cilymaenllwyd	-	-	-	278	-	-	-
{ Conwil Cayo	54 0 0	33	-	142	-	-	-
{ with Llansawel	-	-	-	102	-	-	-
Cwmamman Christ Church . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Dafen, St. Michael and All Angels .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eglwys Cymmin	3 0 0	5	-	215	-	-	-
Eglwys-fair-glan-taf	70 0 0	97	-	-	-	6	-
Egremont	{ Houses	8	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land .	88 0 0	72	-	-	22	-
Felinfoel, Holy Trinity	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Gorslas, St. Lleian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gwynvai	201 3 20	125	-	-	-	-	15
Henllan-Amgoed	-	-	-	160	-	-	-
	{ with Eglwys-fair-a-Churig . . . }	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenarth, St. Llawddog . . .	{ Houses	2	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land .	3 2 0	2	133	-	26	9
Kidwelly	{ Houses	8	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land .	3 3 0	9	103	-	-	20
Kiffig	1 0 0	-	2	41	-	54	-
{ Laugharne	24 1 10	23	-	*215	-	-	-
	{ with Llansadurnen	-	-	*200	-	-	-
* Subject to charges of 16l. in favour of Kyffig and Marros.							
Llanarthney	2 0 0	2	-	333	-	-	-
Llanboidy	52 0 0	50	-	139	-	30	-
{ Llandawke	3 0 0	8	-	55	-	-	-
	{ with Pendine	-	-	67	-	-	-
Llanddarog	{ Houses	2	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land .	163 3 0	132	-	-	8	-

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rent of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. B. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llanddeusaint - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llandebie - - - - -	—	—	—	175	—	2	—
Llandefeilog - - - {Houses	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Land - 66 0 0	—	54	—	11	—	25	40
Llandilo-Abercowin - - - - -	—	—	—	65	—	13	—
Llandilo-Fawr - - - - -	—	—	—	512	—	—	—
Llandingat - - - - -	17 0 0	52	—	336	—	26	—
Llandissilio - - - {Houses	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Land - 69 0 0	—	127	—	132	—	9	—
Llandowror - - - - -	18 3 25	50	—	120	—	—	—
Llandyfeisant - - - - -	121 2 26	56	—	—	—	15	—
Llanedy with Hendy - - - - -	104 0 0	140	—	308	—	3	—
Llanegwad - - - - -	—	—	—	299	—	3	—
Llanelly with All Saints - {Houses	—	68	—	—	—	—	—
Land - 123 0 0	—	103	25	—	—	15	—
Llanelly, St. Paul - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Llanfair-ar-y-bryn - - - - -	—	—	—	339	—	35	—
Llanfallteg - - - - -	28 0 0	12	—	195	—	—	—
Llanfihangel-Aber-bythick - - -	756 0 0	44	21	8	63	36	2
Llanfihangel-Abercowin - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfihangel-ar-Arth - - {Houses	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Land - 128 0 35	—	93	—	78	—	16	—
Llanfihangel Rhôsycorn - - - -	144 0 0	50	—	163	—	—	—
Llanfynydd - - - - -	—	—	—	121	—	—	3
Llangadock Fawr - - - - -	5 3 38	15	3	243	—	—	29
Llangain - - - - -	104 3 0	105	—	—	—	16	6
Llangan - - - - -	71 0 0	120	—	78	—	—	—
{Llangathen - - - - -	103 2 8	64	22	—	—	8	—
{ with Llanfihangel Cilfargen - -	—	—	—	162	—	—	—
Llangeler - - - - {Houses	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Land - 47 1 36	—	95	—	123	—	9	9
Llangendeirne with Portayles and Glen Abbey.	122 1 10	68	—	—	—	24	26
Llangennech - - - - -	137 0 0	104	6	—	—	47	—
Llanginning - - - - -	188 0 0	120	—	—	—	—	—
Llanglydwen - - - - -	15 0 0	13	—	100	—	16	20
Llangunuoek (or Llangynog) - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	102
Llangunnor - - - {Houses	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Land - 39 0 0	—	80	—	225	—	—	—

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rent of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llanllawddog - - - - -	101 2 37	84	-	-	-	5	-
Llanllwch - - - - -	220 0 0	150	40	-	-	23	-
Llanllwni - - - - -	76 1 27	57	-	237	-	18	-
Llannon - - - - -	{ Houses -	12	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land - 78 2 0	94	-	-	-	39	-
Llanpumpsaint - - - - -	245 2 21	108	-	-	-	5	-
{ Llansadwrn - - - - -	{ Houses -	11	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land - 46 3 34	53	-	88	-	6	-
	{ with Llanwrda - - - - -	-	-	52	-	-	-
Llanstephan - - - - -	76 0 0	102	Houses 12	-	-	40	-
Llanwinio - - - - -	189 0 0	131	-	-	-	8	-
Llanybri, Holy Trinity - -	{ Houses -	-	6	-	-	-	-
	{ Land - 60 0 0	-	63	-	-	6	74
Llanybyther - - - - -	241 0 0	81	-	70	-	13	-
Llanycrwys - - - - -	110 0 0	76	-	-	-	14	-
Marros - - - - -	6 0 0	20	-	17	-	44	-
Merthyr - - - - -	41 1 13	90	-	165	-	-	-
Myddfai or Mothvey - - - -	62 2 23	11	1	140	-	9	9
Mydrim - - - - -	17 0 0	25	-	320	-	27	-
Newchurch - - - - -	110 0 0	106	-	-	-	6	9
Pembrey with Llandury - - -	32 3 0	45	-	-	-	23	-
Penboyr - - - - -	177 2 0	123	-	320	-	-	-
Pencarreg - - - - -	18 2 18	15	-	110	-	40	-
St. Clears - - - - -	209 0 0	64	21	93	-	7	-
St. Ishmaels with Llansaint and Ferryside - - - - -	{ Houses -	10	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land - 58 2 37	64	-	131	-	31	-
Taliaris - - - - -	120 2 24	71	6	-	-	56	-
Talley - - - - -	339 2 3	203	-	-	-	8	-
Treleach-ar-Bettws - - - - -	72 0 0	58	-	95	-	40	-
Ystradffin - - - - -	72 3 11	52	-	-	-	13	-
„ (Llandingat parish) - -	-	-	-	57	-	-	-
„ (Llanfair-ar-y-brin parish) -	-	-	-	208	44	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	{ Houses -	176	18	3,423	107	1,369	556
	{ Land - 6,822 0 37	4,570	210				

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
Aber - - - - -	A. R. P. 16 0 0	£. 68	£. -	£. 345	£. -	£. -	£. -
{ Aberdaron - - (Vicarage)	2 2 0	1	-	73	-	18	-
{ with Llanfaelrhys - - -	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
{ Aberdaron - (Sinecure Rectory)	-	-	-	194	-	-	-
{ with Llanfaelrhys - - -	-	-	-	47	-	-	-
Abererch - - - - -	37 0 0	68	10	76	-	11	-
Bangor, St. Deiniol with Pentir - -	-	-	-	800	-	-	64
Beddgelert, St. Mary - - - - -	132 0 0	91	-	-	56	3	-
Bettws-y-Coed - - - - -	308 2 39	35	-	-	-	49	26
Bodvean - - - - -	10 1 6	15	-	189	-	20	-
Bryncroes - - - - -	113 1 37	66	-	-	-	76	-
Caerhŷn - - - - -	-	-	-	413	-	-	-
Capel Curig - - - { Houses	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
{ Land -	182 3 32	138	-	-	-	-	-
{ Ceidio - - - - -	-	-	-	-	115	65	14
{ with Llandudwen - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Clynnog or Clynnog Fawr - - -	-	-	-	290	* 306	-	-
* Subject to charge of 120 <i>l.</i> to Principal of Jesus College.							
Conway - - - - -	30 2 0	15	-	68	-	81	-
{ Criccieth - - - - -	-	-	-	130	-	-	-
{ with Trevlys - - - - -	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
{ Denio (or Pwllhell) - - -	42 0 0	41	-	61	-	89	-
{ „ in Llannor parish - - -	-	-	-	174	-	-	-
Dolwyddelan - - - - -	-	63	-	-	-	64	-
Dwygyfylchi with Pen- { Houses	-	39	38	-	-	-	-
maenmawr { Land -	59 1 2	20	-	108	-	-	7
{ Ederyn - - - - -	14 3 1	5	-	176	-	-	-
{ with Carnguich - - - - -	-	-	-	45	-	-	-
{ and Pistyll - - - - -	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
Eglwys-Rhos - - - - -	118 0 0	35	-	-	-	30	-
Eglwys-Vach (see Co. Denbigh also) -	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Glanogwen, Christ Church - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	187
Gyffin - - - - -	17 0 0	24	-	368	-	-	-
Llanfaelhaiarn - - - - -	-	-	-	195	-	44	44
Llanbeblig with Carnarvon - - -	-	-	-	300	-	17	-
Llanbedrog with Llanfihangel Bachellet and Llangian.	6 3 0	9	-	663	-	-	-
Llanbedr-y-Cennin - - - - -	8 0 0	8	-	200	-	-	-
Llanberis - - - - -	166 0 0	157	-	60	-	-	-
Llanddeiniolen - - - - -	8 0 0	8	-	365	-	-	-
Llandegai - - - - -	148 0 0	70	-	137	-	94	-
Llandegai, St. Anne - - - - -	97 0 0	104	20	77	-	-	81

COUNTY OF CARNARVON—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llandinorwic - - - {Houses	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Land -	14 0 0	—	10	—	—	—	200
Llandudno - - - - -	120 0 0	40	—	227	—	64	—
Llandwrog - - - - -	13 0 0	11	—	452	—	—	—
Llandwrog, St. Thomas - - -	—	—	—	40	—	13	50
Llanengan - - - - - {Houses	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	8 1 33	25	—	413	—	—	—
Llanfair-fechan - - - - {Houses	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	12 2 0	24	—	354	—	40	33
Llanfair-ys-Gaer - - - -	91 1 19	71	—	47	—	69	36
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant - - -	20 0 0	21	7	165	—	3	—
Llangelynin - - - - -	4 0 0	6	—	250	—	—	—
Llangwnadde - - - - -	82 2 0	48	7	15	—	13	13
{ with Bodferin - - - - -	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Llangwstennin - - - - -	31 0 0	24	—	284	—	26	—
{ Llangybi - - - - -	—	—	—	227	—	—	—
{ with Llanarmon - - - - -	—	—	—	273	—	—	—
{ Llaniestyn - - - - -	24 3 0	35	4	375	—	—	—
{ with Llandegwning - - - - -	—	—	—	140	—	—	—
Llanllechid - - - - -	18 0 0	18	—	462	—	—	—
Llanllyfni - - - - -	1 0 0	—	4	260	—	—	—
{ Llannor - - - - -	—	—	—	325	—	—	—
{ with Penrhos - - - - -	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Llanrug - - - - -	—	—	—	200	—	11	—
Llanrwst (see Co. Denbigh also) - -	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
{ Llanwnda - - - - -	117 0 0	67	48	90	* 317	—	—
{ with Llanfaglan - - - - -	—	—	—	8	* 115	—	—
* Subject to charge of 150% to Principal of Jesus College.							
Llanystumdwy - - - - -	6 0 0	12	—	485	—	—	—
Llysfaen - - - - -	16 2 16	35	—	288	—	—	—
also 79% Tithe Rentcharge in Llanellian parish, Co. Denbigh.							
{ Meyllteyrn - - - - -	8 2 0	4	4	160	—	—	—
{ with Bottwnog - - - - -	—	—	—	58	—	—	—
Nevin - - - - -	56 0 0	73	—	25	10	16	—
Penllech - - - - -	—	—	—	190	—	—	—
Penmachno - - - - -	35 0 0	16	—	153	—	—	50
{ Penmorfa - - - - -	10 2 33	12	3	200	—	—	—
{ with Dolben Maen - - - - -	—	—	—	90	—	—	—
Portmadoc, St. John - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhiw - - - - -	20 0 0	15	—	101	—	—	—
Trefriw with Llanrhychwyn - {Houses	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	2 0 0	—	5	200	—	—	—
Tydweiliog - - - - -	131 3 13	70	8	23	—	13	—
{ Waenfawr - - - - -	15 1 -	23	—	—	—	28	—
{ with Bettws Garmon - - - - -	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Ynys-cynhaiarn - - - - -	—	—	—	160	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - {Houses	—	68	90	12,595	919	957	805
Land -	2,377 2 31	1,691	130	Less 270	charges stated above.		
				649			

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. E. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abergele - - - - -	—	—	—	490	—	—	—
Berse Drenlincourt - - - - -	39 0 3	51	—	—	—	36	—
Bettws-yn-Rhôs - - - - -	5 0 0	9	—	399	—	—	—
Bodfary - - - - -	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
Brymbo, St. Mary (Wrexham Parish) -	—	—	—	90	57	—	17
Bryn Eglwys - - - - -	78 0 0	58	—	35	36	13	10
Bwlch Gwyn, Christ Church - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Bylchau, St. Thomas (Henllan Parish)	—	—	—	378	—	—	—
Capel Garmon - - - - - { Houses	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
(Llanrwst Parish). { Land -	230 0 0	131	—	115	—	—	—
Cefn, St. Mary (St. Asaph Parish) -	—	—	—	292	—	—	—
Cerrig-y-Druidion - - - { Glebe -	85 0 0	140	—	352	—	7	—
- - - { Mountain	110 0 0						
Chirk - - - - -	—	—	—	507	—	—	—
Clocaenog - - - - -	3 2 0	4	—	342	—	—	—
Colwyn, St. Catherine - - - - -	—	—	—	395	—	—	—
(Llandrillo-yn-Rhos Parish).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denbigh - - - - -	1 0 0	2	—	400	—	—	—
„ (Henllan Parish) - - - - -	—	—	—	65	—	—	—
Derwen - - - - -	14 3 35	15	—	340	—	—	—
Efenechtyd - - - - -	10 0 0	10	—	200	—	—	—
Eglwys-fach - - - - -	4 0 0	4	—	246	—	—	—
also 5l. 2s. Tithe rentcharge in County Carnarvon.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erryrys (Llanarmon-yn-jâl Parish) -	27 0 0	15	—	378	—	—	—
also 6l. 16s. 8d. Tithe rentcharge in County Flint.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esclusham Holy Trinity - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gresford - - - - - { Houses -	—	49	136	560	—	—	—
- - - { Land -	77 2 26						
also 28l. 3s. 9d. Tithe rent- charge in County Flint. { Wood, &c.	12 1 36						
Gwersyllt, Holy Trinity (Gresford Parish).	5 1 19	—	12	335	20	—	—
Gwytherin - - - - -	30 0 0	50	—	163	—	—	—
„ (Llansannan Parish) - - - - -	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Gyffylliog - - - - -	—	—	—	319	—	—	—
„ (Llanrhaiadr-yn-Kinmerch Parish).	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Henllan - - - - -	—	—	—	350	—	—	—
Holt (Gresford Parish) - { Houses	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
- - - { Land -	23 0 0	22	22	310	9	—	—
Isgoed (Gresford Parish) - - - - -	8 0 0	20	—	330	—	—	—
Kegidog or St. George - - - - -	—	—	—	279	—	—	—
Llanarmon-yn-jâl - - - - -	46 1 4	83	—	342	—	—	—
Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog - - -	24 0 15	30	—	221	—	—	—

COUNTY OF DENBIGH—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llawarmon Mynydd Mawr - {Houses	—		6	—	—	—	—
Land -	33 0 0		82	—	—	6	—
Llanbedr-Dyffryn-Clwyd - {Houses	—		3	—	—	—	—
Land -	12 0 38		17	—	415	—	—
Llancadwaladr (Llansilin Parish) -	26 2 0		30	—	153	—	—
also 40% out of Tithe rentcharge belonging to Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph.						4	—
Llanddewi (Llangerniew Parish) -	8 0 0		—	8	207	—	—
Llanddoget - - - - -	16 0 0		41	15	178	—	—
Llanddulas - - - - - {Houses	—		7	—	—	—	—
Land -	5 0 0		9	—	148	—	—
Llandegla - - - - - {Houses	—		6	—	—	—	—
Land -	15 0 0		6	—	116	—	35
Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs - - - - -	7 0 0		15	—	370	—	—
Llandyrnog - - - - -	24 0 0		40	—	666	—	—
Llanelian - - - - -	3 0 0		10	—	392	—	—
Llanelidan - - - - -	—		—	—	300	—	—
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd - - - - -	4 0 0		—	6	290	—	—
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, Jesus {Houses	—		12	—	—	—	—
Chapel. Land -	59 3 14		60	—	—	7	—
Llanfairtalhaiarn - - - - -	6 2 18		15	—	387	—	—
Llanferras - - - - -	16 0 0		20	—	308	—	—
also 17% Tithe rentcharge in Kilken Parish, County Flint.						—	—
Llanfihangel Glyn-y-Myfyr - - - - -	13 2 16		10	1	201	—	—
Llanfwrog - - - - -	8 2 0		26	—	456	—	—
Llangynhafal - - - - -	13 0 0		31	—	401	—	—
Llangedwyn (Llansilin Parish) - - - - -	160 0 0		43	43	20	—	16
Llangerniew - - - - -	17 0 0		60	—	339	—	—
Llangollen - - - - -	13 0 0		14	25	410	—	—
Llangwm Dinmael - - - - -	60 0 0		46	—	319	—	—
Llangwyfan - - - - - (say)	10 0 0		20	—	257	—	6
Llannefydd - - - - -	2 2 0		5	—	260	—	—
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Kinmerch - - - - -	17 0 0		25	—	*765	—	—
* Subject to charge of 150% in favour of Prion St. James.						—	—
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant - {Houses	—		25	—	—	—	—
(Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr Parish.) Land -	17 0 0		22	—	133	—	—
also 40% Tithe rentcharge in County Montgomery.						—	—
Llanrwst - - - - -	1 1 14		3	—	784	—	94
also 16% 19s. 2d. Tithe rentcharge in County Carnarvon.						—	—
Llansantffraid-Glan-Conway - - - - -	34 0 29		29	—	372	—	—
Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceiriog - - - - -	23 0 0		—	32	118	—	51
Llansannan - - - - -	4 0 0		4	—	412	—	—
Llansilin - - - - -	11 2 1		9	—	312	—	—

COUNTY OF DENBIGH—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llantysilio (Llangollen Parish) { Houses	—	69	120	—	—	—	—
Land -	46 0 0	—	43	—	70	5	23
Llanychan - - - - -	7 0 0	12	—	196	—	6	—
Llanynys - - - - -	3 0 0	6	—	348	—	—	—
Llysfaen (Llanelian Parish) (See County Carnarvon also.)	—	—	—	79	—	—	—
Marchwiell - - - - - { Houses	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	3 0 0	4	—	636	—	—	—
Minera, St. Mary - - - - -	52 2 10	44	31	—	—	42	—
Nantglyn - - - - -	—	—	—	180	—	—	—
" (Llanrhaiadr-yn-Kinmerch Parish).	—	—	—	99	—	—	—
Pentrevoelas - - - - -	441 0 0	50	158	—	—	7	10
Penycae, St. Thomas - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontfadog, St. John the Baptist (Llangollen Parish).	4 0 0	6	—	—	65	7	—
Prion, St. James (Llanrhaiadr-yn- Kinmerch Parish).	—	—	—	187	—	—	—
Rhosddu, St. James - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhôs-Llanerchrugog - - - - -	3 0 0	—	4	—	—	—	—
Rhosymedra, St. John - - - Houses (Tithe rentcharge, see Llanfair Parish, County Montgomery).	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Rhydycroesan, St. David (Llansilin Parish). also 114l, Tithe rentcharge, in County Salop.	9 0 0	11	—	174	—	—	—
Rossett, Christ Church (Gresford Parish).	4 0 0	—	4	275	—	—	30
Ruabon, St. Mary - - - - -	26 3 22	54	—	606	—	8	—
Ruthin - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	*400	—
Towyn, St. Mary (Abergele Parish) -	—	—	—	307	—	—	—
Trefnant, Holy Trinity (Henllan Parish)	6 0 0	—	6	378	—	—	—
Trevor - - - - -	118 0 0	41	26	—	—	27	—
Trofarth, St. John (Bettws-yn-Rhôs Parish).	—	—	—	180	—	—	—
" (Llansantffraid-Glan-Conway Parish.)	—	—	—	126	—	—	—
{ Wrexham, St. Giles - - - - -	13 2 34	50	10	629	—	25	—
{ with St. Mark - - - - -	—	—	—	—	115	—	—
Yspytty Ivan - - - - -	—	—	—	56	70	48	39
" (Corwen Parish) - - - - -	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - { Houses	—	261	140	22,278	442	737	284
Land -	2,213 1 14	1,750	431				

* Rentcharge on lands and tithe rentcharge of Ruthin charities.

COUNTY OF FLINT.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Bagillt, St. Mary - - - -	2 0 0	2	-	-	-	-	69
Bangor Monachorum - - - -	3 3 20	5	-	701	-	-	-
Bettisfield, St. John the Baptist (Hanmer Parish).	-	-	-	-	245	19	-
Bistre Emmanuel (Mold Parish) -	2 2 3	3	4	38	-	13	13
Bodelwyddan - - - - -	4 2 7	-	9	-	-	-	Rentcharge, 200
Bodfary, St. Stephen - - (say) also 29l. 10s. Tithe rentcharge in County Denbigh.	16 2 0	23	-	320	-	-	-
Bronington, Holy Trinity (Hanmer Parish).	35 0 0	-	35	76	44	-	15
Brynford, St. Michael - - - -	6 0 0	-	6	-	88	6	75
Buckley, St. Matthew - - - - (Income of 400l. derived from charge upon Hawarden R.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caerfallweh, St. Paul (Northop Parish)	5 3 1	-	12	246	-	-	-
Caerwys - - - - - (say)	2 0 0	3	-	425	-	-	-
Connah's Quay, St. Mark (Northop Parish).	-	-	-	368	-	-	-
Cwm - - - - -	11 2 0	14	-	338	-	-	-
Dyserth - - - - -	19 0 35	35	-	393	-	-	-
Erbistock - - - - - {Houses	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
- - - - - {Land -	26 0 0	35	-	245	-	-	-
Erryrys (Llanarmon Parish) - - - (See County Denbigh also.)	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Ffynon Groyw, All Saints - - - -	1 0 0	4	-	-	-	-	-
Flint - - - - -	-	-	-	311	-	-	-
" (Northop Parish) - - - -	-	-	-	52	-	-	-
Gorsedd, St. Paul - - - - -	1 2 0	1	-	-	-	-	21
Gresford - - - - - (See also County Denbigh.)	-	-	-	28	-	-	-
Gwaenysgor - - - - -	12 0 0	20	-	178	-	-	-
Gwernafield - - - - -	75 0 0	100	28	-	6	4	-
Halkin - - - - - {Houses	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
- - - - - {Land -	2 0 0	4	-	380	-	-	-
Hanmer with Tallarn - - - - -	40 3 21	55	28	276	-	-	60
Hawarden - - - - - {Houses	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
- - - - - {Land -	104 0 0	229	-	*2,770	-	22	-
* (Subject to charge of 400l. in favour of Buckley.)							
Holywell - - - - -	41 0 0	8	7	272	-	26	78
Hope or Estyn - - - - - {Houses	-	22	22	-	-	-	-
- - - - - {Land -	50 2 29	76	-	273	-	49	-
Kilken or Cilcain - - - - -	10 0 0	15	-	343	-	-	-
Llanasa - - - - -	12 1 37	15	-	358	-	-	-
Llanferras (Kilken Parish) - - -	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
Llanfynydd (Hope Parish) - - -	7 0 0	12	-	349	-	-	-

COUNTY OF FLINT—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. B. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Meliden - - - - -	20 1 3	22	-	116	-	2	30
Mold - - - - -	3 0 0	10	-	331	-	-	-
Mostyn, Christ Church - - -	4 0 0	-	9	-	-	-	60
Nannerch - - - - -	8 3 0	8	-	327	-	-	-
Nerquis (Mold parish) - - -	27 2 13	47	-	43	-	13	13
Newmarket - - - - -	3 0 0	6	-	234	-	6	-
Northop - - - - - { Houses	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 4 0 0	8	-	500	-	-	-
Overton - - - - -	-	-	-	551	-	-	-
Penley, St. Mary - - - - -	65 0 0	80	4	-	-	-	46
Pont Bleiddyn, Christ Church - -	-	-	-	-	-	13	6
Prestatyn, Christ Church (Llanasa parish)	8 0 0	5	7	125	-	-	-
" " (Meliden parish)	-	-	-	234	-	-	-
Rhesycae, Christ Church (Kilken parish)	8 0 0	4	4	158	-	3	3
" " (Ysceifiog parish)	-	-	-	69	-	-	-
Rhuddlan - - - - - { Houses	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 35 0 0	50	25	282	-	10	-
Rhydymwyn, St. John (Kilken parish)	-	-	-	236	-	-	-
" " (Northop parish)	-	-	-	128	-	-	-
Rhyl (Rhuddlan parish) - - -	7 3 0	30	-	321	-	-	3
St. Asaph (Vicars Choral) - - -	(See Cathedral Churches.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tremeirchion or Dymrechion - -	5 0 0	3	-	336	-	-	-
Trydden or Treiddyn (Mold parish).	{ Houses	-	10	-	-	-	-
	Land - 42 1 22	20	45	63	-	13	16
Whitewell (Malpas Parish) - Houses	-	3	-	276	-	-	-
Also 155 <i>l.</i> Tithe rentcharge in County Chester.							
Whitford - - - - - { Houses	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 5 2 22	8	-	340	-	-	-
Worthenbury - - - - -	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Ysceifiog - - - - -	8 3 2	9	-	705	-	-	-
" (Kilken parish) - - -	-	-	-	22	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - - { Houses	-	110	32	14,562	383	199	708
	Land - 748 2 15	969	223				

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
{ Aberavon - - - - -	1 0 0	1	-	50	-	-	-
{ with Baglan - - - - -	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
Aberdare - - - - -	15 2 11	25	-	-	-	73	75
Aberdare, St. Fagan - - - - -	0 2 0	-	4	-	-	6	82
Aberpergwm - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Bettws - - - - -	-	-	Houses 8	140	-	-	-
Bishopston - - - - -	45 0 0	84	-	246	-	-	-
Bonvilstone - - - - -	-	53	-	44	-	-	5
Briton Ferry - - - - - { Houses	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land -	248 1 2	82	55	-	-	74	-
Cadoxton-juxta-Barry - - - - -	37 0 0	52	-	129	-	-	-
Cadoxton-juxta-Neath - - - - - { Houses	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land -	16 0 23	10	-	*450	-	33	-
* Subject to charge of 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of Aberpergwm.							
Caerau - - - - -	38 2 2	44	-	154	-	23	-
Caerphilly, St. Martin (Eglwysilan parish).	106 2 35	137	-	186	-	14	-
" " (Bedwas parish)	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Canton, St. John (Llandaff parish) -	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
Cardiff, All Saints - - - - -	-	-	-	26	-	-	-
" St. Andrew - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" St. John - - - - -	-	40	-	48	-	161	-
" St. Mary - - - - -	-	-	Houses 131	62	-	-	144
" St. Stephen - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Clydach, St. John (Llangyfelach parish)	-	-	-	371	-	-	-
Colwinstone - - - - - { Houses	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land -	35 0 0	38	39	88	-	-	6
Coychurch - with - Peterstone-super- Montem.	40 0 0	97	-	481	-	-	-
Coyty-with-Nolton - - - - -	-	-	-	550	-	-	-
Cyfarthfa, Christ Church - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowlais, St. John - - - - - { Houses	-	70	-	-	-	-	-
(Merthyr Tydfil parish). { Land -	2 2 0	6	-	107	-	-	-
Dyffryn, St. Matthew - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	26	227
Eglwys Brewis - - - - -	30 0 0	40	-	82	-	-	-
Eglwysilan - - - - -	12 1 16	12	-	359	-	6	-
Ewenny - - - - -	-	-	-	70	-	-	-
Flemingstone - - - - -	26 0 0	43	-	184	-	-	-
Gabalfa, St. Mark - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gelligaer-with-Brithdir - - - - -	11 0 0	12	-	669	-	66	-
Gileston - - - - -	37 2 0	37	6	77	-	-	-
Glyncorwg with Blaengwrach - - -	27 0 0	42	-	-	-	67	-
Glyntaff (Eglwysilan parish) - - -	-	-	-	27	-	13	21

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. B. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Hirvain, St. Llewrg - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilston - - - - - {	Houses	—	5	—	—	—	—
	Land -	56 0 0	62	—	189	—	—
Kilybebyll - - - - -	13 2 14	12	—	115	—	13	—
Kilvey, All Saints - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Knelston - - - - -	66 3 14	100	—	62	—	21	—
	with Llanddewi - - - -	—	—	42	—	—	—
Lisvane - - - - -	22 0 0	34	—	—	—	58	—
{ Llanblethian - - - - -	71 1 5	85	—	149	—	—	—
	with Cowbridge - - - -	—	—	17	—	—	—
	and Welsh St. Donats - -	—	—	50	—	—	—
Llancarvan - - - - -	15 0 0	35	—	245	—	3	—
Llandaff, St. Peter - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llandilo Talybont - - - -	28 2 0	37	—	143	19	19	21
Llandough with Cogan and Leckwith -	30 0 0	34	—	243	—	—	—
{ Llandough - - - - - {	Houses	—	6	—	—	—	—
	Land -	70 1 4	87	—	104	—	—
with St. Mary Church - - -	—	—	—	130	—	—	—
Llandow - - - - -	79 2 20	101	—	197	—	—	—
Llandyfodwg - - - - -	14 0 0	14	—	70	—	6	—
Llanedarne - - - - - (held with St. Mellons, County Mon- mouth).	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Llanfrynach (Penlline) - - -	11 1 26	17	—	62	—	19	—
Llangyfelach - - - - -	—	—	—	390	—	—	—
Llangan - - - - -	82 2 1	162	—	152	—	—	—
Llangeinor - - - - -	54 0 0	41	—	—	—	59	—
Llangenneth - - - - - {	Houses	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Land -	27 1 33	15	—	65	—	6
Llanguick - - - - -	62 3 5	43	—	—	—	62	—
Llangynwyd - with - Maesteg and Baiden. {	Houses	—	3	—	—	—	—
	Land -	1 2 11	1	—	170	—	4
Llanhary - - - - -	16 0 0	36	—	232	—	—	—
{ Llanillid - - - - -	9 0 0	9	—	136	—	—	—
	with Llanharan - - - -	—	—	194	—	—	—
Llanishen - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	61	12
{ Llanmadock - - - - -	130 0 0	119	—	56	—	—	—
	with Cheriton - - - -	—	—	112	—	—	—
Llanmaes - - - - -	69 2 29	130	—	275	—	—	—
Llanmihangel - - - - -	41 1 22	62	—	130	—	—	—
Llanrhidian with Penclawdd - -	29 2 0	29	—	—	—	39	—
Llansamlet - - - - -	—	—	—	46	—	45	7
Llansannor - - - - -	—	—	—	191	—	—	—

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
*Llantrisant	17 2 21	32	—	261	—	—	—
" (Aberdare parish)	—	—	—	69	—	—	—
" (Llanwonno parish)	—	—	—	210	—	—	—
" (Llantwit Vairdre parish)	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
" (Ystrad-y-fodwg parish)	—	—	—	88	—	—	—
* Subject to charges amounting to 40% in favour of daughter Cures.							
Llantrissant, St. John Tonyrefail	63 3 13	40	—	—	—	59	—
Llantrithyd	68 0 0	75	—	137	—	—	—
{ Llantwit Major	—	—	—	220	—	—	—
{ with Llyswoiney	—	—	—	190	—	—	—
Llantwit Vairdre	52 0 0	46	—	—	—	102	—
Llanvabon	—	—	—	273	—	15	—
Llanwonno	—	—	—	44	—	174	—
Llwynypia, St. Andrew	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughor	8 2 36	25	—	211	—	9	—
Marcross	51 0 0	40	—	163	—	—	—
Margam-with-Taibach	—	—	—	—	—	54	55
Merthyr-Dovan	24 1 14	76	—	116	—	7	—
Merthyr-Mawr	48 0 0	54	18	—	—	19	—
Merthyr-Tydfil { Houses	—	280	—	—	—	—	—
{ Land .	9 3 36	25	—	429	—	—	—
Michaelstone-le-Pit	19 0 5	10	—	72	—	15	—
Michaelstone-super-Avon	70 1 20	84	—	—	—	37	—
{ Michaelstone-super-Ely	177 1 3	197	—	66	—	—	—
{ with St. Bride-super-Ely	—	—	—	102	—	—	—
Michaelstone-y-Vedw (See Monmouth also.)	—	—	—	499	—	—	—
Monknash	3 0 0	8	—	46	—	28	—
Morriston, St. John	50 0 0	30	—	—	—	59	—
Mountain Ash, St. Margaret (Aberdare)	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
{ Neath	15 1 35	82	—	128	—	16	—
{ with Llantwit	—	—	—	221	—	—	—
{ Newcastle	—	—	—	149	—	—	—
{ with Laleston	—	—	—	113	—	—	—
{ and Tythegston	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
Newton Nottage	6 3 31	11	—	400	—	—	—
{ Nicholaston	—	47	—	68	—	—	—
{ with Oxwich	—	—	—	108	—	—	—
Oystermouth	40 3 3	31	—	—	—	49	—
{ Penarth	—	—	—	54	—	80	60
{ with Lavernock	—	—	—	73	—	—	—
Pendoylan	46 2 13	70	—	107	—	—	—

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. B. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Penmaen - - - - - {Houses	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	57 0 0	61	—	101	—	—	—
Penmark - - - - -	108 0 0	134	—	218	—	2	—
Pennard - - - - -	45 0 0	30	—	78	—	6	—
Penrice - - - - -	41 0 0	49	—	—	—	19	10
Pentrebach, St. John Baptist - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Pentyrch - - - - -	20 0 0	21	—	400	—	—	—
Penydarren, St. John - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peterstone-super-Ely - - - {Houses	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Land -	22 2 16	25	—	269	—	—	—
Pontlottyn, St. Tyfaelog - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pontypridd, St. Catherine - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portcynon - - - - -	30 2 25	45	—	104	—	—	—
{Porthkerry - - - - -	101 2 0	106	—	124	—	9	—
{ with Barry - - - - -	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Pyle and Kenfig - - - - -	45 0 0	30	—	50	—	46	19
Radyr - - - - -	—	—	—	75	34	60	—
Resolven (Llantwit parish) - -	—	—	—	53	35	—	—
Reynoldston - - - - -	40 1 30	34	—	106	—	—	—
Rhoscilly - - - - -	51 3 0	39	—	103	—	—	—
Roath - - - - -	—	25	—	75	—	—	—
Ruddry (held with Bedwas, County Monmouth.)	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
St. Andrew, Major - - - {Houses	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	68 0 0	92	—	367	—	—	—
St. Andrew, Minor - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
St. Athan - - - - - {Houses	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	53 3 31	78	—	413	—	—	—
St. Bride, Major - - - - -	3 0 0	3	—	300	—	—	—
St. Bride, Minor - - - {Houses	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	13 3 0	26	—	155	—	—	—
St. Donats - - - - -	38 0 0	27	28	87	—	7	16
St. Fagan with Llanilterne - {Houses	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	74 0 0	110	—	397	—	—	—
St. George-super-Ely - - - - -	70 0 0	67	—	91	—	—	—
St. Hilary - - - - - {Houses	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	18 0 0	18	—	123	—	—	—
St. John, near Swansea - - -	127 2 3	80	—	—	—	20	—
St. Lythans - - - - -	52 2 0	74	—	145	—	—	—
St. Mary Hill - - - - - {Houses	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	16 0 0	26	—	70	—	—	—
St. Nicholas - - - - -	60 0 0	66	—	220	—	—	—

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN--*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Sketty, St. Paul - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Skewen, St. John - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sully - - - - -	26 0 0	52	—	282	—	—	—
Swansea, St. Mary - - - - -	—	—	—	142	—	62	96
„ Christ Church - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ Holy Trinity - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
„ St. Matthew - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ St. Peter - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Talgarn - - - - -	11 2 0	34	—	—	—	25	—
Wenvoe - - - - -	31 2 6	51	—	364	—	—	—
Whitchurch - - - - -	7 0 0	14	—	133	—	—	—
Ystradowen - - - - -	15 3 0	30	—	184	—	14	—
Ystradyfodwg - - - - -	38 0 0	30	—	186	—	55	—
TOTAL - - - - -	Houses - - - - -	—	522	148	19,199	88	2,026
	Land - - - - -	3,792 3 14	4,580	150			

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Aberdovey (Towyn parish) - - - - -	5 0 0	6	—	304	48	13	19
Bettws Gwerfil Goch - - - - -	13 2 0	39	—	142	—	—	—
Brynceodifor, St. Paul - - - - -	2 0 0	—	1	—	—	45	120
Caerdeon, or Bontddu - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Corris, Holy Trinity (Tallylyn) - - - - -	—	—	—	70	43	30	60
Corwen - - - - -	33 0 0	18	—	489	—	—	—
Dolgelly - - - - -	—	—	—	500	—	—	—
{ Festiniog - - - - -	3 0 0	—	3	142	—	—	—
{ with Maentwrog - - - - -	—	—	—	100	—	—	—
Festiniog, St. David - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	180
Fron Goch, St. Mark (Llanvor parish) - - - - -	4 0 0	—	2	96	—	—	21
Glyndyfrdwy (Corwen parish) - - - - -	—	—	—	225	—	—	—
Gwyddelwern - - - - -	—	—	—	140	—	13	—
„ Vicars of St. Asaph - - - - -	(See Cathedral Churches)		—	—	—	—	—
Llanaber with Barmouth - - - - -	—	—	—	280	—	36	—
{ Llandanwg - - - - -	4 0 0	4	—	102	—	—	—
{ with Llanbedr - - - - -	—	—	—	111	—	—	—
Llandderfel - - - - -	12 3 16	37	—	322	—	—	—
Llandrillo in Edeirnion - - - - -	11 1 26	17	3	329	—	—	—
„ Vicars of St. Asaph - - - - -	(See Cathedral Churches)		—	—	—	—	—
Llanegryn - - - - -	55 0 0	43	—	—	—	48	—
Llanelltyd - - - - -	72 0 0	80	—	—	—	6	30

COUNTY OF MERIONETH—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
{ Llanenddwyn - - - - -	5 0 0	3	-	200	-	-	-
{ with Llanddwywe - - - - -	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
Llanfachreth - - - - -	176 0 0	82	-	-	75	113	-
Llanfair-juxta-Harlech - - - - -	184 0 0	35	35	150	-	5	-
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant - - - - -	106 2 20	8	1	190	-	6	-
Llanfihangel-y-Traethan with {Houses	-	5	-	-	-	42	-
Llandecwyn - - - - - {Land -	82 0 0	42	-	200*	-	-	-
* Subject to charge of 30 <i>l.</i> in favour of Penrhyn Dendraeth.							
Llanfor or Llanfawr - - - - -	3 2 0	7	-	298	-	-	-
Llanfrothen - - - - -	6 0 0	6	2	100	-	29	-
Llangar with Cynwyd - - - - -	5 3 30	15	-	235	-	-	-
Llangelynin - - - - -	1 0 0	-	3	400	-	-	-
Llangower - - - - -	13 0 0	18	-	162	-	-	-
Llansaintffraid-Glyn Dyfrdwy - - -	56 0 0	62	-	86	-	-	-
„ (Corwen parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	105	-	-	-
Llanuwchyllyn - - - - -	60 0 0	62	-	-	49	35	20
Llanycil with Bala - - - - -	-	-	-	320	-	-	34
Llanymowddwy - - - - -	10 0 0	15	-	235	-	-	-
Llawr-y-bettws (Llanvor parish) - -	-	-	-	118	-	-	-
Mallwyd - - - - -	-	-	-	340	-	-	-
Pennal - - - - -	-	-	-	223	-	52	-
Penrhyn Dendraeth - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Rhos-y-gwalia, Holy Trinity (Llanvor parish).	-	-	-	159	-	-	-
Talyllyn - - - - -	56 0 0	8	-	136	-	47	-
Towyn - - - - -	1 2 8	2	-	380	-	-	-
Trawsfynydd - - - - -	-	-	-	280	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	{Houses	5	-	7,819	215	520	676
	{Land -	983 0 20	609				

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

Aberhafesp - - - - -	13 2 0	14	-	306	-	-	-
Alberbury (also 95 <i>l.</i> Tithe Rentcharge in County Salop).	-	-	-	54	-	-	-
Berriew - - - - -	-	-	-	445	-	-	-
Bettws Caedewen - - - - -	-	-	-	230	-	-	2
Buttington - - - - -	7 1 15	24	-	47	26	63	16
Bwlch-y-cibau (Llansaintffraid parish)	-	-	-	184	-	-	-
„ (Meifod parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	39	69	-	-
Carno - - - - -	73 0 0	45	-	27	-	40	-
(This living has share of Tithe Rentcharge belonging to Bangor Chapter.)							

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Castle Caerinion - - - - -	16 2 31	28	-	640	-	-	-
Cemmaes - - - - -	4 0 0	-	6	340	-	-	-
Churchstoke - - - - -	65 1 16	63	-	-	100	31	39
Criggion - - - - -	113 0 0	38	-	-	-	49	26
Darowen - - - - -	20 0 0	20	-	223	-	-	-
Dolfor (Kerry parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	214	-	-	-
Dyliffe (Darowen parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	114	-	-	-
„ (Llanbrynmair parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Forden - - - - -	21 1 9	39	-	-	-	30	57
Garthbeibio - - - - -	9 2 13	10	-	120	-	22	-
„ (Llangadfan parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	82	-	-	-
Gnillsfield - - - - -	13 0 0	28	-	*380	-	2	-
* Subject to charges of 30 <i>l.</i> in favour of Penrhos and Pool Quay.							
Hirnant - - - - -	10 0 0	20	-	246	-	-	-
„ (Pennant parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	8	-	-	-
Kerry - - - - -	64 0 0	80	-	*550	-	33	-
* Subject to charges of 112 <i>l.</i> in favour of Dolfor and Sarn.							
Llanbrynmair - - - - -	-	-	-	314	-	-	-
Llandinam - - - - -	-	-	-	190	-	-	-
(This living has a share of Tithe Rentcharge belonging to Bangor Chapter.)							
Llandrinio - - - - -	40 1 10	80	-	*656	-	-	-
* Subject to charge of 20 <i>l.</i> in favour of Penrhos.							
Llandysilio - - - - -	19 0 31	44	-	449	-	2	-
Llandyssil - - - - -	Houses	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Land	13 3 26	38	469	-	-	-
Llanerfyl - - - - -	25 3 0	22	-	416	-	-	-
Llanfair Caerinion - - - - -	109 0 0	70	23	314	-	-	-
Llanfechan - - - - -	31 0 0	86	-	562	-	-	-
Llanfihangel-yngnghwnfa - - - - -	1 2 0	-	1	401	-	-	-
Llanfyllin - - - - -	-	-	-	650	-	-	-
Llangadfan - - - - -	25 3 34	21	-	307	-	-	-
Llangurig - - - - -	4 0 0	3	-	176	-	-	-
„ (Llanidloes parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	106	-	-	-
„ (Treveglwys parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Llangyniew - - - - -	30 0 0	55	-	394	-	-	-
Llangynog - - - - -	5 0 0	8	-	141	-	-	-
„ (Pennant parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	99	-	-	-
Llanidloes - - - - -	-	-	-	130	-	-	-
(This living has a share of Tithe Rentcharge belonging to Bangor Chapter.)							
Llanllugan - - - - -	29 0 0	14	6	-	-	-	-
Llanllwchaiarn - - - - -	87 0 0	121	35	256	-	-	-
Llanmerewig - - - - -	8 0 0	20	-	133	-	-	-
„ (Llandyssil parish) - - - - -	-	-	-	30	-	-	-

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant. (<i>See</i> County Denbigh also.)	—	—	—	402	—	—	—
Llansaintffraid-yn-Mechan - - -	35 1 14	61	—	307	—	18	—
Llanwddyn - - - - -	332 0 0	142	—	20	100	15	—
„ (Pennant parish) - - -	—	—	—	33	—	—	—
Llanwnnog - - - - -	12 0 0	20	—	220	—	—	—
(This living has a share of Tithe Rentcharge belonging to Bangor Chapter.)							
Llanwrin - - - - -	—	—	—	365	—	—	—
Llanwyddelan - - - - -	50 0 0	33	—	254	—	—	—
Llanymynech (partly in County Salop)	—	—	—	168	—	—	—
Llwydiarth, St. Mary (Llanfan parish)	—	—	—	86	130	—	—
Lyddham (also 246l. Tithe Rentcharge in County Salop).	—	—	—	102	—	—	—
Machynlleth - - - - -	2 2 9	6	—	400	—	—	—
Mainstone (also 232l. Tithe Rentcharge in County Salop).	—	—	—	109	—	—	—
Manafon - - - - -	8 0 0	10	—	460	—	—	—
Meifod - - - - -	14 2 0	14	—	*510	—	—	—
* Subject to charge of 20l. in favour of Penrhos.							
Montgomery - - - - -	1 0 0	2	—	480	—	—	—
Moughtre or Mochtre - - - -	186 0 0	76	—	135	—	8	—
Newtown - - - - -	3 0 0	10	—	512	—	—	—
Penegoes - - - - -	14 2 4	52	—	251	—	—	—
Pennant, St. Thomas - - - - -	31 1 20	29	—	271	—	46	—
Penrhos (Llansaintffraid parish) -	5 0 0	5	—	141	—	20	—
„ (Meifod parish) - - - -	—	—	—	—	59	—	—
Penstrowed - - - - -	15 0 0	33	—	110	—	14	—
Pont Dolanog. <i>See</i> note (a) - - -	—	—	—	{(a) 155	—	—	—
Pont Robert. <i>See</i> note (b) - - -	4 0 0	—	4	{(b) 149	—	—	—
„ (Meifod parish) - - - -	—	—	—	—	56	—	—
Pool Quay, St. John the Evangelist -	3 0 0	—	6	—	—	55	131
Rhos-y-Medre (Llanfair parish) - -	—	—	—	43	102	—	—
Sarn, Holy Trinity (Kerry parish) -	—	—	—	341	—	—	—
Snead (held with Hyssington, County Salop).	—	—	—	80	—	—	—
Tref Eglwys - - - - -	8 3 14	20	—	166	—	—	—
(This living has a share of Tithe Rentcharge belonging to Bangor Chapter.)							
Tregynon - - - - -	100 3 14	55	10	30	60	2	—
Trelystan, All Saints with Leighton -	—	—	—	—	—	50	—
Welshpool, St. Mary - - - - -	3 0 0	20	—	275	—	—	—
Welshpool, Christ Church - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	100	80
Worthen - - - - -	—	—	—	*292	—	—	—
* Subject to charge of 100l. in favour of Trelystan.							
TOTAL - - - {Houses	—	8	—	17,327	702	600	351
„ „ „ {Land -	1,690 1 20	1,579	91				

(a) Parishes:

Llanfihangel	84
Llanerfyl	34
Llangyniew	37

(b) Parishes:

Meifod	62
Llangyniew	64
Llanfihangel	7
Llansaintffraid	16

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ambleston - - - - -	{ Houses	—	3	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	73 0 0	94	—	142	6	—
Amroth - - - - -	{ Houses	—	2	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	85 0 0	62	—	62	37	6
Angle - - - - -	{ Houses	—	8	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	33 0 0	62	—	183	30	13
Bayvil - - - - -		256 0 0	90	—	15	—	—
Begelly and East Williamston - - -		33 0 0	34	—	259	—	—
Bosherston - - - - -	{ Houses	—	4	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	65 1 33	93	—	110	6	9
Boulston - - - - -		—	—	—	—	12	—
{ Brawdy - - - - -		—	—	70	—	74	—
{ with Hayscastle - - - - -		—	—	30	—	—	—
Bridell - - - - -		—	—	180	—	—	—
Burton - - - - -	{ Houses	—	4	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	38 0 0	61	—	224	—	—
Camrose - - - - -		22 1 30	69	—	—	—	—
Capel Colman - - - - -		112 1 8	66	—	—	28	—
Carew - - - - -		6 0 0	20	—	90	48	—
Castle Bythe - - - - -		43 3 31	31	—	144	—	—
Castlemartin - - - - -		80 2 10	12	84	80	110	6
Clarbeston - - - - -		63 3 17	59	—	—	35	—
Clydey - - - - -		28 0 0	30	—	375	—	—
Cosheston - - - - -	{ Houses	—	6	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	19 0 0	34	—	252	—	—
Crinow - - - - -		40 0 0	50	—	50	23	—
Crunweire - - - - -		69 0 0	86	—	105	—	18
Dale - - - - -		52 0 0	61	—	—	7	—
Dinas - - - - -		45 0 0	40	—	145	—	—
Eglwysrw - - - - -	{ Houses	—	2	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	53 0 0	48	—	80	—	—
Fishguard - - - - -		31 0 0	40	—	70	32	20
Ford - - - - -		147 1 28	79	—	—	21	—
Freystrop - - - - -	{ Houses	—	6	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	29 0 0	50	—	122	6	20
{ Granston - - - - -		40 0 0	38	—	50	—	—
{ with St. Nicholas - - - - -		—	—	155	—	—	—
Gumfreston - - - - -		28 0 0	45	—	160	—	—
Haroldston, East, or St. Issells - -		9 0 0	18	—	—	41	—
{ Haroldston West - - - - -	{ Houses	—	7	—	—	—	—
	{ Land -	44 2 0	55	—	121	8	—
{ with Lambston - - - - -		—	—	141	—	—	—
Haverfordwest, St. Martin - - -		61 0 12	42	—	—	46	12

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
Haverfordwest, St. Mary (Stainton parish).	A. E. P. 5 3 29	£. 22	£. —	£. 58	£. —	£. 34	£. 12
Haverfordwest, St. Thomas	{ Houses —	13	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 16 2 17	70	—	189	—	39	—
Henry's Moat	{ Houses —	4	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 110 2 0	60	—	145	—	47	—
Herbrandston	{ Houses —	6	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 6 1 10	20	—	220	—	—	—
Hodgeston	{ Houses —	6	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 25 0 0	26	—	75	—	—	—
" (Manorbier parish)	—	—	—	46	—	—	—
Hubberston	17 0 0	8	—	180	—	—	—
Jeffreyston	145 0 0	142	—	206	—	32	—
{ Johnston	28 0 0	64	—	105	—	12	—
{ with Steynton	—	—	—	205	—	—	—
Jordanston	{ Houses —	8	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 13 2 2	16	—	87	—	—	6
Kilgerran	7 3 0	14	—	191	—	—	—
Kilrhedin	5 2 0	6	—	378	—	—	—
Lampeter Velfrey	29 3 15	84	—	475	—	—	—
Lamphey	{ Houses —	9	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 28 0 0	43	—	135	—	—	—
Lawrenny	22 0 0	31	—	168	—	—	—
{ Letterston	{ Houses —	2	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 50 2 21	57	—	153	—	101	—
{ with Llanfair Nant-y-Gôf	—	—	—	143	—	—	—
{ Llandeloy	82 0 0	60	—	115	—	14	—
{ with Llanhowell	—	—	—	109	—	—	—
Llandewi Velfrey	{ Houses —	6	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 46 0 0	141	—	200	—	—	—
Llanfair Nant Gwyn	168 0 35	102	—	—	—	—	—
Llanfihangel Penbedw	—	—	—	135	—	—	—
Llanfyrnach	{ Houses —	2	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 25 0 0	46	—	247	—	11	—
Llangwm	{ Houses —	16	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 34 0 0	50	—	189	—	—	—
Llanrian with Llanreithan	36 0 0	36	—	109	—	91	—
Llanstadwell	{ Houses —	2	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Land - 8 2 28	18	—	110	—	13	19
Llanstinan	25 0 0	33	—	163	—	18	—
Llanwnda	42 0 0	24	—	209	—	38	—
Llanycefn	45 0 35	90	—	5	—	8	—
{ Llanychaer	165 0 0	130	—	65	—	—	—
{ with Punctestown	—	—	0	105	—	—	—

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
{ Llanllawer - - - - -	—	—	—	76	—	—	—
{ with Llanychlwydog - - -	—	—	—	108	—	—	—
{ Llawhaden - - - - - { Houses	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
{ - - - - - { Land -	47 0 0	48	—	279	—	—	—
{ with Bletherston - - - - -	—	—	—	58	—	—	—
Llys-y-fran - - - - - { Houses	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
- - - - - { Land -	75 0 0	30	—	95	—	—	—
{ Loveston - - - - - { Land -	111 0 0	72	} 23	90	—	—	—
{ - - - - - { Houses	—	3		—	—	—	—
{ with Yerboston - - - - -	—	—	—	73	—	—	—
Ludchurch - - - - -	9 0 0	8	—	85	—	—	—
{ Maenclochog - - - - -	4 0 0	3	—	100	50	12	—
{ with Llangolman - - - - -	—	—	—	65	33	—	—
{ and Llandilo - - - - -	—	—	—	20	16	—	—
Manorbier - - - - - { Houses	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
- - - - - { Land -	31 0 0	50	—	30	—	58	50
Manordeifi - - - - -	45 2 0	93	—	270	—	—	—
Manorowen - - - - -	30 0 0	24	—	—	—	74	—
Marloes - - - - - { Houses	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
- - - - - { Land -	30 0 0	18	—	102	—	—	20
Martletwy - - - - -	9 0 21	11	—	80	—	21	6
Mathry - - - - -	87 0 0	70	—	190	—	10	—
Meline - - - - -	5 0 0	8	—	160	—	—	—
Milford Haven, St. Catherine - -	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
Monachlogddu - - - - -	390 0 0	184	—	52	—	—	—
Monckton - - - - -	—	—	—	175	—	—	—
Morvil - - - - -	113 3 21	70	—	68	—	—	—
Moylgrove - - - - -	247 0 0	186	—	60	—	—	—
Narberth with Robeston Wathen -	81 0 24	163	—	506	—	—	—
Nash with Upton - - - - -	28 3 28	60	—	83	—	—	—
Nevern with Kilgwyn - - - - -	46 0 0	72	—	193	—	—	—
Newcastle, Little - - - - -	196 0 0	85	—	—	—	27	—
Newmoat - - - - -	—	—	—	200	—	—	—
Newport - - - - -	52 3 15	48	—	258	—	19	—
Pembroke, St. Mary - - - - -	—	—	—	162	—	—	—
„ St. Michael - - - - -	—	—	—	164	—	—	—
Pembroke Dock, St. John - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penally - - - - -	8 0 0	16	—	90	—	10	—
Penrith with Castellán - - - -	24 1 12	33	—	71	—	—	—
Pontfaen - - - - -	93 1 32	80	—	—	—	—	—
Prendergast - - - - -	—	—	—	222	—	—	—
Pwllcrochan - - - - -	6 2 11	9	—	176	—	—	—
Redberth or Rhydberth - - - -	14 0 0	30	—	—	—	43	—
Reynoldston - - - - -	14 0 0	18	—	33	—	36	—

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Rhoscrowther - - - - -	84 3 0	106	-	280	-	-	-
Rhôsmarket - - - - -	Houses -	7	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 84 0 0	85	-	79	-	-	16
{ Roch - - - - -	Houses -	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 54 0 0	75	-	100	-	-	-
with Nolton - - - - -	-	-	-	123	-	-	-
Rudbaxton - - - - -	-	-	-	280	-	-	-
St. Brides - - - - -	-	-	-	195	-	-	-
St. Davids - - - - -	48 1 33	36	-	-	-	100	-
{ St. Dogmaels - - - - -	Houses -	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Land - 122 0 0	60	30	70	-	-	-
with Llantood - - - - -	-	-	-	32	-	-	-
and Monington - - - - -	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
St. Dogwells - - - - -	78 3 6	133	-	45	-	-	-
St. Florence - - - - -	53 0 0	81	-	243	-	-	-
{ St. Ishmaels - - - - -	Houses -	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 6 3 4	10	-	120	-	-	20
with Hasguard - - - - -	-	-	-	168	-	-	-
St. Issells - - - - -	34 0 0	51	-	246	-	5	-
St. Lawrence with St. Edrens - -	268 3 22	182	-	82	-	16	-
Slebech with Mynwere and Newton -	208 3 18	200	46	66	-	39	-
Spittal - - - - -	124 0 0	88	-	155	-	21	-
{ Stackpool Elidor - - - - -	46 0 0	93	-	200	-	13	-
with St. Petrox - - - - -	-	-	-	51	-	-	-
Templeton (Narberth Parish) - -	-	-	-	182	-	-	-
Tenby, St. Mary - - - - -	Houses -	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Land -	-	-	241	-	124	-
Treffgarne, Great - - - - -	45 0 0	44	-	37	-	11	-
Uzmaston - - - - -	-	-	-	205	-	89	-
Walton, East - - - - -	50 0 0	52	-	-	-	25	-
{ Walton, West - - - - -	Houses -	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 72 0 0	66	-	135	-	6	-
with Talbenny - - - - -	-	-	-	150	-	-	-
{ Walwyn's Castle - - - - -	49 0 0	78	-	270	-	-	-
with Robeston, West - - - - -	-	-	-	188	-	-	-
{ Warren - - - - -	Houses -	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 12 3 0	18	-	50	-	122	-
with St. Twinnells - - - - -	-	-	-	160	-	-	-
Whitchurch in Kemes - - - - -	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
{ Whitchurch in Dewisland - - -	38 3 37	61	-	97	-	64	-
with St. Elvis - - - - -	-	-	-	31	-	-	-
Wiston - - - - -	Houses -	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Land - 113 0 0	75	-	85	-	6	-
TOTAL - - - - -	Houses -	160	2	17,264	239	1,868	247
	Land - 6,191 1 5	5,946	183				

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rent of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abbey-cum-Hir - - - - -	117 0 0	57	-	-	-	22	7
{ Aberedw - - - - -	-	-	-	250	-	-	-
{ with Llanfaredd - - - - -	-	-	-	145	-	-	-
Beguildy - - - - -	13 0 0	20	-	350	-	-	-
Bleddfa - - - - -	22 2 0	32	-	212	-	-	-
Boughrood - - - - -	4 3 0	9	-	260	-	-	-
Bryngwyn - - - - -	8 0 0	7	-	300	-	-	-
Cascob - - - - -	30 0 0	42	-	143	-	-	-
{ Cefnlllys - - - - -	170 0 0	129	-	201	-	-	-
{ with Llanrindod - - - - -	-	-	-	78	-	-	-
Clyro with Bettws Clyro - - - - -	30 0 0	62	-	-	-	319	-
{ Cregina - - - - -	-	-	-	126	-	-	-
{ with Llanbadarn-y-garreg - - - - -	-	-	-	64	-	-	-
Cwmduddwr (Llansaintfread) - - - - -	-	-	-	248	-	19	13
Disserth - - - - -	-	-	-	300	-	-	-
Evancoyd, St. Peter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Gladestry - - - - -	-	-	-	355	-	-	-
Glasbury, All Saints. (See County Brecon).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
{ Glascombe - - - - -	-	-	-	162	-	-	-
{ with Bhulen - - - - -	-	-	-	82	-	-	-
{ and Colva - - - - -	-	-	-	157	-	-	-
Heyope - - - - -	34 2 36	61	-	112	-	-	-
Knighton - - - - -	97 3 16	129	56	-	75	7	175
Llananno with Llanbadarn Ffynydd - - - - -	57 0 0	25	-	-	-	131	-
Llanbadarn Fawr - - - - -	37 0 0	37	-	261	-	-	-
Llanbedr Painscastle - - - - -	62 0 0	53	-	-	-	23	-
Llanbister - - - - -	65 0 0	40	-	160	-	-	-
Llandegley - - - - -	42 1 36	29	-	116	-	6	-
Llandewy fach - - - - -	-	-	-	128	-	6	6
Llandewy Ystradenny - - - - -	90 0 0	55	-	-	-	48	42
{ Llandilo Graban - - - - -	185 0 0	152	-	-	-	18	-
{ with Llanstephan - - - - -							
Llanelwedd - - - - -	118 0 0	68	16	-	-	28	-
{ Llanfihangel Helygen - - - - -	190 0 0	86	-	44	-	-	-
{ with Llanyte - - - - -	-	-	-	152	-	-	-
Llanfihangel nant Melan - - - - -	51 3 21	49	-	173	-	-	-
Llangunllo - - - - -	6 0 0	14	-	100	-	-	-
{ Llansaintfraed with Elvel - - - - -	-	-	-	198	-	-	-
{ with Bettws Dissert - - - - -	-	-	-	74	-	-	-
Llowes - - - - -	-	-	-	271	-	-	-
Michaelchurch-upon-Arrow (held with Brilley, County Hereford).	-	-	-	165	-	-	-
Nantmel - - - - -	16 2 31	33	-	410	-	-	-
Newbridge-on-Wye, All Saints - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Newchurch - - - - -	45 0 0	57	-	149	-	-	-
Norton - - - - -	-	-	-	147	-	4	-
Pilleth - - - - -	4 0 0	7	-	23	-	35	-
Presteign (partly in County Hereford)	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-
Radnor, New { Houses - - - - -	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land - - - - -	3 0 0	8	-	297	-	3	-
Radnor, Old, with Kenarton - - - - -	16 0 0	25	-	-	-	110	-
Rhayader - - - - -	16 0 0	34	-	20	-	72	-
St. Harmon - - - - -	16 1 17	5	-	152	-	31	-
Whitton - - - - -	7 2 10	17	-	142	-	-	-
TOTAL { Houses - - - - -	-	5	-	8,027	75	882	443
{ Land - - - - -	1,556 3 7	1,342	72				

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Abergavenny - - - - -	—	—	—	502	—	—	—
Abergavenny, Holy Trinity - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	190
Abersychan. - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	37	—
Abertillery, St. Michael - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aberystroth - - - - -	—	—	—	300	—	16	—
Bassaleg - - - - -	1 3 34	3	—	334	—	—	—
Beaufort, St. John - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedwas - - - - - { Houses	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	104 0 0	125	—	188	—	97	—
Also 100l. Tithe Rentcharge, Buddry Parish, County Glamorgan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bedwelty - - - - -	—	45	—	194	—	51	—
Bicknor, Welsh - - - - -	—	—	—	155	—	—	—
{ Bishton - - - - -	68 2 38	108	—	—	—	12	—
{ with Llanwern - - - - -	—	—	—	84	—	—	—
Blaenavon with Capel Newydd - -	80 0 0	66	—	—	—	257	—
Bryngwyn - - - - -	50 0 0	76	—	171	66	—	—
Caerwent - - - - -	29 2 32	47	—	300	—	—	—
Caldicot - - - - - { Houses	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Land -	41 0 0	41	—	190	—	—	—
Chapel Hill - - - - -	81 0 0	60	—	—	—	—	—
Chepstow - - - - -	66 0 0	32	—	124	—	—	42
Christchurch - - - - -	82 0 0	162	—	173	—	32	—
Coed-y-paine - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Cwmoy - - - - -	—	66	—	67	—	13	—
Dingestow - - - - -	23 1 23	46	—	106	—	—	—
Dixton - - - - - { Houses	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Land -	10 0 0	20	—	222	19	23	—
Ebbw Vale, Christ Church (Bedwelty parish). - - - - -	—	—	—	125	—	—	—
Goldcliffe - - - - -	38 0 0	60	—	17 Modus 32	—	—	—
Goytre - - - - -	1 3 19	2	—	295	—	—	—
Grosmont - - - - -	1 1 0	2	—	201	—	50	—
Gwernesney - - - - -	43 0 0	37	—	90	—	—	—
{ Henllis - - - - -	48 0 0	50	—	118	—	6	—
{ with Bettws - - - - -	—	—	—	42	—	—	—
Itton - - - - -	82 2 36	81	—	130	—	—	—
Kemeys Commander - - - - -	29 0 0	52	—	—	—	11	—
Kemeys Inferior - - - - -	—	—	—	148	—	11	—
Llanarth with Clytha - - - - -	60 1 25	98	—	213	—	4	—
Llanbaddock - - - - -	72 1 0	64	—	—	—	8	—
Llandenny - - - - -	65 0 0	25	—	—	—	10	—
Llandeud - - - - - Ground Rents	—	479	—	—	—	—	—
Llandogo with Whitebrook - - -	23 0 0	48	—	151	—	47	—

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llanddewi Rhyddyrch - - - -	12 0 0	20	-	195	-	-	-
Llanellen - - - - -	15 0 0	18	-	133	-	-	-
Llanfoist - - - - -	46 0 0	62	-	280	-	-	-
Llangattock-juxta-Caerleon - -	49 0 0	101	-	256	-	-	-
Llangattock Lingoed - - - -	16 0 0	18	-	173	-	-	-
Llangattock-juxta-Usk - - - -	97 0 0	200	-	233	-	-	-
Llangattock Vibon Avel with St. Maughans.	6 0 0	6	-	209	-	-	-
Llangeview - - - - -	90 0 0	84	-	-	-	23	-
Llangibby - - - - - { Houses	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Land -	78 0 0	91	-	500	-	-	-
Llangoven with Penyclawdd - -	149 0 0	105	-	-	-	20	-
Llangstone - - - - - { Houses	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Land -	33 0 0	59	-	140	-	-	-
Llangwm - - - - -	43 0 0	55	-	187	-	-	-
Llanhennock - - - - -	54 0 0	-	50	150	-	4	-
Llanbilleth - - - - - { Houses	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
Land -	76 0 0	48	-	87	10	12	-
Llanishen - - - - -	188 3 11	178	-	-	-	13	-
Llanllowell - - - - -	25 0 0	25	-	109	-	-	-
{ Llanmartin - - - - -	40 0 0	85	-	112	-	-	-
{ with Wilcric - - - - -	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Llanover - - - - -	18 0 0	45	-	250	-	-	-
Llansoy - - - - -	17 2 8	10	-	190	-	-	-
Llanthewy-Skirrid - - - - -	110 0 0	106	-	156	-	-	-
{ Llanthewy Vach - - - - -	93 2 34	105	-	90	-	7	5
{ with Landegveth - - - - -	-	-	-	125	-	-	-
Llanthony Abbey - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	68	-
Llantillio-Crossenny - - - - -	12 0 0	35	-	213	-	23	-
Llantillio Pertholey - - - - -	60 0 0	68	-	264	-	23	-
Llantrissent - - - - -	29 0 0	22	-	152	-	-	-
Llanvaches - - - - -	12 0 0	12	-	200	-	-	-
Llanvair Discoed with Caerwent -	68 0 0	59	-	-	-	32	-
Llanvair-Kilgidin - - - - -	82 2 10	145	-	255	-	45	-
Llanvapley - - - - -	58 2 39	107	-	160	-	-	-
Llanvetherine - - - - -	53 2 0	55	-	307	-	-	-
Llanvihangel Crucorney - - - -	37 3 24	45	-	250	-	-	-
{ Llanvihangel Gobion-juxta-Usk -	25 0 0	78	-	82	-	-	-
{ with Llansantffraed - - - - -	-	-	-	49	-	-	-
Llanvihangel Llantarnam - - -	22 2 33	47	-	100	-	13	-
Llanvihangel Pont-y-Moile - - -	26 3 5	38	-	-	-	61	-
Llanvihangel Tor-y-Mynydd - -	16 1 30	10	-	121	-	-	-

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH—*continued.*

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Llanvihangel-ystern-Llewern - -	74 0 0	92	-	210	-	-	-
Llanvrechva - - - - -	27 0 0	58	-	202	-	28	-
Llanvrechva, Upper, Holy Trinity -	—	-	-	-	-	-	46
Llanwenarth Ultra - - - - -	—	-	-	205	-	-	-
Llanwenarth Citra - - - - -	36 0 0	80	-	270	-	-	-
Machen (partly in Glamorgan) - -	5 1 4	1	-	469	-	-	-
{ Magor - - - - -	102 3 3	96	-	125	-	-	-
{ with Redwick - - - - -	—	-	-	165	-	-	-
Maindee, St. John (Christ Church Parish).	—	-	-	100	-	-	-
Malpas - - - - -	40 0 0	160	-	-	-	-	-
Mamhilad - - - - -	19 0 0	38	-	126	-	-	-
Marshfield - - - - -	46 0 0	74	-	50	-	-	-
Matherne and Runston - - - - -	2 2 0	2	-	365	-	-	-
Michaelstone-y-Vedw - - - - - (Tithe Rentcharge in County Glam- organ).	20 0 0	45	-	-	-	-	-
{ Mitchel Troy - - - - -	{ Houses - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land - - - - -	89	-	231	-	-	-
	{ with Cwmcarvan - - - - -	—	-	174	-	-	-
Monkswood - - - - -	69 1 7	63	-	-	-	18	-
Monmouth, St. Mary (Skenfrith Parish).	—	-	-	48	-	60	-
Monmouth, St. Thomas over Monnow -	1 0 0	8	-	-	-	49	4
Mounton - - - - -	42 2 0	110	-	42	13	-	-
Mynyddislwyn - - - - -	43 3 32	55	-	-	-	81	-
Nantyglo, Holy Trinity - - - - -	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nash - - - - -	1 3 8	4	-	26	-	60	-
Netherwent, St. Bride - - - - -	43 0 0	82	-	140	-	6	-
Newchurch with Devauden - - - - -	50 0 0	50	-	65	-	43	32
Newport, St. Mark - - - - -	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, St. Paul - - - - -	—	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport, St. Woollos - - - - -	{ Houses - - - - -	29	-	-	-	-	-
	{ Land - - - - -	8 0 0	20	203	-	-	-
Oldcastle - - - - -	—	-	-	36	-	21	10
Panteg - - - - -	24 1 34	25	-	346	-	-	-
Penalt - - - - -	23 0 0	25	-	156	-	12	-
Penhow - - - - -	29 0 0	45	-	180	-	-	-
Penmaen (Mynyddislwyn Parish) -	—	-	-	196	-	25	-
Penrhôs - - - - -	40 0 0	20	-	95	-	-	-
Peterstone Wentloog - - - - -	23 0 0	81	-	26	-	8	-
Pillgwenlly, Holy Trinity (St. Woollos Parish).	—	-	-	56	30	-	-
Pontnewynydd (Trevethin Parish) -	—	-	-	56	-	13	1

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH—continued.

Benefice and Parish in which Tithe Rentcharge arises, unless otherwise stated.	Acreage of Glebe.	Rents of Land and House Property.		Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.		Income from other Sources.	
		Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.	Ancient En- dowment.	Private Benefac- tion.
	A. R. P.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
{ Portskewett - - - - -	76 2 0	124	-	236	-	-	-
{ with St. Pierre - - - - -	-	-	-	119	-	-	-
Ragland - - - - -	27 1 28	43	-	301	-	-	-
Rhymney - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Risca - - - - -	70 0 0	87	-	134	-	93	-
Rockfield - - - - -	32 0 0	34	-	20	-	6	-
{ Roggiett with Ifton - - - - -	108 0 0	191	-	66	-	-	-
{ with Llanfihangel-y-Rogiet - - -	-	-	-	123	-	19	-
Rumney - - - - -	42 0 0	84	-	45	-	5	-
{ St. Arvans - - - - -	42 0 0	122	-	55	-	20	-
{ with Penterry - - - - -	-	-	-	54	-	-	-
St. Mellons - - - - -	49 2 17	104	-	111	-	-	-
Also 60% Tithe Rentcharge in Llane- darn Parish, County Glamorgan.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shire Newton - - - - -	1 3 25	3	-	375	-	-	-
Skenfrith - - - - -	22 0 0	17	-	200	-	-	-
Tintern Parva - - - - -	199 0 0	80	-	68	-	-	-
Tredegarr, St. George - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6	13
Tredunnoch - - - - { Houses	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
{ Land -	46 0 0	105	-	190	-	-	-
Tregare - - - - -	7 0 0	7	-	114	-	8	-
Trelleck - - - - -	413 0 0	77	-	311	-	-	-
Trelleck Grange - - - - -	-	-	-	13	-	-	-
Trevethin with Pontypool - - - -	-	-	-	566	-	61	-
{ Trostrey - - - - -	128 0 0	102	-	-	-	10	-
{ with Bettws Newydd - - - - -	-	-	-	51	-	-	-
Undy - - - - -	35 1 12	75	15	192	-	2	-
Usk - - - - -	1 1 3	12	-	285	-	8	-
{ Wentloog, St. Bride - - - - -	31 0 0	57	-	104	-	61	-
{ with Coedkernew - - - - -	-	-	-	104	-	-	-
Whitson - - - - -	40 0 0	119	-	134	-	-	-
{ Wolves Newton - - - - -	111 0 0	50	-	224	-	-	-
{ with Kilgwrrwg - - - - -	-	-	-	64	-	-	-
Wonastow - - - - -	8 0 0	7	-	105	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - { Houses	-	601	9	19,167	138	1,752	538
{ Land -	5,236 1 8	6,381	65				

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND.

AGGREGATE STATEMENT of PROPERTY vested in the Commissioners in the following Counties, according to Rental for Year ending 31st March 1893; the details in Parishes are shown in pages 38 to 42.

COUNTY.	Acreage of Land.	Rental of Lands and Premises.	Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.	Ground Rents.	Minerals.	Receipts from Manors and Other Sources.
WALES.	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ANGLESEY - - - -	134 3 2	90 10 -	869 18 1	- 10 -	-	-
BRECKNOCK - - - -	132 2 1	39 3 4	2,222 5 7	- 5 -	-	-
CARDIGAN - - - -	0 2 13	-	1,117 1 -	-	-	25 5 -
CARMARTHEN - - - -	1,528 1 33	2,514 14 5	3,619 6 4	3 3 -	150 - -	20 7 4
CARNARVON - - - -	459 0 34	599 19 5	777 5 6	51 - -	56 - -	- 3 4
DENBIGH - - - -	746 0 25	945 6 2	6,706 18 10	-	100 - -	-
FLINT - - - -	1,042 0 2	1,589 19 3	2,772 11 3	5 - -	20 - -	5 - -
GLAMORGAN - - - -	1,898 2 22	2,290 5 10	4,145 13 10	1,280 18 6	151 - -	9 1 7
MERIONETH - - - -	-	-	426 10 9	-	-	-
MONTGOMERY - - - -	9 2 2	18 - -	406 13 11	-	-	2 - -
PEMBROKE - - - -	859 0 4	915 - 6	2,590 12 3	-	-	34 16 1
RADNOR - - - -	47 2 20	59 - -	3,394 19 9	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	6,858 1 38	9,061 18 11	29,049 17 1	1,340 16 6	477 - -	96 13 4
MONMOUTH - - - -	1,446 2 20	2,266 19 6	4,414 18 5	-	-	16 15 9

Note.—In addition to the Property included in the foregoing Summary, 4,431 acres of land and Tithe Rentcharges, amounting to 6,064*l.*, in Wales, and 202 acres of land in Monmouthshire, are outstanding upon Beneficial leases (*see* pages 45 and 46).

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY.

PARISH.	Land.	Rental.	Tithe Rentcharge.	Ground Rents.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amlwch - - - - -	—	—	576 12 9	—
Llanbeulan - - - - -	128 1 15	90 10 -	—	- 10 -
Llanfinnan - - - - -	—	—	119 - 1	—
Penmynydd - - - - -	6 1 27	—	174 5 3	—
TOTAL - - - - -	134 3 2	90 10 -	869 18 1	- 10 -

COUNTY OF BRECKNOCK.

Alltmawr - - - - -	—	—	25 6 8	—
Devynnock - - - - -	67 - 1	9 - -	14 - -	- 5 -
Glasbury - - - - -	—	—	152 3 10	—
Llanafan Fawr - - - - -	—	—	313 6 8	—
Llanafan Vechan - - - - -	—	—	76 13 4	—
Llanfihangel Abergwessin - - - - -	—	—	119 18 3	—
Llanfihangel Brin Pabuan - - - - -	—	—	135 6 8	—
Llangorse - - - - -	—	—	169 15 6	—
Llanthew otherwise Llanddew - - - - -	—	—	90 18 -	—
Llanwrtyd - - - - -	—	—	3 19 4	—
Llywell - - - - -	36 2 33	—	254 7 4	—
Trallong - - - - -	14 1 34	26 10 -	252 10 -	—
Talgarth - - - - -	—	—	614 - -	—
Ystradfellty - - - - -	14 1 13	3 13 4	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	132 2 1	39 3 4	2,222 5 7	- 5 -

COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.

Lampeter pont Stephen - - - - -	—	—	229 - -	—
Llanarth - - - - -	—	—	98 3 4	—
Llandyfriog - - - - -	—	—	158 4 5	—
Llanina - - - - -	- 2 13	—	46 13 4	—
„ Cydplwyf Township - - - - -	—	—	15 - -	—
Llanrhystid - - - - -	—	—	220 11 -	—
Llansartfread - - - - -	—	—	349 8 11	—
TOTAL - - - - -	- 2 13	—	1,117 1 -	—

COUNTY OF CARMARTHEN.

PARISH.	Land.	Rental.	Tithe Rentcharge.	Ground Rents.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abergwili - - - - -	113 1 22	260 10 6	698 8 -	3 3 -
Llanarthney - - - - -	1 0 35	13 3 11	666 13 8	-
Llanddausaint or Llanthoisaint - - - - -	-	-	40 - -	-
Llandebie - - - - -	-	-	350 1 8	-
Llandingat - - - - -	-	-	256 10 8	-
Llanfair-ar-y-bryn - - - - -	-	-	8 2 4	-
Llanfihangel Abercwin - - - - -	1,349 3 30	2,047 - -	364 13 -	-
Llanfynydd - - - - -	-	-	243 6 8	-
" (Sporting) - - - - -	-	5 - -	-	-
Llangadock - - - - -	2 1 33	14 - -	122 4 5	-
Llangathen - - - - -	-	-	260 - -	-
Llangunnor - - - - -	61 1 33	175 - -	-	-
Llanllawddog - - - - -	-	-	200 - -	-
Llanpumpsaint - - - - -	-	-	180 - -	-
Mydrim - - - - -	-	-	229 5 11	-
TOTAL - - -	1,528 1 33	2,514 14 5	3,619 6 4	3 3 -

COUNTY OF CARNARVON.

Bangor - - - - -	7 3 8	46 14 -	-	15 - -
Gyffin - - - - -	-	-	171 13 11	-
Llanbeblig - - - - -	-	-	481 5 3	-
Llandegai - - - - -	-	-	124 6 4	-
Llandudno - - - - -	11 - 26	9 4 -	-	36 - -
" and Eglwys Rhôs - - - - -	440 1 0	544 1 5	-	-
TOTAL - - -	459 0 34	599 19 5	777 5 6	51 - -

COUNTY OF DENBIGH.

Abergele - - - - -	4 2 32	80 1 -	1,177 15 4	-
Bodfary - - - - -	-	-	462 10 -	-
Cloecaenog - - - - -	3 0 3	1 - -	-	-
Denbigh - - - - -	9 1 9	40 15 -	-	-
Gresford - - - - -	311 2 6	612 1 6	955 11 11	-
Henllan - - - - -	-	-	477 18 6	-
Llandegla - - - - -	271 0 26	154 9 2	-	-
Llandrillo - - - - -	-	-	155 16 4	-
Llandymog - - - - -	3 1 38	1 - -	-	-
Llanelian - - - - -	-	-	71 - 3	-
Llanelidan - - - - -	68 0 0	28 - -	-	-
Llanfairtalhaiarn - - - - -	-	-	332 8 2	-
Llangerniew - - - - -	42 1 23	7 10 6	-	-
Llangwm - - - - -	-	-	81 17 9	-
Llangwyfan - - - - -	1 0 33	- 10 -	-	-
Llanefydd - - - - -	-	-	692 - -	-
Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch - - - - -	22 0 12	8 19 -	450 - 4	-
Llansannan - - - - -	-	-	235 17 11	-
Llansantfraid-glan-Conwy - - - - -	-	-	215 2 4	-
Llansilin - - - - -	9 1 3	11 - -	631 11 2	-
Llanynys - - - - -	-	-	666 13 4	-
St. George - - - - -	-	-	100 15 6	-
TOTAL - - -	746 0 25	945 6 2	6,706 18 10	-

COUNTY OF FLINT.

P A R I S H.	Land.	Rental.	Tithe Rentcharge.	Ground Rents.
	A. B. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cwm	—	—	199 10 —	—
Dymerchion	0 1 10	— 5 —	203 2 2	—
Dyserth	303 2 0	337 18 5	—	5 — —
Gresford	—	—	21 3 2½	—
Gwaenysgor	8 3 25	6 15 —	—	—
Hope	—	—	294 5 9	—
Llanasa	—	—	466 15 2½	—
Meliden	319 3 38	347 11 —	—	—
Rhuddlan	2 0 9	10 1 3	388 15 4	—
St. Asaph	395 2 28	872 3 1	299 1 5	—
Whitford	11 2 12	15 5 6	899 18 2	—
TOTAL	1,042 0 2	1,589 19 3	2,772 11 3	5 — —

COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.

Aberdare	—	—	284 — —	976 6 —
Cardiff, St. John the Baptist	—	—	91 16 3	—
Llanblethian	—	—	271 6 5	—
Llancarvan (including woods in hand 6la. 3r. 12p.)	1,187 2 16	1,198 5 —	325 11 2	—
Llandaff	317 0 36	642 8 10	306 14 —	256 12 —
Llanedarn	—	—	155 — —	—
Llangyfelach	—	—	287 5 4	—
Llansamlet	—	—	200 — —	—
Llantrisant	—	—	450 — —	—
Llantwit Major	9 0 38	33 12 —	481 7 11	—
Llantwit Vardre	98 3 21	75 — —	150 — —	—
Llanvynthen	193 0 29	211 — —	—	—
Pendoylan	—	—	150 15 6	—
Penmark	6 1 12	9 — —	357 5 6	—
Pentyrch	35 2 8	30 — —	— 12 —	8 6 —
Roath	—	—	160 — —	—
Welsh, St. Donats	—	—	116 9 11	—
Whitchurch	50 2 22	91 — —	357 9 10	39 14 6
TOTAL	1,898 2 22	2,290 5 10	4,145 13 10	1,280 18 6

COUNTY OF MERIONETH.

Llandrillo	—	—	185 7 —	—
Towyn	—	—	241 3 9	—
TOTAL	—	—	426 10 9	—

COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.

P A R I S H.	Land.	Rental.	Tithe Rentcharge.	Ground Rents.
	A. R. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Kerry - - - - -	—	—	244 - 1	—
Llansaintffraid - - - - -	—	—	153 13 10	—
Llanwddyn - - - - -	—	—	9 - -	—
Llanwnnog - - - - -	9 2 2	18 - -	—	—
TOTAL - - -	9 2 2	18 - -	406 13 11	—

COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.

Bletherston - - - - -	—	—	116 13 4	—
Fishguard - - - - -	2 0 33	9 12 6	—	—
Llanreithan - - - - -	—	—	102 - -	—
Llanrian - - - - -	—	—	220 18 -	—
Llanwnda - - - - -	15 0 33	15 - -	220 - -	—
Llawhaden (including woods in hand, 19a. 2r. 14p.)	109 2 37	95 10 -	35 15 8	—
Manorowen - - - - -	—	—	80 - -	—
Mathry - - - - -	—	—	316 17 8	—
St. David's - - - - -	687 2 29	766 14 -	1,026 4 9	—
St. Dogwells - - - - -	—	—	87 8 -	—
St. Edrens - - - - -	—	—	70 - -	—
Spittal - - - - -	36 1 36	28 4 -	—	—
Warren - - - - -	—	—	120 1 -	—
Whitchurch (in Dewisland) - - - - -	7 2 36	—	194 13 10	—
TOTAL - - -	859 0 4	915 - 6	2,590 12 3	—

COUNTY OF RADNOR.

Beguildy - - - - -	—	—	239 2 5	—
Glascombe - - - - -	12 0 0	15 - -	179 13 1	—
Llanbedr Painscastle - - - - -	—	—	252 18 -	—
Llandegley - - - - -	23 0 12	27 - -	115 - -	—
Llandewi Graban - - - - -	10 0 33	12 - -	248 10 -	—
Llanfihangel Helygen - - - - -	—	—	44 15 -	—
Llanstephan - - - - -	—	—	180 - -	—
Llanyre - - - - -	—	—	152 - -	—
Llowes - - - - -	—	—	68 16 -	—
Nantmel - - - - -	—	—	410 11 6	—
Old Radnor - - - - -	2 1 15	5 - -	1,330 10 -	—
Rhayader - - - - -	—	—	20 13 -	—
St. Harmons - - - - -	—	—	152 10 9	—
TOTAL - - -	47 2 20	59 - -	3,394 19 9	—

COUNTY OF MONMOUTH.

PARISH.	Land.			Rental.			Tithe Rentcharge.			Ground Rents.		
	A.	R.	P.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Bassaleg - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	522	9	2	—	—	—
Bettws - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	10	—	—	—	—
Bettws Newydd - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	1	2	—	—	—
Bishton (including 24 a. 0 r. 16 p. woods in hand) -	864	0	1	1,296	8	—	69	4	2	—	—	—
Caerwent - - - - -	40	0	19	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cwmcarvan - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Dingestow - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	85	18	6	—	—	—
Langstone - - - - -	0	0	16	—	5	—	25	14	11	—	—	—
Llanarth - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	240	9	—	—	—	—
Llandewi Vach - - - - -	11	2	36	6	19	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llandogo - - - - -	24	3	39	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Llangattock - - - - -	57	2	34	118	—	—	130	13	4	—	—	—
Llangoven - - - - -	130	2	23	94	10	—	170	—	—	—	—	—
Llangwm - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	11	1	—	—	—
Llanmartin - - - - -	18	0	5	20	15	—	30	1	—	—	—	—
Llanover - - - - -	9	2	15	20	—	—	146	10	—	—	—	—
Llantillio Crossenny - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	15	1	—	—	—
Llantillio Pertholey - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	374	9	—	—	—	—
Llanvair Discoed - - - - -	17	0	20	12	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	—
Llanvihangel-tor-y-Mynydd - - - - -	5	1	21	5	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Llanvrechva - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	15	10	—	—	—
Marshfield - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—
Matherne and Runstone - - - - -	1	3	10	4	—	—	112	8	8	—	—	—
Mynyddislwyn - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	144	17	9	—	—	—
Penrose - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	5	—	—	—	—
Penyclawdd - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Peterstone - - - - -	103	0	15	208	10	—	133	11	1	—	—	—
Rumney - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	194	1	8	—	—	—
St. Arvans - - - - -	88	1	11	217	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Mellons - - - - -	0	0	21	—	10	—	299	3	7	—	—	—
St. Woolos - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	193	11	4	—	—	—
Tregare - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	5	9	—	—	—
Trevithen - - - - -	6	3	23	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undy - - - - -	54	2	37	123	12	—	89	4	4	—	—	—
Whiston - - - - -	4	0	15	17	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—
Wilerick - - - - -	8	0	19	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - - -	1,446	2	20	2,266	19	6	4,414	18	5	—	—	—

WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

PROPERTY vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners outstanding at Lady-day 1893, under Beneficial Leases for Lives or Terms of Years granted by certain Bishops and Chapters in respect of which Reserved rents amounting to 553*l.* were at that date receivable by the Commissioners.

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Quantity of Land.	Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.
ANGLESEY - - - -	Llanbeulan - - - - -	23 0 26	—
	Llandisilio - - - - - Houses	—	—
BRECKNOCK - - - -	Garthbrenghy - - - - -	—	125 - -
	Llanganten - - - - -	4 2 3	148 - -
	Llangynog - - - - -	—	44 - -
	Llanlleonvel - - - - -	7 3 25	145 - -
	Llanwrthwl - - - - -	—	185 - -
		12 1 28	647 - -
CARDIGAN - - - -	Llandygwydd - - - Cottages and gardens	—	450 - -
CARMARTHEN - - - -	Abergwili - - - - Cottages and gardens	—	—
	Llanddarog - - - - -	4 1 25	320 - -
	Llandisillio - - - - -	35 3 18	242 - -
	Llangan - - - - -	—	156 - -
		40 1 3	718 - -
CAERNARVON - - - -	Bangor - - - - - Houses and	0 2 16	—
DENBIGH - - - - -	Llanvair Dyffryn-Clwyd - - - - Cottages	—	581 - -
GLAMORGAN - - - -	Merthyr Mawr - - - - -	8 1 34	140 - -
	Carried forward - - -	84 3 27	2,536 - -

COUNTY.	PARISH.	Quantity of Land.	Tithe Rentcharge Commuted Amount.
		A. R. P.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	84 3 27	2,536 - -
PEMBROKE - - - -	Brawdy - - - - -	596 2 4	293 - -
	Carew - - - - -	54 3 26	420 - -
	Hayscastle - - - - -	—	150 - -
	Letterston - - - - -	541 1 21	—
	Llanreithan - - - - -	7 3 34	—
	Llanrian - - - - -	345 3 20	—
	Llanwndd - - - - -	1 3 5	—
	Llawhaden - - - - -	197 0 26	—
	Mathry - - - - -	199 1 12	—
	St. David's - - - - -	1,039 1 9	—
	S. Dogwells - - - - -	948 1 1	—
	St. Edrens - - - - -	22 0 0	—
	Whitchurch - - - - -	10 0 11	—
		3,964 2 9	863 - -
RADNOR - - - - -	Olyro - - - - -	—	676 - -
	Llananno - - - - -	382 0 0	140 - -
	Llanbadarn Vynydd - - - - -		215 - -
	Llanbister - - - - -		564 - -
	Llandewi Ystradenny - - - - -		365 - -
	Llanfihangel Rydithon - - - - -		196 - -
	Llanelwedd - - - - -	—	140 - -
	Llangunllo - - - - -	—	300 - -
	Pillith - - - - -	—	69 - -
		382 0 0	2,665 - -
	TOTAL - - -	4,431 1 36	6,064 - -
MONMOUTH - - - -	Bishton - - - - -	193 0 30	—
	St. Arvans - - - - -	9 1 39	—
		202 2 29	—

By order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

10, Whitehall-place,
19 July 1894. }

A. De Bock Porter, Secretary.

CHURCH IN WALES AND MONMOUTH-
SHIRE (GLEBE AND TITHE).

RETURN, by PARISHES and COUNTIES, of the
Property of the Church in *Wales* and *Monmouth-*
shire in GLEBE and TITHE RENTCHARGE, and
from other Sources.

(*Mr. David Thomas.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
27 July 1894.

[*Price 5d.*]

240.

Under 1 oz.

ECCLESIASTICAL EXPENDITURE (SCOTLAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 17 August 1893 ;—for,

RETURN “ showing,—

1. As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in *Scotland*,—

- (1.) The Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of
(1) Beadles, (2) Sextons, (3) Precentors, (4) Pew-openers, (5) Communion Elements not specified in Decrees of Court ;
- (2.) The Amount of Money spent by Congregations or by Individuals for the past Ten Years in payment of (1) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses, (2) Ecclesiastical Furniture, (3) Organs, (4) Heating Apparatus, (5) Stained Glass Windows, and (6) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others ; and
- (3.) The Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage ;

2. As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in *Scotland*,—

The Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.”

NOTE.—The first branch of the Order has been interpreted to include money spent by Heritors, and expenditure in connection with Chapels of Ease, Mission Churches, and *quoad sacra* Churches ; and the term “ Precentors ” to include Organists and paid members of Church Choirs.

Crown Office, Edinburgh, }
8 August 1894. }

JOHN COWAN,
Crown Agent for Scotland.

(*Mr. William Whitelaw.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1894.

L O N D O N :

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RETURN showing,—1. As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in *Scotland*,—(1.) The Amount of (4) Pew-Openers, (5) Communion Elements not specified in Decrees of Court; 2 The of (1) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses, (2) Ecclesiastical Furniture, (3) Organs, Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others; and 3 The Amount of Dues received during Parish in *Scotland*, The Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation

I.—AS REGARDS EACH *QUOAD OMNIA*

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beaules.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrees of Court.
1. PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Colinton - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Corstorphine - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cramond - - - - -	70 - -	81 - -	115 - -	- - -	- - -
Currie - - - - -	130 - -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	- - -
Duddingston - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	258 - -	6 - -	- - -
Edinburgh:					
Canongate - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenside - - - - -	365 - -	- - -	1,045 - -	262 10 -	169 - -
Greyfriars, New - - - - -	380 - -	- - -	545 - -	180 - -	62 - -
Greyfriars, Old - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
High Kirk - - - - -	296 - -	- - -	4,119 - -	470 - -	66 - -
Lady Yester's - - - - -	404 - -	- - -	840 - -	58 - -	90 - -
St. Andrews - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Cuthbert's - - - - -	1,040 - -	120 - -	2,636 - -	740 - -	80 - -
St. George's - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. John's - - - - -	244 - -	- - -	391 - -	- - -	20 - -
St. Mary's - - - - -	544 - -	- - -	1,008 10 -	264 - -	214 - -
St. Stephen's - - - - -	350 - -	- - -	1,377 - -	504 - -	107 - -
Trinity College - - - - -	360 - -	- - -	850 - -	- - -	110 - -
Tron Kirk - - - - -	130 - -	110 - -	200 - -	280 - -	- - -
West St. Giles - - - - -	558 - -	- - -	677 - -	- - -	25 - -
Kirknewton - - - - -	55 - -	260 - -	210 - -	- - -	3 - -
Leith:					
North Leith - - - - -	749 - -	75 - -	620 - -	336 - -	50 - -
South Leith - - - - -	840 - -	650 - -	665 - -	380 - -	141 - -
Liberton - - - - -	200 - -	120 - -	235 - -	60 - -	- - -
Mid Calder - - - - -	80 - -	80 - -	280 - -	- - -	21 10 -
Ratho - - - - -	150 - -	80 - -	330 - -	- - -	- - -
West Calder - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	123 - -	- - -	17 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	7,095 - -	1,576 - -	16,654 10 -	3,540 10 -	1,175 10 -
2. PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW:					
Abercorn - - - - -	120 - -	21 - -	217 10 -	- - -	- - -
Bathgate - - - - -	403 - -	- - -	225 - -	- - -	- - -
Borrowstounness - - - - -	158 - -	15 - -	520 - -	12 - -	- - -
Carriden - - - - -	85 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Dalmeny - - - - -	43 - -	40 - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Ecclesmachan - - - - -	- - -	50 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Falkirk - - - - -	185 - -	30 - -	460 - -	200 - -	20 - -
Kirkliston - - - - -	126 - -	- - -	343 - -	- - -	- - -
Linlithgow - - - - -	353 - -	48 - -	700 - -	- - -	53 10 -
Livingstone - - - - -	78 - -	- - -	129 - -	- - -	22 - -
Muiravonside - - - - -	90 - -	- - -	168 - -	- - -	- - -
Polmont - - - - -	71 - -	80 - -	331 - -	- - -	29 - -
Queensferry - - - - -	109 - -	- - -	212 - -	- - -	20 - -
Slamannan - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Torphichen - - - - -	22 10 -	40 - -	104 - -	- - -	12 - -
Uphall - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Whitburn - - - - -	102 10 -	- - -	223 - -	- - -	20 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	2,066 - -	324 - -	4,052 10 -	212 - -	176 10 -

* Note.—The session clerk for the Edinburgh City churches states that he is unable to furnish a statement of dues received for proclamation of banns for the past 10 years, as he was only appointed on 25th January 1893, and has no record of dues received before that date.

Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of (1) Beadles, (2) Sextons, (3) Precentors, Amount of Money spent by Congregations or by Individuals for the past Ten Years in payment (4) Heating Apparatus, (5) Stained Glass Windows, and (6) Seats purchased from Town the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage. 2. As regards each *quoad sacra* of Banns of Marriage.

PARISH IN SCOTLAND.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	Amount of	
Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	Ecclesiastical Furniture.	Organs.	Heating Apparatus.	Stained Glass Windows.	Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Return.
752	7	200	45	-	-	17	No Return.
(a) 30	180	-	-	-	-	29 12 6	(a) Estimate l.
705	26	1,000	51	-	-	65	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Return.
4,530	21	273	-	192	-	-	No Return.
4,035	20	825	225	-	-	-	No Return.
1,500	1,021	3,000	162	1,186	-	-	No Return.
143	30	600	8	-	-	-	No Return.
(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Return.
25,986	-	-	-	1,100	-	383	(b) Ecclesiastical furniture and heating apparatus are included in this sum. The church is being re-constructed.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Return.
57	14	1,000	-	60	-	-	
1,027	80	159	-	-	-	-	
(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(c) Including 2,000 <i>l.</i> expended on a mission hall.
4,471	-	202	418	-	-	-	
115	-	70	25	90	-	-	
1,434	81	459	86	-	-	-	
1,100	-	630	-	350	-	-	
374	39	45	4	100	-	38	
6,208	211	130	-	430	-	107	
3,716	25	1,269	174	1,550	-	319 2 6	
1,758	-	72	10	-	-	41 5	
255	4	430	27	465	-	29	
474	90	390	41	-	-	20	
-	-	60	40	-	-	51 10	
58,670	1,849	10,814	1,316	5,523	-	*1,100 10	
1,256	30	81	19	-	-	13 12 6	
10,075	433	111	4	310	-	146 19	
7,991	53	10	-	-	15	64 12 6	
-	-	90	-	-	-	20	
247	25	70	-	-	-	33	
173	-	72	30	-	-	5 10	
5,600	100	1,300	200	-	-	144 5	
2,836	93	46	106	-	-	34 12 6	
917	181	221	15	403	103	190	
152	13	40	25	-	-	21	
310	7	20	40	100	-	15	
52	11	85	70	-	-	44	
75	10	34	92	6	-	14 10	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No Return.
58	3	63	-	-	-	12 17 6	
22	15	90	12	-	-	90	
547	20	27	43	-	-	22 2 6	
30,311	994	2,300	656	819	118	869 1 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrees of Court.
3. PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR:					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Biggar	189 - -	28 - -	227 10 -	- - -	- - -
Broughton, &c.	26 - -	20 - -	240 - -	- - -	20 - -
Covington and Thankerton	15 - -	- - -	71 - -	- - -	- - -
Culter	95 - -	- - -	101 - -	- - -	3 - -
Dolphinton	52 10 -	14 10 -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Dunsyre	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Libberton and Quothquan	66 - -	- - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -
Skirling	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -
Symington	55 - -	10 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Walston	30 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Wandell and Lamington	45 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	603 10 -	72 10 -	1,083 10 -	- - -	23 - -
4. PRESBYTERY OF PEEBLES:					
Drumelzier	32 - -	- - -	137 - -	- - -	- - -
Eddlestone	16 10 -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Innerleithen	180 - -	- - -	362 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkurd	30 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Liuton, West	64 - -	25 - -	142 10 -	- - -	- - -
Lyne and Megget	19 - -	- - -	82 - -	- - -	- - -
Manor	50 - -	- - -	64 - -	- - -	- - -
Newlands	40 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Peebles	270 - -	- - -	623 - -	55 - -	- - -
Stobo	50 - -	10 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Traquair	30 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Tweedsmuir	180 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	961 10 -	35 - -	1,930 10 -	55 - -	- - -
5. PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH:					
Borthwick	*145 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -
Carrington	50 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	10 - -
Cockpen	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cranstoun	60 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Crichton	60 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Dalkeith, East Church	260 - -	200 - -	500 - -	10 - -	35 - -
Fala and Soutra	54 - -	- - -	86 - -	- - -	9 - -
Glencorse	150 - -	42 - -	228 - -	- - -	- - -
Heriot	77 - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -
Inveresk	282 - -	- - -	545 - -	115 - -	- - -
Lasswade	110 - -	208 - -	320 - -	90 - -	- - -
Newbattle	80 - -	340 - -	350 - -	- - -	70 - -
Newton	68 - -	90 - -	105 - -	- - -	- - -
Ormiston	127 - -	- - -	162 - -	- - -	- - -
Penicuik	136 - -	- - -	285 - -	- - -	- - -
Temple	70 - -	- - -	131 - -	- - -	10 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,729 - -	880 - -	3,242 - -	215 - -	134 - -
6. PRESBYTERY OF HADDINGTON:					
Aberlady	70 - -	31 10 -	210 - -	52 - -	- - -
Athelstaneford	50 - -	25 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Bolton	37 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	5 - -
Dirleton	141 - -	- - -	285 - -	- - -	- - -
Garvahl	14 - -	40 - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -
Gladsmuir	170 - -	- - -	109 10 -	- - -	30 - -
Haddington	380 - -	- - -	350 - -	- - -	- - -
Humble	50 - -	20 - -	140 - -	- - -	- - -
Morham	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
North Berwick	160 - -	272 - -	435 - -	30 - -	- - -
Pencailtland	70 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	30 - -
Prestonpans	94 - -	390 - -	143 - -	- - -	11 - -
Saltoun	48 - -	- - -	116 - -	- - -	- - -
Tranent	50 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -
Yester	60 - -	10 - -	135 - -	26 - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,394 - -	788 10 -	2,362 10 -	108 - -	76 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats pur- chased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,186 - -	- - -	330 - -	68 - -	- - -	- - -	62 - 6	No record has been kept of dues received for pro- clamation of banns of marriage. No Return.
1,621 - -	102 10 -	50 - -	31 - -	640 - -	- - -	6 - -	
235 - -	- - -	- - -	17 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
202 - -	5 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
76 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	
317 - -	5 - -	- - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
350 - -	- - -	5 - -	30 - -	15 - -	- - -	1 5 -	
250 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	
52 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 6	
841 - -	12 - -	63 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 -	
5,130 10 -	134 10 -	448 - -	178 10 -	655 - -	- - -	97 15 6	
222 - -	- - -	83 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Marriage dues abolished ; 10l. paid to session clerk as compensation.
181 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 6	
2,266 - -	21 - -	368 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	26 - -	
670 - -	29 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	
60 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	191 - -	- - -	8 7 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 - -	- - -	1 10 -	
73 - -	22 - -	1 - -	7 - -	35 - -	- - -	2 10 -	
129 - -	4 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	
11,361 - -	218 - -	950 - -	115 - -	650 - -	- - -	99 2 6	
20 - -	10 - -	65 - -	28 - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	
205 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	
129 - -	- - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
15,316 - -	324 10 -	1,527 - -	361 - -	897 - -	- - -	160 - -	
227 - -	1 - -	315 - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	14 12 6	*Beadle acts as sexton. No Return.
440 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
25 - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 -	
- - -	25 - -	420 - -	325 - -	- - -	- - -	37 10 -	
4 - -	5 - -	- - -	33 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	
3,045 - -	35 - -	65 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
125 - -	7 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 -	
7,624 - -	244 - -	1,945 - -	314 - -	300 - -	- - -	75 - -	
1,200 - -	- - -	60 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -	
200 - -	150 - -	250 - -	20 - -	150 - -	- - -	40 - -	
1,031 - -	188 - -	30 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	25 12 6	
293 - -	- - -	27 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
202 - -	9 - -	522 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 - -	
- - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 -	
14,416 - -	674 - -	3,710 - -	1,124 - -	450 - -	- - -	389 12 6	
4,200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	590 - -	- - -	9 10 -	No Return.
327 - -	3 - -	53 - -	91 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
41 - -	11 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	2 7 6	
1,361 - -	- - -	40 - -	75 - -	70 - -	- - -	14 2 6	
10 - -	5 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	9 7 6	
- - -	19 - -	70 - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -	36 10 -	
2,280 - -	800 - -	1,000 - -	300 - -	820 - -	- - -	114 8 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
481 - -	50 - -	390 - -	119 - -	331 10 -	- - -	51 7 6	
194 - -	30 - -	127 - -	16 - -	98 - -	- - -	10 2 6	
2,363 - -	63 - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	53 - -	
91 - -	23 - -	50 - -	33 - -	11 - -	- - -	5 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	
274 - -	8 - -	12 - -	57 - -	- - -	- - -	9 17 6	
11,622 - -	1,012 - -	1,742 - -	703 10 -	2,110 10 -	- - -	356 3 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in *Scotland*—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrees of Court.
7. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBAR:					
Cockburnspath	£. s. d. 50 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 185 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -
Dunbar	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Innerwick	70 - -	- - -	175 - -	- - -	- - -
Oldhamstocks	40 - -	- - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -
Prestonkirk	90 - -	- - -	170 - -	- - -	- - -
Spott	70 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Stenton	80 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -
Whitekirk and Tynninghame	53 - -	10 - -	335 - -	- - -	- - -
Whittinghame	90 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	543 - -	10 - -	1,205 - -	- - -	- - -
8. PRESBYTERY OF DUNS:					
Abbey St. Bathans	40 - -	60 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Bunkle and Preston	52 10 -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Cranshaws	20 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Duns	120 - -	- - -	600 - -	- - -	16 - -
Eccles	90 - -	30 - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Fogo	35 - -	- - -	125 - -	- - -	- - -
Greenlaw	55 - -	250 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Langton	47 10 -	30 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Longformacus	64 - -	10 - -	82 - -	- - -	- - -
Polwarth	50 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	574 - -	380 - -	1,507 - -	- - -	16 - -
9. PRESBYTERY OF CHIRNSIDE:					
Ayton	110 - -	98 - -	233 - -	- - -	- - -
Chirnside	111 - -	- - -	317 - -	- - -	- - -
Coldingham	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Coldstream	80 - -	60 - -	120 - -	- - -	50 - -
Edrom	25 - -	260 - -	350 - -	- - -	- - -
Eyemouth	75 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	25 - -
Foulden	55 - -	47 - -	120 - -	- - -	9 - -
Hutton	73 10 -	56 - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Ladykirk	72 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Mordington	52 - -	- - -	114 - -	- - -	11 - -
Swinton	47 - -	6 - -	120 - -	18 - -	28 - -
Whitsome	99 - -	- - -	120 - -	40 - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	799 10 -	527 - -	1,814 - -	58 - -	123 - -
10. PRESBYTERY OF KELSO:					
Ednam	76 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Kelso	160 - -	- - -	350 - -	52 - -	- - -
Linton	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Makerstoun	30 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -
Morebattle	40 - -	- - -	100 - -	12 - -	- - -
Nenthorn	85 - -	8 10 -	140 - -	- - -	2 10 -
Roxburgh	*65 - -	- - -	160 - -	- - -	- - -
Sprouston	78 - -	- - -	143 - -	- - -	- - -
Stitchel and Hume	60 - -	- - -	180 - -	- - -	- - -
Yetholm	50 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	644 - -	8 10 -	1,383 - -	64 - -	2 10 -
11. PRESBYTERY OF JEDBURGH:					
Ancrum	90 - -	- - -	191 - -	- - -	- - -
Bedrule	17 - -	3 - -	90 - -	- - -	6 - -
Cavers	54 - -	- - -	125 - -	- - -	- - -
Crailing	56 - -	- - -	114 - -	- - -	- - -
Eckford	30 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Hawick	72 10 -	280 - -	350 - -	- - -	50 - -
Wellington Church (Wilton)	59 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -
Hobkirk	100 - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -
Hownam	10 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Jedburgh	360 - -	- - -	600 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkton	20 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Minto	40 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Oxnam	50 - -	10 - -	92 10 -	- - -	- - -
Southdeen	- - -	- - -	†130 - -	- - -	- - -
Teviothead	30 - -	40 - -	100 - -	10 - -	- - -
Wilton	164 - -	- - -	333 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,152 10 -	333 - -	2,491 10 -	10 - -	156 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Marriage.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	No Return.
404 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
1,700 - -	20 - -	70 - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
179 - -	10 - -	40 - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
160 - -	25 - -	12 - -	53 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	
945 - -	75 - -	350 - -	90 - -	300 - -	- - -	11 7 6	No Return.
260 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 - -	- - -	5 - -	
3,650 - -	130 - -	472 - -	263 - -	435 - -	- - -	42 7 6	
310 - -	- - -	25 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	No Return.
60 - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	
426 - -	10 - -	42 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	
274 - -	3 - -	25 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
1,127 - -	19 - -	80 - -	54 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
412 - -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	No Return.
819 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	
12 - -	- - -	27 - -	- - -	8 10 -	- - -	4 2 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 6	
3,440 - -	32 - -	234 - -	175 - -	8 10 -	- - -	83 7 6	
1,325 - -	43 - -	94 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	19 - -	No Return.
- - -	30 - -	25 - -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	12 12 6	
435 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
38 - -	104 - -	258 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	23 7 6	
150 - -	69 - -	150 - -	45 - -	25 - -	- - -	15 - -	
130 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	
116 - -	- - -	37 - -	69 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	No Return.
161 - -	- - -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 6	
254 - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	4 7 6	
263 - -	4 - -	- - -	33 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 12 6	
2,872 - -	250 - -	565 - -	370 - -	28 - -	- - -	130 17 6	
235 - -	- - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	No Return.
- - -	- - -	18 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 6 3	
- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
74 - -	- - -	- - -	17 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
236 - -	- - -	- - -	45 10 -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
208 - -	- - -	85 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	11 2 6	
162 - -	61 - -	72 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	22 - -	*Includes sexton.
285 - -	1 - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 6	
95 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 6	
1,295 - -	64 - -	240 - -	132 10 -	- - -	- - -	88 13 9	
1,912 - -	48 - -	32 - -	35 - -	130 - -	- - -	13 - -	†Precentor acts as beadle and sexton.
12 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	2 - -	- - -	3 2 6	
294 - -	20 - -	63 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 -	
570 - -	76 - -	60 - -	18 - -	56 - -	- - -	1 12 6	
44 - -	- - -	79 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
1,875 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 5 -	
1,680 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	†Precentor acts as beadle and sexton.
40 - -	4 - -	42 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	
62 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
674 - -	21 - -	71 - -	- - -	499 - -	- - -	37 - -	
229 - -	- - -	124 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	
633 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 6	†Precentor acts as beadle and sexton.
170 - -	- - -	- - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
365 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	14 - -	- - -	5 - -	
383 - -	- - -	480 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 - -	
8,943 - -	214 - -	951 - -	137 - -	701 - -	- - -	208 13 -	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrees of Court.
12. PRESBYTERY OF EARLSTON:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Channelkirk - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -
Earlston - - - - -	65 - -	- - -	160 - -	38 - -	- - -
Gordon - - - - -	95 10 -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	9 - -
Lauder - - - - -	60 - -	60 - -	321 - -	- - -	- - -
Legerwood - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	1 - -
Mertoun - - - - -	34 - -	36 - -	120 - -	26 - -	- - -
Smailholm - - - - -	44 - -	- - -	68 - -	2 - -	- - -
Stow - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Westruther - - - - -	70 - -	30 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	478 10 -	126 - -	999 - -	66 - -	10 - -
13. PRESBYTERY OF SELKIRK:					
Ashkirk - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -	- - -
Bowden - - - - -	23 - -	- - -	142 - -	- - -	- - -
Ettrick - - - - -	35 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Galashiels - - - - -	455 - -	- - -	766 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkhope - - - - -	31 - -	- - -	100 - -	20 - -	- - -
Lilliesleaf - - - - -	95 - -	100 - -	125 - -	- - -	- - -
Maxton - - - - -	45 - -	1 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Melrose - - - - -	210 - -	26 - -	399 - -	31 - -	- - -
Roberton - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
St. Boswells - - - - -	56 - -	20 - -	132 - -	- - -	10 - -
Selkirk - - - - -	265 - -	- - -	362 10 -	- - -	- - -
Yarrow - - - - -	28 10 -	38 10 -	82 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,353 10 -	185 10 -	2,578 10 -	51 - -	10 - -
14. PRESBYTERY OF LOCHMABEN:					
Applegarth and Sibbaldie - - - - -	47 - -	20 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Dalton - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	98 - -	- - -	9 - -
Dryfesdale - - - - -	92 - -	- - -	226 - -	- - -	- - -
Hutton and Corrie - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	226 - -	15 - -	18 - -
Johnstone - - - - -	25 - -	25 - -	105 - -	- - -	20 - -
Kirkmichael and Garvell - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	183 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkpatrick-Juxta - - - - -	56 - -	- - -	115 - -	- - -	- - -
Lochmaben - - - - -	85 - -	- - -	300 10 -	- - -	- - -
Moffat - - - - -	188 - -	- - -	423 - -	- - -	- - -
Mouswald - - - - -	40 - -	20 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Mungo, St. - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tundergarth - - - - -	26 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Wamphray - - - - -	30 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	83 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	749 - -	67 - -	2,076 10 -	15 - -	130 - -
15. PRESBYTERY OF LANGHOLM:					
Canonbie - - - - -	160 - -	- - -	175 - -	- - -	- - -
Castleton - - - - -	191 - -	- - -	198 - -	- - -	5 - -
Eskdalemuir - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Ewes - - - - -	21 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Half Morton - - - - -	28 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Langholm - - - - -	300 - -	- - -	220 - -	- - -	- - -
Westerkirk - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	146 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	790 - -	- - -	999 - -	- - -	5 - -
16. PRESBYTERY OF ANNAN:					
Annan - - - - -	96 - -	7 10 -	262 - -	- - -	- - -
Cumertrees - - - - -	70 - -	25 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Dornock - - - - -	38 - -	47 - -	152 10 -	- - -	- - -
Graitney - - - - -	30 - -	30 - -	85 - -	- - -	- - -
Hoddam - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkpatrick-Fleming - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Middlebie - - - - -	52 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Ruthwell - - - - -	52 10 -	120 - -	90 - -	- - -	10 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	428 10 -	229 10 -	1,129 10 -	- - -	10 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
33 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	4 2 6	No Return.
3,182 - -	63 - -	295 - -	106 - -	-	-	19 7 6	
573 - -	21 - -	59 - -	34 - -	-	-	5 10 -	
-	5 - -	133 10 -	87 - -	-	-	9 - -	
522 - -	-	-	1 - -	-	-	5 7 6	
374 - -	18 - -	50 - -	22 - -	-	-	7 10 -	
120 - -	5 - -	-	-	-	-	2 10 -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
186 - -	8 - -	-	16 - -	-	-	3 - -	
4,990 10 -	120 - -	537 10 -	266 - -	-	-	56 7 6	
294 - -	32 - -	30 - -	60 - -	-	-	5 - -	
-	-	-	25 - -	-	-	20 - -	
144 - -	10 - -	140 - -	11 - -	-	-	3 17 6	
5,465 - -	187 - -	104 - -	81 10 -	-	-	78 - -	
118 - -	-	38 - -	38 - -	-	-	7 - -	
1,026 - -	41 - -	9 - -	23 - -	-	-	5 7 6	
176 - -	12 - -	5 - -	-	-	-	5 5 -	
122 - -	167 - -	851 - -	-	-	-	35 15 -	
51 - -	10 - -	60 - -	-	-	-	10 9 -	
298 10 -	4 - -	70 - -	-	-	-	10 15 -	
904 - -	62 - -	840 - -	9 10 -	309 - -	-	61 2 6	
1,004 - -	18 - -	46 - -	-	70 - -	-	11 1 6	
8,602 10 -	543 - -	2,193 - -	248 - -	379 - -	-	253 13 -	
1,247 - -	3 - -	-	23 - -	-	-	9 5 -	No Return.
301 - -	-	-	10 - -	-	-	6 17 6	
1,017 - -	27 - -	75 - -	112 - -	-	-	30 15 -	
178 - -	3 - -	70 - -	36 - -	-	-	10 15 -	
-	1 10 -	-	-	-	-	10 - -	
-	6 - -	40 - -	46 - -	29 - -	-	12 - -	
115 - -	-	40 - -	-	-	-	8 10 -	
182 - -	48 - -	79 - -	120 - -	-	-	12 2 6	
4,016 - -	77 - -	602 - -	45 - -	339 - -	-	26 - -	
-	-	10 - -	-	-	-	6 10 -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
842 - -	-	-	-	-	-	6 7 6	
627 - -	4 - -	8 - -	15 - -	-	-	4 17 6	
8,525 - -	169 10 -	924 - -	397 10 -	368 - -	-	144 - -	
43 - -	2 - -	58 - -	-	-	-	48 4 6	No Return.
2,802 - -	62 10 -	124 - -	59 - -	-	-	20 - -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	6 5 -	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 -	
1,253 10 -	-	-	-	-	-	4 12 6	
2,453 - -	-	2,380 - -	89 - -	-	-	53 17 6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	5 2 6	
6,551 10 -	64 10 -	2,562 - -	148 - -	-	-	140 7 -	
154 - -	12 - -	90 - -	20 - -	-	-	39 7 6	
236 - -	10 - -	45 - -	14 - -	-	-	11 - -	
750 - -	26 - -	43 - -	17 - -	75 - -	-	9 12 6	
200 - -	-	-	40 - -	-	-	13 7 6	
500 - -	-	80 - -	-	-	-	10 - -	
816 10 -	-	55 - -	-	-	-	9 - -	
105 - -	2 - -	-	1 - -	-	-	11 7 6	
1,971 - -	60 - -	37 10 -	33 - -	-	-	9 12 6	
4,732 10 -	110 - -	350 10 -	125 - -	75 - -	-	113 7 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1.—Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
17. PRESBYTERY OF DUMFRIES:					
Caerlaverock - - - - -	£. s. d. 23 10 -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 90 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 10 - -
Colvend - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Dumfries:					
St. Michael's - - - - -	226 - -	637 - -	489 - -	- - -	56 - -
Greyfriars - - - - -	412 - -	- - -	520 - -	- - -	27 - -
Dunscore - - - - -	55 - -	- - -	108 - -	- - -	1 - -
Holywood - - - - -	74 - -	- - -	123 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkbean - - - - -	120 - -	15 - -	120 - -	- - -	50 - -
Kirkgunzeon - - - - -	37 10 -	35 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkmahoe - - - - -	54 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	9 10 -
Kirkpatrick-Durham - - - - -	51 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	10 - -
Kirkpatrick-Irongray - - - - -	6 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lochrutton - - - - -	50 - -	12 - -	104 - -	- - -	3 10 -
Newabbey - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	88 - -	- - -	- - -
Terregles - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	57 10 -	- - -	- - -
Tinwald - - - - -	30 - -	132 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Torthorwald - - - - -	42 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Troqueer - - - - -	127 - -	33 - -	291 - -	- - -	- - -
Urr - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	176 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,498 - -	1,064 - -	2,746 10 -	- - -	167 - -
18. PRESBYTERY OF PENPONT:					
Closeburn - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	265 - -	- - -	- - -
Durisdere - - - - -	50 - -	50 - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Glencairn - - - - -	139 - -	- - -	116 - -	- - -	- - -
Keir - - - - -	60 - -	30 - -	174 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkconnel - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	102 - -	- - -	- - -
Morton - - - - -	110 - -	- - -	380 - -	- - -	- - -
Penpont - - - - -	60 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sanquhar - - - - -	90 - -	11 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Tynron - - - - -	50 - -	20 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	689 - -	151 - -	1,457 - -	- - -	- - -
19. PRESBYTERY OF STRANRAER:					
Ballantrae - - - - -	39 - -	- - -	104 10 -	- - -	7 - -
Colmonel - - - - -	51 - -	- - -	109 - -	- - -	- - -
Inch - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkcolm - - - - -	63 - -	- - -	216 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkmaiden - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Leswalt - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Luce, New - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Luce, Old - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	20 - -
Portpatrick - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stoneykirk - - - - -	150 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Stranraer - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	503 - -	- - -	1,179 10 -	- - -	27 - -
20. PRESBYTERY OF WIGTOWN:					
Glasserton - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkcowan - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	5 - -
Kirkinner - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkmabreck - - - - -	125 - -	- - -	137 - -	- - -	9 - -
Mochrum - - - - -	65 - -	- - -	190 - -	20 - -	- - -
Monigaff - - - - -	80 - -	200 - -	580 - -	- - -	- - -
Penninghame - - - - -	256 - -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	30 - -
Sorby - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	222 - -	- - -	20 - -
Whithorn - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wigtown - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	138 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	966 - -	200 - -	1,992 - -	20 - -	64 - -
21. PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT:					
Anwoth - - - - -	87 - -	- - -	160 - -	- - -	- - -
Balmaclellan - - - - -	72 - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -
Balmaghie - - - - -	67 - -	- - -	125 - -	- - -	- - -
Borgue - - - - -	85 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Buittle - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Carsphairn - - - - -	37 - -	10 - -	88 - -	- - -	- - -
Crossmichael - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Dalry - - - - -	68 - -	- - -	119 - -	- - -	- - -
Girthon - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	146 - -	- - -	- - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						(3.) Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
75 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	8 -- -- 11 17 6	
3,383 -- --	35 10 --	839 -- --	49 -- --	740 -- --	46 -- --	60 4 --	
502 -- --	117 -- --	281 -- --	2 -- --	105 -- --	-- --	60 4 --	
409 -- --	45 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	12 15 --	
89 -- --	34 -- --	37 10 --	46 -- --	-- --	-- --	9 2 6	
1,200 -- --	80 -- --	15 -- --	15 -- --	-- --	-- --	10 -- --	
148 -- --	-- --	37 -- --	18 -- --	-- --	-- --	7 15 --	
1,098 10 --	-- --	50 -- --	12 10 --	-- --	-- --	11 15 --	
79 -- --	29 -- --	37 -- --	-- --	60 -- --	-- --	8 2 6	
200 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	10 -- --	
314 -- --	20 -- --	42 10 --	8 -- --	-- --	-- --	7 7 6	
-- --	5 -- --	70 -- --	55 -- --	-- --	-- --	8 15 --	
50 -- --	-- --	-- --	50 -- --	-- --	-- --	7 2 6	
182 -- --	-- --	36 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	10 2 6	
205 -- --	-- --	20 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	10 2 6	
1,830 -- --	142 -- --	319 -- --	51 -- --	17 -- --	-- --	17 -- --	
-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	12 7 6	
9,759 10 --	507 10 --	1,784 -- --	306 10 --	922 -- --	46 -- --	282 13 --	
-- --	-- --	441 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	13 2 6	
469 -- --	1 -- --	-- --	27 -- --	-- --	-- --	11 12 6	
851 10 --	25 -- --	134 -- --	10 -- --	-- --	-- --	13 -- --	
353 -- --	64 -- --	32 -- --	100 -- --	-- --	-- --	5 -- --	
458 -- --	10 -- --	-- --	10 -- --	-- --	-- --	7 -- --	
1,500 -- --	-- --	600 -- --	-- --	400 -- --	-- --	22 -- --	
206 -- --	20 -- --	428 -- --	55 -- --	-- --	-- --	7 10 --	
252 -- --	-- --	-- --	150 -- --	-- --	-- --	23 -- --	
20 -- --	7 -- --	-- --	30 -- --	310 -- --	-- --	3 -- --	
4,109 10 --	127 -- --	1,633 -- --	382 -- --	710 -- --	-- --	105 5 --	
20 -- --	81 -- --	67 -- --	12 -- --	-- --	-- --	12 -- --	
387 -- --	-- --	-- --	68 -- --	90 -- --	-- --	8 19 6	
350 -- --	22 -- --	71 -- --	41 -- --	-- --	-- --	31 -- --	
110 -- --	2 -- --	51 10 --	15 -- --	-- --	-- --	13 2 6	
200 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	
-- --	-- --	32 -- --	14 -- --	-- --	-- --	3 15 --	No Return.
250 -- --	20 -- --	100 -- --	60 -- --	6 -- --	-- --	40 -- --	No Return.
138 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	25 -- --	
1,455 -- --	125 -- --	321 10 --	210 -- --	96 -- --	-- --	133 17 --	
708 -- --	21 -- --	65 -- --	48 -- --	-- --	-- --	8 -- --	
280 -- --	20 -- --	45 -- --	20 -- --	-- --	-- --	12 10 --	
173 -- --	-- --	53 -- --	35 -- --	-- --	-- --	13 17 6	
681 -- --	17 -- --	28 -- --	170 -- --	9 -- --	-- --	12 10 --	
-- --	15 -- --	80 -- --	9 -- --	-- --	-- --	17 15 --	
690 -- --	34 -- --	37 -- --	8 -- --	38 -- --	-- --	15 -- --	
500 -- --	-- --	60 -- --	-- --	-- --	400 -- --	25 -- --	
1,987 -- --	-- --	16 -- --	29 -- --	-- --	-- --	11 16 --	
546 -- --	-- --	60 -- --	76 -- --	-- --	2 10 --	19 10 --	
180 -- --	-- --	117 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	30 -- --	
5,745 -- --	107 -- --	561 -- --	395 -- --	47 -- --	402 10 --	165 18 6	
320 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	8 13 --	
1,000 -- --	12 -- --	-- --	27 -- --	-- --	-- --	6 7 6	
242 -- --	7 -- --	63 -- --	12 -- --	-- --	-- --	10 8 --	
228 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	3 5 --	
215 -- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	-- --	10 -- --	
533 -- --	26 -- --	-- --	9 -- --	-- --	-- --	4 -- --	
178 -- --	-- --	53 -- --	15 -- --	-- --	-- --	15 -- --	
8 -- --	50 -- --	80 -- --	64 -- --	-- --	-- --	12 2 6	
428 -- --	-- --	-- --	9 -- --	-- --	-- --	17 -- --	

1—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in *Scotland*—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
21. PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT—continued.					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Kells - - - - -	90 - -	- - -	104 - -	- - -	- - -
Kelton - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	260 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkcudbright - - - - -	202 - -	- - -	433 - -	25 - -	30 - -
Parton - - - - -	49 - -	- - -	37 - -	- - -	- - -
Rerrick - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	135 - -	- - -	- - -
Tongland - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Twynholm - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,177 - -	10 - -	2,317 - -	25 - -	30 - -
22. PRESBYTERY OF AYR :					
Auchinleck - - - - -	206 - -	35 - -	509 - -	- - -	41 - -
Ayr - - - - -	737 10 -	- - -	2,061 - -	140 - -	9 - -
Barr - - - - -	58 - -	- - -	79 - -	- - -	- - -
Coylton - - - - -	70 - -	17 10 -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Craigie - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	140 - -	20 - -	- - -
Cumnock, New - - - - -	112 - -	- - -	212 10 -	60 - -	70 - -
Cumnock, Old - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	540 - -	- - -	27 - -
Dailly - - - - -	107 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Dalmellington - - - - -	110 - -	22 - -	268 - -	10 - -	35 - -
Dalrymple - - - - -	84 - -	- - -	134 - -	- - -	- - -
Dundonald - - - - -	62 10 -	35 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Galston - - - - -	280 10 -	- - -	295 - -	- - -	- - -
Girvan - - - - -	220 - -	- - -	383 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkmichael - - - - -	60 - -	60 - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkoswald - - - - -	56 - -	- - -	98 - -	- - -	- - -
Mauchline - - - - -	91 10 -	- - -	370 - -	60 - -	- - -
Maybole - - - - -	188 - -	- - -	274 - -	- - -	- - -
Monkton - - - - -	92 - -	- - -	497 10 -	- - -	- - -
Muirkirk - - - - -	126 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	25 - -
Newton-on-Ayr - - - - -	147 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	34 - -
Ochiltree - - - - -	110 - -	- - -	152 - -	- - -	- - -
Riccarton - - - - -	200 - -	- - -	280 - -	- - -	- - -
St. Quivox - - - - -	322 - -	2 - -	197 - -	- - -	160 - -
Sorn - - - - -	60 - -	7 - -	150 - -	- - -	27 - -
Stair - - - - -	95 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	1 - -
Straiton - - - - -	63 - -	32 - -	96 - -	- - -	- - -
Symington - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Tarbolton - - - - -	128 - -	- - -	156 - -	- - -	4 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	4,046 - -	210 10 -	8,162 - -	290 - -	433 - -
23. PRESBYTERY OF IRVINE :					
Ardrossan - - - - -	220 - -	- - -	340 - -	- - -	42 - -
Beith - - - - -	310 - -	- - -	365 - -	- - -	5 - -
Dalry - - - - -	190 - -	- - -	526 - -	- - -	12 - -
Dreghorn - - - - -	66 - -	40 - -	155 - -	- - -	- - -
Dunlop - - - - -	176 - -	100 - -	183 - -	- - -	8 - -
Fenwick - - - - -	58 - -	14 - -	100 - -	- - -	50 - -
Irvine - - - - -	237 - -	111 - -	841 - -	- - -	40 - -
Kilbirnie - - - - -	56 - -	293 - -	170 - -	- - -	40 - -
Kilbride, West - - - - -	108 - -	- - -	156 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilmarnock - - - - -	250 - -	60 - -	600 - -	- - -	210 - -
High Kirk - - - - -	411 - -	- - -	652 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilmaurs - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kilwinning - - - - -	154 - -	- - -	270 - -	- - -	- - -
Loudoun - - - - -	196 - -	- - -	272 - -	- - -	90 - -
Stevenston - - - - -	86 10 -	- - -	203 - -	- - -	59 - -
Stewarton - - - - -	176 - -	- - -	550 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	2,694 10 -	618 - -	5,383 - -	- - -	556 - -
24. PRESBYTERY OF PAISLEY :					
Eastwood - - - - -	610 - -	- - -	657 - -	- - -	45 - -
Houstoun - - - - -	217 - -	80 - -	245 - -	- - -	- - -
Inchinnan - - - - -	106 - -	- - -	222 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilbarchan - - - - -	186 - -	- - -	322 - -	- - -	- - -
Lochwinnoch - - - - -	296 - -	60 - -	474 - -	- - -	10 - -
Mearns - - - - -	170 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Neilston - - - - -	192 - -	- - -	245 - -	- - -	- - -
Paisley-Abbey - - - - -	867 - -	63 - -	1,105 - -	- - -	- - -
High - - - - -	552 - -	- - -	525 - -	- - -	75 - -
Laigh, St. George's - - - - -	500 - -	- - -	450 - -	50 - -	55 - -
Middle - - - - -	520 - -	- - -	560 - -	- - -	63 - -
Renfrew - - - - -	210 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	4,426 - -	203 - -	5,005 - -	50 - -	248 - -

I.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats pur- chased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
- - -	25 - -	112 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 6	No Return.
430 - -	22 - -	23 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 -	
293 - -	25 - -	995 - -	111 - -	- - -	- - -	33 2 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	
111 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	9 2 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
3,981 - -	167 - -	1,326 - -	374 - -	- - -	- - -	154 3 6	
1,264 - -	62 - -	- - -	214 - -	- - -	- - -	42 17 6	
10,688 - -	330 - -	1,148 - -	60 10 -	241 - -	907 - -	123 7 6	
642 - -	45 - -	31 - -	42 - -	- - -	- - -	24 10 -	
87 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	45 - -	
508 - -	10 10 -	- - -	18 - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 -	
70 - -	33 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	
- - -	9 - -	45 - -	44 - -	- - -	- - -	96 - -	
275 - -	124 - -	41 - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	18 2 6	
339 10 -	32 - -	3 - -	1 - -	250 - -	- - -	44 7 6	
310 - -	- - -	50 - -	43 - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -	
261 - -	- - -	- - -	58 - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 6	
847 - -	216 - -	20 - -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	80 12 6	
6,562 - -	234 - -	778 - -	- - -	203 - -	- - -	65 18 -	
218 - -	- - -	73 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 - -	
362 - -	90 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	40 17 6	
389 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 17 6	
961 - -	127 - -	663 - -	3 10 -	- - -	- - -	40 10 -	
295 - -	- - -	13 - -	88 - -	- - -	- - -	22 7 6	
2,964 - -	11 - -	102 - -	101 - -	120 - -	- - -	51 - -	
35 - -	5 - -	72 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	73 15 -	
151 - -	- - -	- - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	57 2 6	
480 - -	- - -	350 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	38 - -	
361 - -	1,350 - -	100 - -	133 - -	- - -	- - -	53 15 -	
541 - -	100 - -	- - -	60 - -	100 - -	- - -	15 10 -	
720 - -	38 - -	- - -	47 - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	
90 - -	- - -	3 10 -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 -	
600 - -	- - -	- - -	17 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
1,304 - -	45 - -	81 - -	161 - -	- - -	- - -	90 17 6	
31,324 10 -	2,861 10 -	3,613 10 -	1,395 - -	934 - -	907 - -	1,217 10 6	
430 - -	5 - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 2 6	No Return.
2,131 - -	20 - -	1,125 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 - -	
168 - -	27 - -	1,177 - -	222 - -	1,630 - -	- - -	178 - -	
384 - -	89 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 12 6	
1,526 - -	194 - -	70 - -	52 - -	604 - -	- - -	21 7 6	
840 - -	25 - -	- - -	49 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
687 - -	48 - -	98 - -	100 - -	1,000 - -	- - -	106 17 6	
266 - -	280 - -	- - -	83 - -	- - -	- - -	53 7 6	
218 - -	13 - -	97 - -	24 - -	- - -	- - -	32 14 6	
1,050 - -	125 - -	230 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	420 - -	
117 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
300 - -	10 - -	53 - -	100 - -	300 - -	- - -	50 - -	No Return.
7,331 - -	12 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	87 10 -	
50 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 - -	
270 - -	20 - -	80 - -	10 - -	410 - -	- - -	41 - -	
15,768 - -	879 - -	3,030 - -	670 - -	3,944 - -	- - -	1,416 12 -	
437 - -	78 - -	67 - -	52 - -	114 - -	- - -	222 10 6	Exclusive of particulars applicable to the <i>quoad sacra</i> Churches of Pollokshaws and Thornliebank, for which no Returns have been made.
274 - -	30 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 - -	
375 - -	5 - -	432 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
407 - -	46 - -	63 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 - -	
1,749 - -	19 - -	850 - -	23 - -	245 - -	- - -	50 - -	
464 - -	15 - -	- - -	64 - -	- - -	- - -	119 15 6	
999 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	116 - -	
7,685 - -	46 - -	697 - -	159 - -	2,220 - -	- - -	190 1 -	
1,427 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	41 - -	105 9 -	
630 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 - -	72 15 -	
4,408 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	294 - -	74 17 3	
553 - -	8 - -	337 - -	77 - -	21 - -	- - -	111 - -	
19,408 - -	277 - -	2,881 - -	386 - -	2,660 - -	524 - -	1,188 8 3	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
	Bea- dles.	Sextons.	Precentors.	Pew Openers.	Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
25. PRESBYTERY OF GREENOCK:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cumbræ - - - - -	220 - -	- - -	390 - -	- - -	80 - -
Erskine - - - - -	84 - -	20 - -	172 - -	- - -	- - -
Greenock:					
East Kirk - - - - -	178 - -	- - -	222 - -	- - -	- - -
West Kirk - - - - -	250 - -	- - -	524 - -	78 - -	95 - -
Innerkip - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	90 - -
Kilmalcolm - - - - -	303 - -	- - -	477 - -	12 - -	- - -
Largs - - - - -	290 - -	- - -	331 - -	16 - -	41 - -
Port Glasgow - - - - -	203 - -	- - -	605 - -	- - -	40 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,628 - -	20 - -	2,821 - -	106 - -	346 - -
26. PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON:					
Avondale - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Blantyre - - - - -	361 - -	- - -	509 - -	- - -	146 - -
Bothwell - - - - -	771 - -	- - -	1,258 - -	- - -	- - -
Cambuslang - - - - -	338 - -	- - -	326 - -	- - -	67 - -
Cumbrusnethan - - - - -	242 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	46 - -
Dalserf - - - - -	80 - -	120 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Dalziel - - - - -	257 - -	- - -	508 - -	- - -	- - -
Glassford - - - - -	92 - -	40 - -	150 - -	- - -	25 - -
Hamilton - - - - -	511 - -	- - -	2,126 - -	25 - -	18 - -
Kilbride, East - - - - -	200 - -	- - -	260 - -	- - -	15 - -
Monkland, New - - - - -	130 - -	- - -	350 - -	- - -	65 - -
Monkland, Old - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	272 - -	- - -	15 - -
Shotts - - - - -	30 - -	650 - -	114 - -	- - -	- - -
Stonehouse - - - - -	150 - -	350 - -	172 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	3,282 - -	1,160 - -	6,445 - -	25 - -	397 - -
27. PRESBYTERY OF LANARK:					
Carlisle - - - - -	236 - -	- - -	238 - -	- - -	- - -
Carmichael - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Carnwath - - - - -	- - -	18 - -	265 - -	- - -	18 10 -
Carstairs - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Crawford - - - - -	41 - -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	5 - -
Crawfordjohn - - - - -	66 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Douglas - - - - -	91 - -	- - -	210 - -	- - -	- - -
Lanark - - - - -	149 - -	- - -	490 - -	100 - -	- - -
Lesmahagow - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	132 - -	- - -	- - -
Pettinain - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Weston and Robertson - - - - -	65 - -	40 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,142 - -	58 - -	1,785 - -	100 - -	23 10 -
28. PRESBYTERY OF DUMBARTON:					
Arrochar - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Baldernock - - - - -	107 - -	- - -	158 - -	- - -	24 - -
Balfroun - - - - -	111 - -	- - -	160 - -	8 10 -	32 - -
Bonhill - - - - -	524 - -	150 - -	1,105 - -	- - -	300 - -
Buchanan - - - - -	60 - -	20 - -	130 - -	20 - -	20 - -
Cardross - - - - -	190 - -	50 - -	391 - -	- - -	100 - -
Drymen - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	280 - -	- - -	50 - -
Dumbarton - - - - -	907 - -	- - -	899 - -	- - -	120 - -
Fintry - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	30 - -
Killearn - - - - -	66 - -	50 - -	280 - -	- - -	40 - -
Kilmaronock - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	184 - -	- - -	13 - -
Kilpatrick, New - - - - -	130 - -	736 - -	795 - -	80 - -	100 - -
Kilpatrick, Old - - - - -	481 - -	- - -	846 - -	- - -	290 - -
Luss - - - - -	60 10 -	50 - -	123 - -	- - -	18 - -
Rosneath - - - - -	215 - -	89 - -	976 - -	10 - -	155 - -
Row - - - - -	105 - -	50 10 -	940 - -	4 - -	100 - -
Strathblane - - - - -	169 - -	- - -	254 - -	- - -	50 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	3,475 10 -	1,195 10 -	7,771 - -	122 10 -	1,442 - -
29. PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW:					
Cadder - - - - -	99 - -	- - -	364 - -	- - -	100 - -
Campsie - - - - -	120 - -	624 - -	350 - -	200 - -	35 - -
Carmunnock - - - - -	108 - -	106 - -	205 - -	- - -	100 - -
Cathcart - - - - -	215 - -	80 - -	325 - -	- - -	100 - -
Cumbernauld - - - - -	114 - -	- - -	195 10 -	- - -	29 - -
Eaglesham - - - - -	92 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(6.)	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	
Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	Ecclesiastical Furniture.	Organs.	Heating Apparatus.	Stained Glass Windows.	Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
500 - -	60 - -	90 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	27 2 6	
100 - -	45 10 -	44 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	9 13 4	
335 - -	79 - -	376 - -	131 - -	- - -	711 - -	34 - -	
439 - -	7 - -	625 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	125 - -	
462 - -	- - -	86 - -	29 - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 6	
1,14 - -	96 - -	34 - -	26 - -	- - -	- - -	24 10 -	
16,200 - -	606 - -	1,920 - -	204 - -	1,800 - -	- - -	31 - -	
197 - -	4 - -	55 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	32 - -	
19,377 - -	897 10 -	3,230 - -	525 - -	1,800 - -	711 - -	291 3 4	
3,114 - -	31 - -	189 - -	37 - -	- - -	- - -	94 15 -	No Return.
4,586 - -	340 - -	1,973 - -	65 - -	30 - -	- - -	89 12 6	No Return received for Holytown <i>quoad sacra</i> Church.
2,492 - -	154 - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	177 2 6	
732 - -	89 - -	277 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 - -	
152 - -	1 - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	46 12 -	
492 - -	- - -	13 - -	- - -	112 - -	- - -	100 12 6	
222 - -	13 - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 -	
803 - -	308 - -	353 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	258 15 -	
262 - -	19 - -	84 - -	19 - -	- - -	- - -	90 12 6	
1,575 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	
1,427 - -	- - -	- - -	28 - -	- - -	- - -	80 12 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	42 5 -	
588 - -	35 - -	19 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 7 6	
16,445 - -	990 - -	2,908 - -	280 - -	142 - -	- - -	1,161 2 -	
690 - -	10 - -	40 - -	41 - -	23 - -	- - -	149 16 -	No Return.
591 - -	8 - -	25 - -	113 - -	4 - -	- - -	49 13 4	
911 - -	14 10 -	25 - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	32 19 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 - -	- - -	28 - -	
432 - -	9 - -	- - -	32 - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 -	
192 - -	2 - -	- - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	60 11 -	
776 - -	- - -	1,055 - -	52 - -	- - -	- - -	94 17 6	
152 - -	- - -	1,020 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 12 6	
428 - -	8 - -	53 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
620 - -	- - -	88 - -	- - -	330 - -	- - -	10 - -	
4,792 - -	51 10 -	2,306 - -	268 - -	492 - -	- - -	541 19 10	
2 - -	25 - -	38 10 -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	5 7 6	
35 - -	6 - -	45 - -	46 - -	- - -	- - -	40 16 -	
7,065 - -	520 - -	1,310 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	8 12 -	
1,323 - -	35 - -	18 - -	70 - -	200 - -	- - -	42 17 6	
465 - -	- - -	130 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	
600 - -	20 - -	- - -	32 - -	- - -	- - -	29 2 -	
8,694 - -	41 - -	1,061 - -	30 - -	120 - -	- - -	15 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	19 - -	65 - -	- - -	153 5 -	
405 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 - -	
392 - -	10 - -	11 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	10 7 6	
691 - -	- - -	100 - -	35 - -	200 - -	- - -	10 2 6	
2,688 - -	10 - -	285 - -	80 - -	110 - -	- - -	104 4 -	
324 - -	38 - -	- - -	99 - -	410 - -	- - -	80 - -	
762 - -	83 - -	244 - -	197 - -	182 - -	- - -	6 7 6	
1,370 - -	270 - -	900 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	23 - -	
354 - -	70 - -	79 - -	5 - -	125 - -	- - -	49 - -	
25,170 - -	1,128 - -	4,221 10 -	785 - -	1,412 - -	- - -	19 - -	
848 - -	81 - -	207 - -	34 - -	200 - -	- - -	613 1 6	
500 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 8 6	
330 - -	32 - -	78 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	
558 - -	26 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 10 -	
398 - -	49 - -	16 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	152 16 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 7 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 9 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beaacles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
29. PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW— <i>contd.</i>					
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Glasgow:					
Barony - - - - -	800 - -	- - -	896 - -	72 - -	173 - -
Blackfriars - - - - -	390 - -	- - -	350 - -	- - -	150 - -
Calton - - - - -	2,266 - -	- - -	2,010 - -	236 - -	582 - -
Gorbals - - - - -	500 - -	- - -	300 - -	100 - -	200 - -
Govan - - - - -	430 10 -	12 10 -	800 - -	74 - -	92 - -
Maryhill - - - - -	955 - -	- - -	482 - -	- - -	94 - -
St. Andrew's - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. David's - - - - -	460 - -	- - -	550 - -	- - -	- - -
St. Enoch's - - - - -	330 - -	- - -	714 - -	136 - -	21 - -
St. George's - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. James's - - - - -	610 - -	- - -	600 - -	80 - -	75 - -
St. John's - - - - -	700 - -	- - -	500 - -	160 - -	50 - -
St. Mungo's - - - - -	610 - -	- - -	2,536 - -	104 - -	50 - -
St. Paul's - - - - -	473 - -	350 - -	427 - -	50 - -	- - -
Shettleston - - - - -	150 - -	- - -	250 - -	- - -	- - -
Springburn - - - - -	300 - -	- - -	417 - -	- - -	80 - -
Tron - - - - -	413 - -	- - -	660 - -	52 - -	- - -
Kilsyth - - - - -	160 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	60 - -
Kirkintilloch - - - - -	160 - -	- - -	220 - -	- - -	- - -
Rutherglen - - - - -	220 - -	- - -	250 - -	- - -	50 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	10,725 10 -	1,172 10 -	13,801 10 -	1,264 - -	2,041 - -
30. PRESBYTERY OF INVERARAY:					
Craignish - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Glassary - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	40 - -
Inveraray - - - - -	130 - -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilmartin - - - - -	27 - -	50 - -	91 - -	- - -	1 10 -
Knapdale, North - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Knapdale, South - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	332 - -	50 - -	436 - -	- - -	41 10 -
31. PRESBYTERY OF DUNOON:					
Bute, North - - - - -	130 10 -	- - -	277 10 -	- - -	- - -
Dunoon and Kilmun - - - - -	350 - -	16 - -	539 - -	11 - -	50 - -
Inverchaolain - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kilfinan - - - - -	31 10 -	30 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilmodan - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Kingarth - - - - -	83 - -	15 - -	196 - -	- - -	50 - -
Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich - - - - -	164 - -	- - -	250 - -	- - -	- - -
Rothsay - - - - -	257 - -	- - -	651 - -	97 - -	13 - -
Strachur - - - - -	73 10 -	- - -	94 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,179 10 -	61 - -	2,167 10 -	108 - -	113 - -
32. PRESBYTERY OF KINTYRE:					
Campbeltown - - - - -	505 10 -	- - -	323 - -	- - -	75 - -
Gigha - - - - -	31 - -	3 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilbride (Arran) - - - - -	522 - -	- - -	578 - -	- - -	50 - -
Kilcalmonell - - - - -	32 10 -	35 - -	70 - -	- - -	10 - -
Killean - - - - -	60 10 -	16 10 -	133 - -	- - -	20 - -
Kilmorie - - - - -	90 - -	19 - -	223 - -	- - -	2 10 -
Saddell - - - - -	(a) 200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -
Southend - - - - -	68 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,509 10 -	73 10 -	1,469 - -	- - -	217 10 -
33. PRESBYTERY OF ISLAY AND JURA:					
Colonsay and Oronsay - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	50 - -
Jura - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kilarow - - - - -	100 - -	18 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilchoman - - - - -	- - -	- - -	26 - -	- - -	- - -
Kildalton - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	2 10 -
TOTAL - - - £.	195 - -	18 - -	316 - -	- - -	52 10 -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
24,690 - -	796 - -	1,014 - -	402 - -	200 - -	- - -	307 6 3	No Return from St. Luke's <i>quoad sacra</i> church.
200 - -	100 - -	150 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	
8,443 - -	259 - -	888 - -	264 - -	245 - -	- - -	300 - -	
1,349 - -	- - -	750 - -	114 - -	- - -	- - -	466 - -	
22,421 - -	488 - -	1,483 - -	280 - -	600 - -	- - -	194 - -	
5,442 - -	68 - -	626 - -	80 - -	24 - -	- - -	579 - -	No Return.
2,000 - -	- - -	600 - -	80 - -	2,500 - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 10	No Return.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
130 - -	20 - -	1,400 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	
972 - -	870 - -	4,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
612 - -	80 - -	72 - -	97 - -	78 10 -	- - -	- - -	
727 - -	- - -	15 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	82 - -	
70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	340 - -	
- - -	16 - -	58 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
800 - -	650 - -	60 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	80 - -	
949 - -	41 - -	80 - -	96 - -	- - -	- - -	59 17 6	
2,800 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	107 2 6	
71,239 - -	3,576 - -	11,717 - -	1,668 - -	3,847 10 -	- - -	2,933 13 7	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
12 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 2	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 7 6	
202 10 -	5 - -	- - -	20 - -	150 - -	- - -	8 15 -	
145 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 6	
360 - -	5 - -	- - -	28 - -	150 - -	- - -	8 - -	- 12 6
5,185 - -	110 - -	50 - -	47 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
149 - -	50 - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 - -	
200 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 -	
3 - -	- - -	- - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	6 4 6	
- - -	24 - -	21 - -	- - -	27 10 -	- - -	10 2 6	
855 - -	- - -	80 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 6	
7,511 - -	96 - -	81 - -	17 - -	- - -	- - -	48 12 6	
20 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	
13,923 - -	280 - -	287 - -	111 - -	27 10 -	- - -	145 7 -	
1,813 - -	13 - -	629 - -	131 - -	- - -	- - -	180 4 6	(a) This includes "Pre-centor." (b) This includes "Ecclesiastical Furniture."
45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	
6,997 - -	189 - -	66 - -	162 - -	50 - -	- - -	20 - -	
10 - -	28 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	
75 - -	4 10 -	- - -	6 10 -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	
2,268 - -	139 - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	24 11 6	
(b) 550 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	
31 - -	2 10 -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	5 11 -	
11,789 - -	376 - -	695 - -	405 10 -	50 - -	- - -	255 17 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 -	No Return.
- - -	- - -	25 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	
1,215 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 12 6	
459 - -	10 - -	40 - -	5 - -	30 - -	- - -	7 10 -	
1,674 - -	14 - -	65 - -	18 - -	30 - -	- - -	37 7 6	

I.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the Past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew-Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
34. PRESBYTERY OF LORN:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ardchattan - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Glenorchy - - - - -	62 10 -	- - - - -	44 - - -	- - - - -	50 - - -
Kilbrandon - - - - -	30 - - -	17 10 -	60 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kilchrenan - - - - -	85 - - -	- - - - -	70 - - -	- - - - -	54 - - -
Kilmore - - - - -	40 - - -	- - - - -	79 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kilninver - - - - -	67 - - -	- - - - -	98 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Lismore - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
TOTAL - - - £.	284 10 -	17 10 -	351 - - -	- - - - -	104 - - -
35. PRESBYTERY OF MULL:					
Ardnamurchan - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Coll - - - - -	10 - - -	- - - - -	35 - - -	- - - - -	50 - - -
Kilfinichen - - - - -	19 - - -	- - - - -	53 - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -
Kilminian - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Morvern - - - - -	8 - - -	- - - - -	71 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Terosay - - - - -	15 - - -	- - - - -	30 - - -	- - - - -	50 - - -
Tyree - - - - -	26 - - -	- - - - -	30 - - -	- - - - -	10 - - -
TOTAL - - - £.	78 - - -	- - - - -	219 - - -	- - - - -	210 - - -
36. PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARFF:					
Boleskine and Abertarff - - - - -	20 - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kilmalie - - - - -	40 - - -	50 - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kilmonivaig - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
TOTAL - - - £.	60 - - -	50 - - -	200 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
37. PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD:					
Auchtergaven - - - - -	- - - - -	70 - - -	167 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Blair-Athole - - - - -	200 - - -	- - - - -	200 - - -	2 - - -	- - - - -
Caputh - - - - -	88 - - -	65 - - -	150 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Cargill - - - - -	12 - - -	12 - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Clunie - - - - -	50 - - -	20 - - -	105 - - -	- - - - -	6 - - -
Dunkeld and Dowally - - - - -	120 - - -	- - - - -	200 - - -	- - - - -	22 - - -
Dunkeld, Little - - - - -	120 - - -	150 - - -	130 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kinclaven - - - - -	75 - - -	- - - - -	130 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kirkmichael - - - - -	40 - - -	- - - - -	92 10 -	- - - - -	50 - - -
Lethendy and Kinloch - - - - -	60 - - -	- - - - -	95 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Moulin - - - - -	150 - - -	120 - - -	410 - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -
Rattray - - - - -	90 - - -	- - - - -	160 - - -	- - - - -	15 10 -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,015 - - -	437 - - -	1,939 10 -	2 - - -	193 10 -
38. PRESBYTERY OF WEEM:					
Dull - - - - -	25 - - -	- - - - -	83 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Fortingall - - - - -	15 - - -	- - - - -	90 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kenmore - - - - -	75 - - -	- - - - -	130 - - -	- - - - -	30 - - -
Killin - - - - -	80 - - -	- - - - -	80 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Logierait - - - - -	40 - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Weem - - - - -	34 - - -	- - - - -	10 - - -	88 - - -	- - - - -
TOTAL - - - £.	269 - - -	- - - - -	493 - - -	88 - - -	30 - - -
39. PRESBYTERY OF PERTH:					
Aberdalgie - - - - -	60 - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -	11 10 -	- - - - -
Abernethy - - - - -	96 - - -	20 - - -	160 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Collace - - - - -	30 - - -	52 - - -	50 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Dron - - - - -	40 - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Dunbarny - - - - -	70 - - -	- - - - -	150 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Errol - - - - -	37 - - -	- - - - -	200 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Forgandenny - - - - -	70 10 -	- - - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -	24 - - -
Forteviot - - - - -	20 - - -	70 - - -	99 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kilspindie and Rait - - - - -	34 - - -	40 - - -	90 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kinfauns - - - - -	40 - - -	40 - - -	160 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Kinnoull - - - - -	144 - - -	44 - - -	674 - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -
Madoc's, St. - - - - -	85 - - -	193 10 -	40 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Martin's, St. - - - - -	75 - - -	- - - - -	120 - - -	- - - - -	25 - - -
Methven - - - - -	105 - - -	- - - - -	200 - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -
Moneydie - - - - -	60 - - -	- - - - -	100 - - -	- - - - -	83 - - -

I.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats pur- chased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
155 - -	- - -	20 - -	15 - -	100 - -	- - -	6 5 -	No Return.
333 - -	- - -	20 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 - -	
2,316 - -	103 - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	No Return.
2,804 - -	103 - -	40 - -	33 - -	100 - -	- - -	22 19 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
112 - -	- - -	18 - -	11 10 -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	
29 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	
1,223 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 6	
507 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
20 - -	15 - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 -	
785 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
2,676 - -	15 - -	18 - -	41 10 -	- - -	- - -	25 2 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
740 - -	35 - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
200 - -	16 - -	- - -	7 - -	146 - -	- - -	5 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
940 - -	51 - -	- - -	12 - -	146 - -	- - -	20 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
496 - -	125 - -	92 - -	79 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
430 - -	- - -	- - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -	9 10 -	
1,069 - -	45 - -	73 - -	141 - -	- - -	- - -	17 7 6	
210 - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	
470 - -	14 - -	25 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
129 - -	10 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	
100 - -	20 - -	58 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	19 - -	
866 - -	76 - -	- - -	105 - -	69 - -	- - -	5 7 6	
1,030 - -	- - -	19 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 -	
163 - -	2 - -	70 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
5,770 - -	- - -	120 - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 -	
188 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 15 -	
9,921 - -	292 - -	457 - -	665 - -	69 - -	- - -	134 15 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
191 - -	- - -	- - -	23 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
181 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 12 6	
205 - -	12 - -	29 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	
154 - -	5 - -	22 - -	47 - -	3 - -	- - -	10 5 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	17 2 6	
698 10 -	20 - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	
1,429 10 -	37 - -	51 - -	185 - -	3 - -	- - -	54 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
379 - -	13 - -	- - -	21 10 -	- - -	- - -	3 7 6	
306 - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -	
177 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	
15 - -	- - -	50 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	11 10 -	
132 - -	4 - -	35 - -	5 10 -	- - -	- - -	16 2 6	
252 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	
18 10 -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
328 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 -	
700 - -	6 - -	27 - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 -	
80 - -	10 - -	40 - -	70 - -	100 - -	- - -	5 - -	
823 - -	117 10 -	122 - -	265 - -	- - -	- - -	38 13 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	38 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
28 - -	11 - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	
75 - -	- - -	67 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 17 6	
289 10 -	4 10 -	82 - -	31 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in *Scotland*—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew-Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrees of Court.
39. PRESBYTERY OF PERTH—continued.					
Perth :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
East Kirk - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Middle Kirk - - - - -	260 - -	- - -	350 - -	70 - -	80 - -
St. Paul's - - - - -	306 - -	- - -	395 - -	35 - -	- - -
West Kirk - - - - -	270 - -	- - -	370 - -	- - -	- - -
Redgorton - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rhynd - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Scone - - - - -	165 - -	- - -	252 - -	- - -	- - -
Tibbermore - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	2,017 10 -	459 10 -	3,860 - -	216 10 -	212 - -
40. PRESBYTERY OF AUCHTERARDER:					
Ardoch - - - - -	60 - -	12 - -	124 - -	- - -	50 - -
Auchterarder - - - - -	100 - -	60 - -	200 - -	- - -	30 - -
Blackford - - - - -	52 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	25 - -
Comrie - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	360 - -	- - -	100 - -
Orieff - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	393 - -	50 - -	50 - -
Dunning - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Foulis Wester - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gask - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	40 - -
Glendevon - - - - -	35 - -	- - -	105 - -	- - -	- - -
Madderty - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Monzie - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Monzievaird and Strowan - - - - -	161 - -	- - -	92 10 -	- - -	- - -
Muthill - - - - -	116 - -	- - -	106 - -	- - -	- - -
Trinity-Gask - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,094 - -	72 - -	1,870 10 -	50 - -	295 - -
41. PRESBYTERY OF STIRLING:					
Airth - - - - -	103 - -	- - -	86 - -	- - -	- - -
Alloa and Tullibody - - - - -	586 - -	- - -	466 - -	28 - -	50 - -
Alva - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bothkennar - - - - -	74 - -	13 - -	126 - -	- - -	16 - -
Clackmannan - - - - -	98 10 -	- - -	191 - -	- - -	11 - -
Denny - - - - -	177 - -	- - -	292 10 -	- - -	- - -
Dollar - - - - -	96 10 -	- - -	215 - -	- - -	50 - -
Gargunnoch - - - - -	51 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -
Larbert and Dunipace - - - - -	382 10 -	810 - -	500 - -	- - -	- - -
St. Ninians - - - - -	64 - -	- - -	- - -	64 - -	- - -
Stirling, East - - - - -	460 - -	1,738 - -	420 - -	40 - -	83 - -
Stirling, West - - - - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Stirling, North - - - - -	83 - -	- - -	406 - -	84 10 -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	2,165 10 -	2,561 - -	3,102 10 -	216 10 -	210 - -
42. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBLANE:					
Aberfoyle - - - - -	98 - -	13 10 -	229 - -	- - -	12 - -
Balquhidder - - - - -	73 - -	- - -	85 - -	34 - -	- - -
Callander - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	335 - -	30 - -	- - -
Dunblane - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	284 - -	16 - -	- - -
Kilmadock - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -
Kincardine - - - - -	42 - -	30 - -	88 - -	- - -	- - -
Kippen - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	165 - -	- - -	35 - -
Lecropt - - - - -	49 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Logie - - - - -	55 - -	80 - -	252 10 -	30 - -	21 - -
Port of Menteith - - - - -	57 - -	- - -	102 - -	- - -	30 - -
Tillicoultry - - - - -	200 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	50 - -
Tulliallan - - - - -	67 - -	- - -	236 - -	97 - -	42 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	916 - -	123 10 -	2,176 10 -	207 - -	210 - -
43. PRESBYTERY OF DUNFERMLINE:					
Aberlour - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	160 - -	- - -	- - -
Beath - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Carnock - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -	10 - -
Culross - - - - -	109 10 -	- - -	122 - -	- - -	- - -
Dalgety - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Dunfermline - - - - -	420 - -	- - -	814 - -	- - -	100 - -
Inverkeithing - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	170 - -	- - -	- - -
Saline - - - - -	55 - -	- - -	116 - -	- - -	167 - -
Torryburn - - - - -	20 - -	80 - -	150 - -	- - -	25 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,044 10 -	80 - -	1,822 - -	- - -	302 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						(3.) Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
150 - -	35 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -	180 - -	- - -	No Return.
810 - -	10 - -	665 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	236 16 6	
300 - -	3 - -	50 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	No Return.
457 - -	15 - -	145 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	17 12 6	
5,320 - -	229 - -	1,603 - -	540 - -	100 - -	188 - -	429 10 -	No Return.
525 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 -	No Return.
50 - -	20 - -	80 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	
798 10 -	8 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	
223 - -	12 - -	52 - -	5 10 -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
2,500 - -	370 - -	670 - -	- - -	360 - -	- - -	27 - -	
- - -	10 - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
400 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	30 - -	- - -	2 15 -	
300 - -	4 10 -	30 - -	170 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	
166 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	
68 - -	2 - -	93 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 17 6	
- - -	- - -	42 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	
5,080 10 -	466 10 -	978 - -	257 10 -	390 - -	- - -	202 12 6	
1,570 - -	15 - -	- - -	50 - -	80 - -	- - -	19 10 -	No Return.
1,241 - -	55 - -	113 - -	15 - -	23 - -	- - -	106 - -	
2,138 - -	50 - -	85 - -	70 - -	30 - -	- - -	55 15 -	
401 - -	22 - -	62 - -	29 - -	- - -	- - -	26 17 4	
819 - -	7 - -	- - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	78 4 6	
- - -	60 - -	80 - -	188 10 -	- - -	- - -	13 17 6	
350 - -	50 - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 6	
2,186 - -	12 - -	650 - -	25 - -	70 - -	- - -	103 10 -	
225 - -	24 - -	- - -	49 - -	- - -	- - -	167 7 6	
80 - -	10 - -	1,800 - -	10 - -	2,000 - -	- - -	110 - -	
20 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	830 - -	- - -		
1,705 - -	85 - -	519 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
10,735 - -	400 - -	3,309 - -	576 10 -	3,033 - -	- - -	687 19 4	
1,174 10 -	100 - -	600 - -	34 - -	400 - -	- - -	11 10 -	No Return from St. Andrew's <i>quoad sacra</i> church.
860 - -	13 - -	64 - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 6	
5,518 - -	135 - -	76 - -	91 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
20,009 - -	850 - -	1,300 - -	500 - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 -	
72 - -	- - -	- - -	31 - -	- - -	- - -	18 17 6	
237 - -	8 - -	43 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	14 5 -	
307 - -	12 - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 6	
22 - -	5 - -	- - -	7 10 -	- - -	- - -	8 2 6	
293 - -	18 - -	71 - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	46 5 -	
233 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 -	
670 - -	20 - -	124 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	54 - -	
329 - -	42 10 -	- - -	112 - -	- - -	- - -	19 10 -	
29,724 10 -	1,203 10 -	2,278 - -	991 10 -	400 - -	- - -	225 10 -	
- - -	- - -	73 - -	18 - -	12 - -	- - -	12 - -	No Return from St. Andrew's <i>quoad sacra</i> church.
148 - -	10 - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	70 - -	
103 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	15 4 6	
- - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 - -	
914 - -	148 - -	1,463 - -	220 - -	- - -	- - -	6 - -	
225 - -	- - -	90 - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	113 10 -	
420 - -	13 10 -	51 - -	41 - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	
45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 15 8	
1,855 - -	171 10 -	1,757 - -	317 - -	12 - -	- - -	11 10 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	301 - 2	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
	Beadles.	Sextons.	Precentors.	Pew Openers.	Communion Elements, not specified in Decrees of Court.
44. PRESBYTERY OF KINROSS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arngask	60	-	113	-	-
Bellingry	30	-	33	-	-
Cleish	21	68	92	-	-
Fossoway	50	50	126	-	50
Kinross	55	-	250	-	-
Muckhart	40	-	100	-	9
Orwell	-	-	-	-	-
Portmoak	60	-	120	-	-
TOTAL	£. 316	-	834	-	59
45. PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCALDY:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abbotshall	180	-	660	19	32
Auchterderran	100	60	160	-	10
Auchtertool	49	4	74	-	10
Burntisland	240	-	320	-	32
Dysart	180	80	380	-	-
Kennoway	46	11	226	-	-
Kinghorn	120	-	400	-	-
Kinglassie	62	-	122	-	-
Kirkcaldy	420	-	500	60	39
Leslie	100	-	254	86	65
Markinch	115	-	510	60	11
Scoonie	-	-	-	-	-
Wemyss	90	-	80	-	-
TOTAL	£. 1,702	-	3,686	225	199
46. PRESBYTERY OF CUPAR:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abdie	33	-	98	-	-
Auchtermuchty	50	128	150	-	-
Balmerino	72 10	69	117	-	-
Ceres	-	-	-	-	-
Collessie	68	-	100	-	-
Creich	65	10	105	-	-
Cultra	50	-	59	26	8
Cupar	439	-	544	-	70
Dairsie	10	47	105	-	-
Dunbog	50	15	67	-	-
Falkland	120	-	235	-	-
Flisk	20	15	58	-	3 10
Kettle	100	20	200	30	11
Kilmany	52 10	-	80	-	-
Logie	56	-	70	-	15
Monimail	70	60	120	-	-
Moonzie	30	-	60	-	2
Newburgh	140	-	150	-	-
Strathmiglo	85	120	107	-	-
TOTAL	£. 1,511	484	2,425	56	109 10
47. PRESBYTERY OF ST. ANDREWS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Abercrombie	51	-	180	-	9
Andrews, St.	547	-	760	171	100
Anstruther, Easter	120	-	250	-	7 10
Anstruther, Wester	63	-	100	-	8
Cameron	50	-	100	-	-
Carnbee	70	-	100	-	-
Crail	79	40	130	-	-
Dunino	30	30	104	-	-
Elie	100	-	280	-	20
Ferry-Port-on-Craig	159	-	123	-	83
Forgan	120	120	-	-	-
Kemback	40	-	100	-	-
Kilconquhar	76	45	200	-	-
Kilrenny	93	100	70	-	-
Kingsbarns	100	-	101	-	-
Largo	120	-	230	1 10	-
Leonard's, St.	65 10	-	574	-	-
Leuchars	31 10	40	70	-	-
Newburn	34	-	96	-	-
Pittenweem	60	-	120	-	-
TOTAL	£. 2,009	375	3,688	172 10	227 10

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
210 - -	35 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	The present Session Clerk (only recently appointed) has no note of dues received for proclamation of banns of marriage during past 10 years.
125 - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	17 - -	
15 - -	- - -	- - -	51 - -	350 - -	- - -	24 - -	
608 - -	120 - -	75 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	37 18 -	
750 - -	80 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 -	
65 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
64 - -	34 - -	51 - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	
1,837 - -	269 - -	226 - -	90 - -	350 - -	- - -	112 13 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
983 10 -	60 - -	20 - -	- - -	60 - -	18 - -	34 - -	No Return.
850 - -	150 - -	60 - -	107 - -	60 - -	- - -	30 - -	
48 - -	- - -	60 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	115 - -	
214 - -	- - -	- - -	162 - -	- - -	- - -	115 15 -	
150 - -	50 - -	650 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 - -	
45 - -	2 - -	51 - -	37 10 -	- - -	- - -	32 - -	
27 - -	10 - -	110 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	32 - -	
976 - -	19 - -	124 - -	50 - -	16 - -	- - -	11 5 -	
277 - -	98 10 -	830 - -	380 - -	1,000 - -	98 - -	- - -	
2,065 - -	12 10 -	- - -	3 10 -	240 - -	- - -	45 - -	
- - -	11 10 -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 - -	No Return.
350 - -	- - -	53 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	120 - -	
5,985 10 -	413 10 -	2,018 - -	816 - -	1,376 - -	116 - -	738 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
261 - -	- - -	36 - -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	No Return.
949 - -	64 - -	8 - -	2 10 -	63 - -	- - -	29 17 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	55 - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 6	
154 - -	- - -	100 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	
400 - -	150 - -	30 - -	35 - -	350 - -	- - -	7 - -	
- - -	- - -	40 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	
2,221 - -	- - -	707 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	57 5 -	
51 - -	7 - -	45 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 -	
1,107 - -	- - -	23 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 -	
281 - -	- - -	180 - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	16 7 6	No Return from Freuchie <i>quoad sacra</i> church.
476 - -	47 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	
77 - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	56 - -	- - -	17 2 -	
44 - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 -	
202 - -	3 - -	30 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
190 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
- - -	15 - -	- - -	10 - -	35 - -	- - -	1 5 -	
200 - -	- - -	79 - -	20 - -	250 - -	- - -	42 - -	
155 - -	- - -	- - -	85 - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 -	
6,768 - -	286 - -	1,318 - -	346 - -	754 - -	- - -	254 11 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
287 - -	22 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -	36 - -	
101 - -	188 - -	306 - -	435 - -	335 - -	- - -	162 16 -	
85 - -	- - -	90 - -	107 10 -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
4 - -	45 - -	40 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 6	
200 - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	5 12 -	
83 10 -	7 10 -	3 - -	50 - -	80 - -	- - -	10 - -	
515 10 -	- - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -	14 17 6	
300 - -	10 - -	- - -	10 - -	100 - -	- - -	11 7 6	
477 - -	- - -	40 - -	115 - -	65 - -	- - -	36 11 6	
360 - -	17 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	45 - -	
237 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 17 6	
120 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 15 -	
31 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	28 19 6	
218 - -	- - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
3 10 -	15 - -	105 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 -	
- - -	388 - -	919 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	6 5 -	
46 - -	54 - -	87 - -	57 - -	- - -	- - -	57 10 -	
166 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	
71 - -	- - -	6 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 7 6	
3,305 10 -	756 10 -	1,596 10 -	1,188 10 -	880 - -	- - -	511 1 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Readles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decretes of Court.
48. PRESBYTERY OF MEIGLE :					
Airlie - - - - -	£. s. d. 67 10 -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 137 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -
Alyth - - - - -	115 - -	- - -	208 - -	- - -	- - -
Bendochy - - - - -	32 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	5 - -
Blairgowrie - - - - -	103 - -	50 - -	500 - -	10 - -	- - -
Coupar-Angus - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -
Eassie and Nevay - - - - -	80 - -	12 10 -	88 - -	- - -	- - -
Glenisla - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	73 - -	25 - -	- - -
Kettins - - - - -	45 - -	35 - -	219 - -	- - -	- - -
Kingoldrum - - - - -	50 - -	14 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Lintrathen - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	102 - -	- - -	83 - -
Meigle - - - - -	75 - -	- - -	160 - -	- - -	- - -
Newtyle - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -	10 - -
Ruthven - - - - -	53 - -	7 10 -	101 - -	10 - -	10 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	880 10 -	119 - -	2,198 - -	45 - -	108 - -
49. PRESBYTERY OF FORFAR :					
Aberlemno - - - - -	35 - -	42 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Cortachy - - - - -	26 - -	- - -	97 10 -	9 - -	- - -
Dunnichen - - - - -	42 - -	20 - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Forfar - - - - -	313 - -	- - -	390 - -	- - -	- - -
Glamis - - - - -	85 - -	- - -	290 - -	- - -	- - -
Inverarity - - - - -	115 - -	- - -	165 - -	- - -	- - -
Kinnettles - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirriemuir - - - - -	168 - -	- - -	500 - -	- - -	83 - -
Oathlaw - - - - -	18 - -	21 - -	100 - -	- - -	83 - -
Rescobie - - - - -	35 - -	33 - -	100 - -	- - -	8 - -
Tannadice - - - - -	59 - -	- - -	121 - -	- - -	5 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	936 - -	116 - -	2,053 10 -	9 - -	179 - -
50. PRESBYTERY OF DUNDEE :					
Abernyte - - - - -	65 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	20 - -
Auchterhouse - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dundee :					
St. Mary's ; St. John's - - - - -	520 - -	- - -	1,028 - -	60 - -	- - -
St. Clement's - - - - -	520 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
St. David's - - - - -	230 - -	- - -	510 - -	152 - -	91 - -
St. Paul's - - - - -	400 - -	- - -	1,690 - -	80 - -	100 - -
Inchture - - - - -	95 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Kinnaird - - - - -	40 - -	20 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Liff and Benvie - - - - -	93 - -	- - -	160 - -	300 - -	- - -
Longforgan - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lundie and Fowls - - - - -	150 - -	20 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Mains and Strathmartin - - - - -	110 - -	127 - -	220 - -	- - -	20 - -
Monifieth - - - - -	10 - -	50 - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -
Monikie - - - - -	72 10 -	32 10 -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Murroes - - - - -	128 - -	- - -	124 10 -	- - -	20 - -
Tealing - - - - -	36 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	3 10 -
TOTAL - - - £.	2,469 10 -	249 10 -	4,892 10 -	592 - -	254 10 -
51. PRESBYTERY OF BRECHIN :					
Brechin - - - - -	281 10 -	196 - -	686 - -	54 - -	- - -
Careston - - - - -	50 - -	5 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Craig - - - - -	70 - -	30 - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Dun - - - - -	63 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Edzell - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Farnell - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	130 - -	33 - -	- - -
Fearn - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Lethnot and Navar - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Lochlee - - - - -	22 10 -	- - -	52 - -	- - -	- - -
Logie-Pert - - - - -	30 - -	50 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Maryton - - - - -	64 - -	- - -	102 - -	- - -	- - -
Menmuir - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	76 - -	- - -	- - -
Montrose, Old Kirk - - - - -	298 - -	1,335 - -	610 - -	20 10 -	48 - -
Stracathro - - - - -	101 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,125 - -	1,616 - -	2,296 - -	107 10 -	48 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1,085 - -	19 - -	149 - -	24 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
541 - -	26 - -	25 10 -	199 - -	- - -	- - -	41 7 6	
846 - -	20 - -	35 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	9 - -	
95 - -	- - -	30 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
253 - -	200 - -	650 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 15 -	
10 - -	12 - -	35 - -	22 - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 -	
436 - -	15 - -	35 - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	
946 - -	14 - -	84 - -	25 10 -	863 - -	- - -	8 17 6	
250 - -	- - -	- - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	
25 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	
- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 -	
170 - -	17 - -	- - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 6	
10 - -	2 - -	70 - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 -	
4,667 - -	325 - -	1,213 10 -	363 10 -	908 - -	- - -	19 6 5	
494 - -	10 - -	75 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	11 10 -	
185 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	
485 - -	16 - -	50 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 6	
56 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	76 14 -	
22 - -	- - -	- - -	113 - -	- - -	- - -	8 13 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
189 - -	77 - -	52 - -	89 - -	211 - -	- - -	30 2 6	
45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	
353 - -	- - -	4 - -	39 - -	- - -	- - -	10 18 -	
23 - -	4 10 -	4 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	10 5 -	
1,852 - -	117 10 -	185 - -	324 - -	311 - -	- - -	169 - -	
50 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 -	No Return
1,614 - -	140 - -	557 - -	208 - -	1,357 - -	51 10 -	930 - -	
1,757 10 -	21 - -	75 - -	150 - -	30 - -	- - -	186 - -	
- - -	53 - -	790 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	186 - -	
289 - -	25 - -	98 - -	98 - -	- - -	- - -	93 - -	
500 - -	20 - -	40 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	5 12 6	
490 - -	40 - -	40 - -	7 10 -	150 - -	- - -	1 12 6	
2,050 - -	100 - -	200 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -	265 - -	No Return.
104 - -	26 - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 6	
299 - -	- - -	85 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	28 - -	
279 - -	- - -	40 - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	73 12 6	
231 - -	108 - -	1 - -	35 - -	232 - -	- - -	15 14 -	
5 - -	27 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 12 6	
7,668 10 -	560 - -	2,006 - -	781 10 -	1,769 - -	66 10 -	2 - -	
455 10 -	87 - -	153 - -	138 10 -	- - -	66 - -	83 5 -	
200 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 -	
33 10 -	46 10 -	107 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	22 17 6	
200 - -	9 - -	- - -	32 - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	
103 - -	14 - -	54 - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 -	
165 - -	- - -	56 - -	42 - -	- - -	- - -	6 - -	
- - -	10 - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	11 17 -	
920 - -	3 - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 6	
- - -	16 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 6 -	
- - -	- - -	190 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	13 - -	
298 - -	7 - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
11 - -	- - -	97 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 6	
66 - -	- - -	1,967 - -	15 - -	- - -	40 - -	80 - -	
1,431 - -	- - -	37 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 -	
3,883 - -	193 - -	2,661 - -	410 10 -	23 - -	106 - -	247 1 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
52. PRESBYTERY OF ARBROATH :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arbirlot - - - - -	52 10 -	- - -	153 - -	- - -	3 - -
Arbroath - - - - -	221 - -	- - -	503 - -	- - -	19 - -
Barry - - - - -	60 - -	197 - -	147 - -	- - -	- - -
Carmylie - - - - -	111 - -	- - -	174 - -	- - -	- - -
Guthrie - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Inverkeilor - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kinnell - - - - -	63 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -
Kirkden - - - - -	8 - -	- - -	60 - -	7 10 -	- - -
Lunan - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Panbride - - - - -	260 - -	- - -	345 - -	- - -	50 - -
Vigeans, St. - - - - -	162 - -	181 - -	629 - -	- - -	18 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	977 10 -	378 - -	2,191 - -	7 10 -	190 - -
53. PRESBYTERY OF FORDOUN :					
Arbuthnott - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Benholm - - - - -	66 - -	- - -	182 - -	- - -	- - -
Bervie - - - - -	69 - -	- - -	115 - -	- - -	- - -
Cyrus, St. - - - - -	70 - -	37 10 -	72 - -	- - -	- - -
Dunnottar - - - - -	115 - -	3 - -	175 - -	- - -	- - -
Fettercairn - - - - -	60 - -	75 - -	167 - -	- - -	10 - -
Fetteresso - - - - -	100 - -	18 - -	800 - -	- - -	- - -
Fordoun - - - - -	109 - -	50 - -	134 - -	- - -	- - -
Garvock - - - - -	32 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	7 - -
Glenbervie - - - - -	22 10 -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Kinneff and Caterline - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Laurencekirk - - - - -	110 - -	- - -	109 - -	- - -	- - -
Marykirk - - - - -	95 - -	36 - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	938 10 -	219 10 -	2,189 - -	- - -	17 - -
54. PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN:					
Aberdeen :					
East Kirk - - - - -	200 - -	- - -	461 10 -	131 - -	40 10 -
Greyfriars - - - - -	240 - -	2 - -	270 - -	137 - -	79 10 -
North Kirk - - - - -	211 - -	- - -	295 - -	- - -	- - -
Old Machar - - - - -	101 - -	770 - -	495 - -	- - -	- - -
South Kirk - - - - -	239 - -	66 - -	189 - -	46 - -	79 10 -
St. Clement's - - - - -	141 10 -	- - -	165 - -	10 10 -	- - -
West Kirk - - - - -	621 - -	352 - -	1,240 - -	35 - -	105 - -
Banchory-Devenick - - - - -	62 - -	- - -	170 - -	- - -	20 - -
Belhelvie - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	10 - -
Drumoak - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	148 - -	- - -	- - -
Durris - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	115 - -	- - -	8 - -
Dyce - - - - -	48 - -	- - -	115 - -	- - -	30 - -
Fintray - - - - -	85 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Kinnellar - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	50 - -
Machar, New - - - - -	47 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	83 - -
Maryculter - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	10 - -
Newhills - - - - -	157 - -	- - -	319 - -	- - -	100 - -
Nigg - - - - -	56 - -	220 - -	96 10 -	- - -	50 - -
Peterculter - - - - -	75 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Skene - - - - -	45 - -	50 - -	160 - -	- - -	17 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	2,573 10 -	1,460 - -	5,209 - -	359 10 -	682 10 -
55. PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE O'NEIL :					
Aboyne, &c. - - - - -	80 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Banchory-Ternan - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	363 10 -	- - -	- - -
Birse - - - - -	60 - -	56 - -	85 - -	- - -	50 - -
Cluny - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Coull - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Crathie and Braemar - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	171 - -	- - -	- - -
Echt - - - - -	75 - -	110 - -	104 - -	- - -	20 - -
Glenmuick - - - - -	101 - -	- - -	291 - -	- - -	- - -
Kincardine O'Neil - - - - -	65 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Logie-Coldstone - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	83 - -
Lumphanan - - - - -	80 - -	30 - -	100 - -	11 10 -	64 - -
Midmar - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	125 - -	- - -	- - -
Strachan - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	72 - -	- - -	- - -
Tarland and Migvie - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	130 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	846 - -	196 - -	1,881 10 -	11 10 -	217 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
750 - -	- - -	15 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -	9 2 6	
282 - -	121 - -	138 - -	27 19 -	- - -	120 - -	38 8 9	
125 - -	- - -	3 - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	12 15 -	No Return from Carnoustie <i>quoad sacra</i> Church.
2 10 -	3 - -	39 - -	34 - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 6	No Return, owing to death of minister.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	No Return.
200 - -	40 - -	42 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	
2 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	
60 - -	20 - -	35 - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	4 9 -	
245 - -	25 - -	50 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	
325 - -	- - -	32 - -	96 - -	80 - -	- - -	18 12 6	No Returns from Inverbrothock, St. Margaret's, or Colliston <i>quoad sacra</i> Churches.
1,991 10 -	209 - -	354 - -	303 10 -	84 - -	120 - -	125 5 3	
- - -	- - -	140 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	8 15 -	
24 - -	13 - -	72 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
140 - -	6 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 -	
250 - -	30 - -	150 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 6	
1,317 - -	- - -	100 - -	3 - -	350 - -	- - -	24 10 -	
173 - -	30 - -	170 - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 6	
860 - -	50 - -	- - -	6 10 -	- - -	- - -	30 15 -	
13 - -	30 - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	
33 10 -	2 - -	33 - -	2 10 -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	
52 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 -	
586 - -	10 - -	50 - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
23 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	
79 10 -	- - -	3 - -	4 - -	11 - -	- - -	11 - -	
3,551 - -	171 - -	778 - -	262 - -	411 - -	- - -	199 5 -	
25 - -	106 - -	859 - -	- - -	67 - -	- - -	21 11 3	
1,087 - -	46 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 13 9	
145 10 -	31 - -	1,310 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 2 6	
1,054 - -	- - -	1,637 - -	150 - -	150 - -	- - -	61 7 6	
95 - -	5 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	12 11 -	
- - -	1 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
114 - -	123 - -	- - -	24 - -	650 - -	11 - -	34 7 -	
65 - -	12 - -	60 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	9 12 6	
12 - -	20 - -	- - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -	23 2 6	
149 - -	130 - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	
- - -	- - -	50 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 -	
- - -	- - -	42 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	13 5 -	
48 - -	7 - -	- - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
214 - -	15 - -	25 10 -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 -	
4 - -	10 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 10 -	
700 - -	46 - -	150 - -	40 - -	200 - -	- - -	10 - -	
1,083 - -	33 - -	50 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	38 - -	
599 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	28 - -	
143 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 7 6	
236 - -	- - -	63 - -	114 - -	- - -	- - -	14 17 6	
5,773 10 -	585 10 -	4,306 10 -	641 10 -	1,067 - -	11 - -	394 13 -	
- - -	17 10 -	56 - -	77 - -	- - -	- - -	12 12 6	
28 - -	- - -	321 10 -	171 - -	- - -	- - -	39 17 6	
250 - -	20 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	12 15 -	No Return.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
50 - -	2 - -	- - -	64 - -	- - -	- - -	4 15 -	
257 - -	11 - -	- - -	59 - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 6	
105 - -	10 - -	20 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	11 10 -	
127 - -	73 - -	502 - -	73 - -	- - -	- - -	13 2 6	
15 - -	10 - -	70 - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
55 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	
400 - -	- - -	6 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
- - -	5 10 -	- - -	48 - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 6	
86 - -	- - -	- - -	52 - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	
658 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
2,031 - -	149 - -	975 10 -	679 - -	- - -	- - -	152 7 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrees of Court.
56. PRESBYTERY OF ALFORD :					
Alford - - - - -	£. s. d. 72 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. 160 - -	£. s. d. - - -	£. s. d. - - -
Auchindoir, &c. - - - - -	52 10 -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -
Cabrach - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Clatt - - - - -	- - -	13 - -	63 - -	- - -	- - -
Glenbucket - - - - -	60 10 -	- - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -
Keig - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -
Kennethmont - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Kildrummy - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	33 - -	10 - -	- - -
Leochel and Cushnie - - - - -	75 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	19 - -
Strathdon - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Tough - - - - -	35 - -	- - -	95 - -	- - -	- - -
Towie - - - - -	50 - -	25 - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -
Tullynessle and Forbes - - - - -	40 - -	37 10 -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	515 - -	75 10 -	1,046 - -	10 - -	19 - -
57. PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH :					
Bourtie - - - - -	26 - -	10 - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Chapel of Garioch - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	137 10 -	- - -	- - -
Culsalmund - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	30 - -
Daviot - - - - -	28 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Insch - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Inverurie - - - - -	151 - -	- - -	223 - -	- - -	- - -
Keithhall and Kinkell - - - - -	60 - -	10 - -	141 - -	- - -	- - -
Kemnay - - - - -	20 10 -	- - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -
Kintore - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	200 - -	15 - -	- - -
Leslie - - - - -	25 - -	21 - -	50 - -	- - -	83 - -
Meldrum - - - - -	62 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Monymusk - - - - -	38 10 -	- - -	111 10 -	- - -	83 - -
Oyne - - - - -	22 - -	- - -	146 - -	- - -	- - -
Premnay - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	85 - -	- - -	- - -
Rayne - - - - -	75 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	708 - -	41 - -	1,858 - -	15 - -	196 - -
58. PRESBYTERY OF ELLON :					
Cruden - - - - -	47 - -	- - -	179 - -	- - -	- - -
Ellon - - - - -	103 - -	23 - -	451 - -	- - -	- - -
Foveran - - - - -	75 - -	- - -	250 - -	- - -	- - -
Logie-Buchan - - - - -	42 10 -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Methlick - - - - -	115 - -	65 - -	313 - -	- - -	- - -
Slains - - - - -	93 - -	50 - -	148 - -	- - -	- - -
Tarves - - - - -	106 - -	108 - -	208 - -	- - -	- - -
Udny - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	230 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	641 10 -	246 - -	1,879 - -	- - -	- - -
59. PRESBYTERY OF DEER :					
Aberdour - - - - -	84 - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -
Crimond - - - - -	63 - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -
Deer, New - - - - -	97 - -	- - -	236 10 -	- - -	- - -
Deer - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fergus, St. - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Fraserburgh - - - - -	146 - -	- - -	265 - -	- - -	12 - -
Longside - - - - -	72 - -	- - -	177 - -	- - -	- - -
Lonmay - - - - -	81 - -	- - -	132 - -	- - -	30 - -
Peterhead - - - - -	307 - -	- - -	492 10 -	260 - -	- - -
Pitsligo - - - - -	16 - -	16 - -	165 - -	- - -	6 - -
Rathen - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Strichen - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Tyrie - - - - -	39 - -	- - -	96 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	1,055 - -	16 - -	2,334 - -	260 - -	48 - -
60. PRESBYTERY OF TURRIFF :					
Alvah - - - - -	46 10 -	30 - -	156 - -	- - -	- - -
Auchterless - - - - -	126 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Drumblade - - - - -	19 - -	- - -	73 - -	- - -	10 - -
Forglen - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	122 10 -	- - -	20 - -
Forgue - - - - -	90 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Fyvie - - - - -	282 - -	190 - -	435 - -	- - -	121 10 -
Gumrie - - - - -	163 - -	- - -	398 - -	- - -	87 - -
Inverkeithing - - - - -	26 - -	30 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
King Edward - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	174 - -	- - -	- - -
Monquhitter - - - - -	31 - -	90 - -	119 - -	- - -	- - -
Turriff - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	898 10 -	340 - -	1,897 10 -	- - -	238 10 -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
60 - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	14 17 6	No Return.
85 - -	- - -	35 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	13 - -	
316 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 -	
230 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	
3 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 -	
207 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	7 12 6	
1,620 - -	4 - -	20 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	6 7 6	
159 - -	1 - -	39 - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
500 - -	5 10 -	30 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	7 12 6	
220 - -	9 - -	38 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 7 6	
3,400 - -	19 10 -	162 - -	316 - -	- - -	- - -	144 10 -	
46 - -	2 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	5 13 6	
590 - -	57 10 -	35 10 -	25 10 -	- - -	- - -	17 10 -	
160 - -	- - -	45 - -	28 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
- - -	12 - -	37 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 -	
4,180 - -	260 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 15 -	
343 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	29 10 -	
611 10 -	18 10 -	42 - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 -	
130 - -	6 - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 -	
1,040 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 6	
524 - -	- - -	- - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	17 7 6	
150 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
50 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	
541 - -	- - -	20 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	
34 - -	17 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
8,399 10 -	373 - -	260 10 -	222 10 -	- - -	- - -	160 8 6	
422 - -	11 - -	17 10 -	99 - -	- - -	- - -	26 7 6	
235 - -	28 - -	372 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 7 6	
300 - -	- - -	50 - -	65 - -	5 - -	- - -	20 - -	
140 - -	- - -	21 10 -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	
101 - -	8 - -	9 - -	59 - -	- - -	- - -	22 12 6	
14 - -	16 - -	41 - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	
284 - -	11 - -	277 - -	25 - -	5 - -	- - -	16 5 -	
919 - -	80 - -	250 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 -	
2,415 - -	154 - -	1,038 - -	372 - -	10 - -	- - -	169 2 6	
1,017 - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	The present Minister, who has only recently been settled, explains that owing to the death of the late Incumbent and ecclesiastical confusion in the parish from 1887 onwards, no accurate Return can be made.
261 10 -	4 - -	- - -	69 - -	- - -	- - -	9 15 -	
- - -	15 - -	400 - -	101 - -	- - -	- - -	34 17 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 -	
220 - -	50 - -	460 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 - -	
408 - -	- - -	90 - -	187 - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 -	
538 - -	19 - -	68 - -	35 - -	- - -	- - -	22 - -	
124 - -	127 - -	38 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 5 -	
2,159 - -	7 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 -	
316 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 10 -	
1,069 - -	4 - -	- - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	19 - -	
18 - -	- - -	- - -	46 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
6,125 10 -	226 - -	1,056 - -	507 - -	- - -	- - -	341 2 6	
25 - -	14 - -	45 - -	52 - -	- - -	- - -	14 17 6	
3 - -	- - -	2 - -	32 - -	- - -	- - -	17 15 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	56 - -	- - -	- - -	9 10 -	
199 - -	- - -	68 - -	9 - -	80 - -	- - -	8 10 -	
130 - -	- - -	120 - -	109 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
2,826 - -	120 - -	455 - -	50 - -	99 10 -	- - -	48 2 6	
437 - -	- - -	90 10 -	116 - -	- - -	- - -	70 7 6	
10 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 6	
154 - -	5 10 -	80 - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	11 15 -	
250 - -	- - -	- - -	34 - -	- - -	- - -	23 7 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
4,034 - -	159 10 -	860 10 -	518 - -	179 10 -	- - -	211 7 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decretes of Courts.
61. PRESBYTERY OF FORDYCE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Banff - - - - -	65 - -	- - -	300 - -	- - -	- - -
Boyndie - - - - -	35 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Cullen - - - - -	44 - -	- - -	177 - -	- - -	2 - -
Deskford - - - - -	33 - -	5 - -	100 - -	- - -	30 - -
Fordyce - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Ordiquhill - - - - -	42 - -	- - -	83 - -	- - -	- - -
Ruthven - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	309 - -	5 - -	1,050 - -	- - -	32 - -
62. PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE:					
Bellie - - - - -	116 - -	- - -	200 - -	40 - -	- - -
Botriphnie - - - - -	46 - -	31 - -	78 - -	- - -	- - -
Cairnie - - - - -	59 - -	6 - -	102 - -	- - -	- - -
Gartly - - - - -	53 - -	- - -	104 - -	- - -	- - -
Glass - - - - -	66 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -
Grange - - - - -	36 - -	- - -	175 - -	- - -	- - -
Huntly - - - - -	144 - -	- - -	258 - -	- - -	- - -
Keith - - - - -	155 - -	- - -	271 - -	- - -	- - -
Marnoch - - - - -	33 - -	- - -	107 - -	- - -	- - -
Mortlach - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rhynie - - - - -	65 - -	- - -	85 - -	- - -	- - -
Rothiemay - - - - -	35 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	808 - -	37 - -	1,655 - -	40 - -	- - -
63. PRESBYTERY OF ABERLOUR:					
Aberlour - - - - -	100 - -	30 - -	280 - -	- - -	- - -
Boharm - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Inveraven - - - - -	10 - -	40 - -	95 10 -	- - -	- - -
Knockando - - - - -	105 - -	- - -	220 - -	- - -	- - -
Roths - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	355 - -	70 - -	895 10 -	- - -	- - -
64. PRESBYTERY OF ABERNETHY:					
Abernethy - - - - -	94 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	10 - -
Alvie - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Cromdale - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Duthil - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Kingussie - - - - -	91 - -	- - -	238 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkmichael - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -
Laggan - - - - -	12 10 -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	297 10 -	- - -	706 - -	- - -	10 - -
65. PRESBYTERY OF ELGIN:					
Alves - - - - -	61 - -	- - -	119 - -	- - -	- - -
Andrews-Lhanbryd, St. - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	220 - -	- - -	- - -
Birnie - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	12 10 -
Drainie - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Duffus - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Elgin - - - - -	175 - -	- - -	600 - -	80 - -	- - -
Speymouth - - - - -	89 - -	- - -	145 - -	- - -	- - -
Spynie - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Urquhart - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	125 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	645 - -	- - -	1,529 - -	80 - -	12 10 -
66. PRESBYTERY OF FORRES:					
Dallas - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Dyke - - - - -	90 - -	- - -	126 - -	- - -	83 - -
Edinkillie - - - - -	51 - -	- - -	102 - -	- - -	30 - -
Forres - - - - -	185 - -	138 - -	636 - -	- - -	- - -
Kinloss - - - - -	30 - -	10 - -	105 - -	20 - -	10 - -
Rafford - - - - -	36 - -	20 - -	80 - -	- - -	25 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	432 - -	168 - -	1,099 - -	20 - -	148 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats pur- chased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
100 - -	- - -	515 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	
115 - -	- - -	70 - -	69 - -	- - -	- - -	18 - -	
820 - -	- - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 -	
149 - -	10 - -	39 - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 -	
42 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 5 -	
47 - -	11 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 6	
170 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 - -	
1,443 - -	21 - -	684 - -	181 - -	- - -	- - -	159 12 6	
360 - -	10 - -	260 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 12 6	
- - -	24 - -	32 - -	13 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	
337 - -	26 - -	36 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	18 2 6	
52 - -	6 - -	10 - -	54 - -	- - -	- - -	11 6 6	
840 - -	300 - -	- - -	68 - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	
1,502 - -	23 10 -	62 - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	22 5 -	
96 - -	4 - -	750 - -	131 - -	- - -	- - -	37 5 -	
1,206 - -	29 - -	692 - -	134 - -	- - -	- - -	47 17 6	
10 - -	38 - -	- - -	53 - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 -	
2,276 - -	30 - -	20 - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -	9 17 6	No Return.
700 - -	64 - -	- - -	45 - -	160 - -	- - -	11 12 6	
7,379 - -	554 10 -	1,862 - -	609 - -	160 - -	- - -	220 4 -	
350 - -	- - -	70 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 -	
1,144 - -	29 - -	- - -	71 - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
7 - -	2 - -	7 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	9 2 6	
- - -	- - -	110 - -	90 - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
300 - -	20 - -	45 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	15 - -	
1,801 - -	51 - -	232 - -	311 - -	- - -	- - -	62 12 6	
688 - -	15 - -	- - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -	10 5 -	
1,002 - -	7 - -	22 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 -	
1,234 - -	- - -	80 - -	85 - -	- - -	- - -	10 1 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	
784 - -	- - -	60 - -	177 - -	- - -	- - -	16 2 6	
80 - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	
3,788 - -	22 - -	170 - -	360 - -	- - -	- - -	74 4 -	
- - -	5 - -	- - -	28 - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 6	
326 - -	5 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 7 6	
575 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
198 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 12 6	No Return.
302 - -	- - -	900 - -	- - -	- - -	29 - -	113 16 -	
1,220 - -	50 - -	20 - -	58 - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 -	
246 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	26 10 -	
237 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 6	
3,104 - -	72 - -	921 - -	106 - -	- - -	29 - -	224 6 -	
- - -	- - -	40 - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	6 - -	
263 - -	10 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
162 - -	5 - -	- - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 6	
222 - -	19 - -	- - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	39 10 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	54 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
159 - -	12 - -	40 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
805 - -	46 - -	80 - -	145 - -	- - -	- - -	68 7 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Prccentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
67. PRESBYTERY OF NAIRN:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ardclach - - - - -	53 - -	- - -	96 - -	- - -	- - -
Ardersier - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	105 - -	- - -	- - -
Auldearn - - - - -	36 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Cawdor - - - - -	- - -	- - -	180 - -	- - -	- - -
Croy - - - - -	49 - -	- - -	125 - -	- - -	- - -
Nairn - - - - -	159 - -	- - -	420 - -	- - -	100 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	327 - -	- - -	1,126 - -	- - -	100 - -
68. PRESBYTERY OF INVERNESS:					
Daviot - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -
Dores - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Inverness:					
High Church - - - - -	170 - -	- - -	585 - -	150 - -	- - -
Gaelic Church - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Kiltarlity - - - - -	14 - -	- - -	64 - -	- - -	3 - -
Kirkhill - - - - -	15 - -	35 - -	50 - -	5 - -	- - -
Moy and Dalarossie - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Petty - - - - -	- - -	- - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -
Urquhart - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	359 - -	35 - -	1,038 - -	155 - -	3 - -
69. PRESBYTERY OF CHANONRY:					
Avoch - - - - -	62 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Cromarty - - - - -	68 - -	- - -	77 - -	- - -	- - -
Killearnan - - - - -	12 - -	- - -	24 - -	- - -	- - -
Knockbain - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	120 - -	- - -	- - -
Resolis - - - - -	34 10 -	9 - -	83 - -	- - -	- - -
Rosemarkie - - - - -	32 10 -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	279 - -	9 - -	534 - -	- - -	- - -
70. PRESBYTERY OF DINGWALL:					
Alness - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Contin - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	42 - -	- - -	- - -
Dingwall - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	380 - -	- - -	- - -
Fodderty - - - - -	70 - -	14 - -	60 - -	- - -	10 - -
Kilmorack - - - - -	90 - -	- - -	180 - -	- - -	- - -
Kiltearn - - - - -	75 - -	- - -	70 - -	- - -	- - -
Urquhart - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -
Urray and Kilchrist - - - - -	1 - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	411 - -	14 - -	850 - -	- - -	10 - -
71. PRESBYTERY OF TAIN:					
Fearn - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilmuir-Easter - - - - -	60 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
Kincardine - - - - -	50 - -	- - -	133 - -	- - -	83 - -
Logie-Easter - - - - -	100 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	200 - -
Nigg - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Rosskeen - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	110 - -	- - -	- - -
Tain - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	176 - -	- - -	- - -
Tarbat - - - - -	12 - -	- - -	77 10 -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	417 - -	- - -	926 10 -	- - -	283 - -
72. PRESBYTERY OF DORNOCH:					
Assynt - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Clyne - - - - -	12 10 -	- - -	39 - -	- - -	- - -
Creich - - - - -	- - -	15 - -	70 - -	- - -	5 - -
Dornoch - - - - -	137 - -	- - -	119 10 -	- - -	- - -
Golspie - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kildonan - - - - -	47 - -	- - -	66 - -	- - -	- - -
Lairg - - - - -	13 - -	21 - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -
Loth - - - - -	32 10 -	- - -	41 - -	- - -	- - -
Rogart - - - - -	12 10 -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	264 10 -	36 - -	406 10 -	- - -	5 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
989 -- --	10 -- --	-- -- --	60 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	11 -- --	
447 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	40 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	16 5 6	
-- -- --	3 10 --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	31 19 --	
-- -- --	-- -- --	40 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	8 -- --	
103 -- --	27 -- --	-- -- --	8 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	10 10 --	
303 -- --	-- -- --	15 -- --	33 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	60 2 6	
1,842 -- --	40 10 --	55 -- --	141 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	137 17 --	
418 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	Owing to Minister's death no further information available.
250 -- --	10 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	7 10 --	
1,073 -- --	254 -- --	866 -- --	-- -- --	318 -- --	-- -- --	369 -- --	For five years.
300 -- --	20 -- --	-- -- --	5 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	
443 -- --	16 -- --	-- -- --	4 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	10 -- --	
823 -- --	35 -- --	-- -- --	23 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	5 -- --	
100 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	
-- -- --	4 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	7 10 --	
1,692 -- --	10 -- --	-- -- --	45 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	15 -- --	
5,104 -- --	349 -- --	866 -- --	77 -- --	318 -- --	-- -- --	414 -- --	
11 -- --	50 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	17 2 --	For three years.
369 -- --	-- -- --	45 -- --	7 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	10 2 6	
-- -- --	17 -- --	-- -- --	39 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	1 7 6	
-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	12 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	40 -- --	
6 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	17 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	5 -- --	
-- -- --	-- -- --	56 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	4 15 --	
386 -- --	67 -- --	101 -- --	75 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	78 7 --	
110 -- --	4 -- --	35 -- --	36 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	7 7 6	
33 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	15 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	4 -- --	
3,307 -- --	200 -- --	70 -- --	3 -- --	52 -- --	-- -- --	9 -- --	
183 -- --	28 -- --	20 -- --	60 -- --	150 -- --	-- -- --	7 -- --	
692 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	14 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	12 -- --	
206 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	15 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	9 5 --	
357 -- --	34 -- --	50 -- --	15 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	8 -- --	
4,893 -- --	266 -- --	175 -- --	158 -- --	202 -- --	-- -- --	63 10 --	
-- -- --	10 -- --	-- -- --	15 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	11 17 --	
-- -- --	6 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	10 -- --	
10 -- --	-- -- --	50 -- --	14 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	15 17 6	
1,090 -- --	130 -- --	-- -- --	100 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	21 2 --	
6 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	5 10 --	
600 -- --	30 -- --	35 -- --	7 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	50 -- --	
-- -- --	8 -- --	68 -- --	80 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	
247 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	8 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	8 15 --	
1,953 -- --	184 -- --	153 -- --	224 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	123 1 6	
728 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	
-- -- --	2 10 --	40 -- --	6 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	7 -- --	
750 -- --	35 -- --	-- -- --	16 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	4 -- --	
145 -- --	45 -- --	614 -- --	125 -- --	280 -- --	-- -- --	10 -- --	
172 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	34 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	11 10 --	
-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	25 -- --	
236 -- --	5 -- --	22 -- --	4 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	5 17 6	
108 -- --	3 -- --	31 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	2 12 6	
1,457 -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	5 -- --	
3,596 -- --	90 10 --	707 -- --	185 -- --	280 -- --	-- -- --	71 -- --	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in *Scotland*—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
73. PRESBYTERY OF TONGUE:					
Burness - - - - -	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Eddrachillis - - - - -	- - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -
Farr - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -
Tongue - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	10 - -	- - -	33 - -	- - -	- - -
74. PRESBYTERY OF CAITHNESS:					
Bower - - - - -	47 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Canisbay - - - - -	46 10 -	40 - -	120 - -	- - -	5 - -
Dunnett - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	80 - -	- - -	24 - -
Halkirk - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	149 10 -	- - -	- - -
Latheron - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Olrig - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Reay - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	62 - -	- - -	- - -
Thurso - - - - -	140 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Watten - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Wick - - - - -	219 - -	60 - -	518 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	632 10 -	100 - -	1,169 10 -	- - -	29 - -
75. PRESBYTERY OF LOHCARRON:					
Applecross - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -
Gairloch - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	3 - -
Glenelg - - - - -	20 10 -	- - -	58 - -	- - -	- - -
Glenishiel - - - - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	1 - -
Kintail - - - - -	5 - -	- - -	25 - -	2 10 -	10 - -
Lochalsh - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	21 - -
Lochbroom - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lochcarron - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	105 10 -	- - -	197 - -	2 10 -	35 - -
76. PRESBYTERY OF SKYE:					
Bracadale - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	- - -	- - -
Durinish - - - - -	15 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Kilmuir - - - - -	3 - -	- - -	12 10 -	- - -	- - -
Portree - - - - -	78 - -	- - -	71 - -	- - -	- - -
Sleat - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Small Isles - - - - -	- - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	40 - -
Snizort - - - - -	15 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -
Strath - - - - -	22 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	1 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	133 - -	- - -	286 10 -	- - -	41 - -
77. PRESBYTERY OF UIST:					
Barra - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Harris - - - - -	40 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
Uist, North - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Uist, South - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	70 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
71. PRESBYTERY OF LEWIS:					
Barvas - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 - -
Lochs - - - - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	2 10 -
Stornoway - - - - -	120 - -	- - -	150 - -	- - -	- - -
Uig - - - - -	11 - -	- - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	131 - -	- - -	259 - -	- - -	4 10 -
79. PRESBYTERY OF KIRKWALL:					
Andrews, St. - - - - -	12 10 -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Evie and Rendall - - - - -	41 10 -	34 - -	76 10 -	- - -	- - -
Holm - - - - -	1 - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkwall and St. Ola - - - - -	140 - -	475 - -	200 - -	- - -	25 - -
Ronaldshay, South - - - - -	33 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	20 - -
TOTAL - - - £.	228 - -	509 - -	372 10 -	- - -	45 - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats pur- chased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
385 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 7 6	
359 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 12 6	
204 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 7 6	
948 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 7 6	
103 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 -	No Return.
1,200 - -	42 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 - -	
532 - -	50 - -	- - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	
1,313 - -	- - -	- - -	6 - -	- - -	- - -	18 17 -	
20 - -	2 - -	45 - -	18 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	
44 - -	6 - -	25 - -	12 10 -	- - -	- - -	7 19 -	
100 - -	- - -	- - -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	40 - -	
84 - -	8 - -	30 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 -	
738 - -	8 - -	460 - -	26 - -	- - -	- - -	57 - -	
4,134 - -	116 10 -	560 - -	125 10 -	- - -	- - -	167 1 -	
324 - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 -	No Return.
19 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 -	
614 - -	- - -	- - -	24 - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	
312 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	
155 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
202 - -	10 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	10 15 -	
1,626 - -	25 - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
371 - -	2 - -	- - -	3 - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
39 - -	- - -	- - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	20 - -	
768 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	
235 - -	2 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 -	No Return.
440 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 10 -	
1,853 - -	4 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 6	
1,349 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 - -	
109 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 -	
1,458 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 5 -	
2,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 17 6	For three years.
1,700 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	8 - -	
3,700 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	8 11 -	
184 - -	- - -	- - -	21 10 -	- - -	- - -	2 - -	
50 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
1,600 - -	20 - -	125 - -	200 - -	70 - -	- - -	- 2 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 7 6	
1,834 - -	20 - -	125 - -	221 10 -	70 - -	- - -	1 15 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 5 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 13 6	

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF PARISH.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew-Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements, not specified in Decrets of Court.
80. PRESBYTERY OF CAIRSTON :	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Firth - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Harray - - - - -	45 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hoy and Graemsay - - - - -	33 - -	- - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -
Orphir - - - - -	35 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Sandwick - - - - -	7 10 -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Stromness - - - - -	45 - -	- - -	84 - -	- - -	- - -
Walls - - - - -	20 - -	- - -	60 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	195 10 -	- - -	349 - -	- - -	- - -
81. PRESBYTERY OF NORTH ISLES :					
Cross and Burness - - - - -	12 10 -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Lady - - - - -	15 - -	- - -	65 - -	- - -	- - -
Rousay and Egilshay - - - - -	15 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	10 - -
Shapinshay - - - - -	20 - -	15 - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Stronsay - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	25 - -	- - -	- - -
Westray and Papda Westray - - - - -	15 10 -	- - -	23 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	88 - -	15 - -	238 - -	- - -	10 - -
82. PRESBYTERY OF LERWICK :					
Bressay - - - - -	26 10 -	- - -	64 - -	- - -	20 - -
Dunrossness - - - - -	57 - -	16 - -	61 10 -	- - -	35 - -
Lerwick - - - - -	104 - -	- - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
Tingwall - - - - -	25 - -	- - -	95 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	212 10 -	16 - -	420 10 -	- - -	55 - -
83. PRESBYTERY OF BURRAVOE :					
Fetlar - - - - -	10 - -	4 - -	30 - -	- - -	- - -
Mid and South Yell - - - - -	47 - -	4 10 -	57 10 -	- - -	37 - -
Unst - - - - -	30 - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	87 - -	8 10 -	137 10 -	- - -	37 - -
84. PRESBYTERY OF OLNAFIRTH :					
Delting - - - - -	32 - -	- - -	32 10 -	- - -	- - -
Nesting - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -
Northmaven - - - - -	33 - -	- - -	40 - -	- - -	- - -
Sandsting - - - - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -
Walls - - - - -	36 - -	- - -	63 - -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	111 - -	- - -	195 10 -	- - -	- - -

1.—As regards each *quoad omnia* Parish in Scotland—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manses.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.		
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
112 - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 14 6	
5 - -	2 - -	- - -	9 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
667 - -	41 - -	25 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 -	
165 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 - -	
6 - -	- - -	- - -	1 - -	- - -	- - -	3 - -	
101 - -	16 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 1 -	
5,471 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 -	
6,527 - -	60 - -	25 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	34 10 6	
60 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 -	
700 - -	5 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	
106 - -	- - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	3 7 6	
235 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 - -	
137 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 -	
1,238 - -	5 - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	35 12 6	
687 - -	- - -	11 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
848 - -	40 - -	69 - -	27 - -	- - -	- - -	24 - -	
252 - -	98 - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	91 - -	
149 - -	- - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 12 6	
1,936 - -	188 - -	102 - -	27 - -	- - -	- - -	154 12 6	
20 - -	3 - -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 -	
1,096 - -	4 - -	27 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 15 -	
- - -	- - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 4 -	
1,116 - -	7 - -	61 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 9 -	
- - -	2 10 -	14 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 -	
599 - -	11 - -	7 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 - -	
2,119 - -	10 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 - -	
25 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 - -	
2,743 - -	23 10 -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 12 -	

SUMMARY.

NAME OF PRESBYTERY.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)
	Beadles.	Sextons.	Precentors.	Pew Openers.	Communion Elements, not specified in Decrees of Court.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. EDINBURGH - - - - -	7,095 - -	1,576 - -	16,654 10 -	3,540 10 -	1,175 10 -
2. LINLITHGOW - - - - -	2,066 - -	324 - -	4,052 10 -	212 - -	176 10 -
3. BIGGAR - - - - -	603 10 -	72 10 -	1,083 10 -	- - -	23 - -
4. PEEBLES - - - - -	961 10 -	35 - -	1,930 10 -	55 - -	- - -
5. DALKEITH - - - - -	1,729 - -	880 - -	3,242 - -	215 - -	134 - -
6. HADDINGTON - - - - -	1,394 - -	788 10 -	2,362 10 -	108 - -	76 - -
7. DUNBAR - - - - -	543 - -	10 - -	1,205 - -	- - -	- - -
8. DUNS - - - - -	574 - -	380 - -	1,507 - -	- - -	16 - -
9. CHIRNSIDE - - - - -	799 10 -	527 - -	1,814 - -	58 - -	123 - -
10. KELSO - - - - -	644 - -	8 10 -	1,383 - -	64 - -	2 10 -
11. JEDBURGH - - - - -	1,152 10 -	333 - -	2,491 10 -	10 - -	156 - -
12. EARLSTON - - - - -	478 10 -	126 - -	999 - -	66 - -	10 - -
13. SELKIRK - - - - -	1,353 10 -	185 10 -	2,578 10 -	51 - -	10 - -
14. LOCHMABEN - - - - -	749 - -	67 - -	2,076 10 -	15 - -	130 - -
15. LANGHOLM - - - - -	790 - -	- - -	999 - -	- - -	5 - -
16. ANNAN - - - - -	428 10 -	229 10 -	1,129 10 -	- - -	10 - -
17. DUMFRIES - - - - -	1,498 - -	1,064 - -	2,746 10 -	- - -	167 - -
18. PENPONT - - - - -	689 - -	151 - -	1,457 - -	- - -	- - -
19. STRANRAER - - - - -	503 - -	- - -	1,179 10 -	- - -	27 - -
20. WIGTOWN - - - - -	966 - -	200 - -	1,992 - -	20 - -	64 - -
21. KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	1,177 - -	10 - -	2,317 - -	25 - -	30 - -
22. AYR - - - - -	4,046 - -	210 10 -	8,162 - -	290 - -	493 - -
23. IRVINE - - - - -	2,694 10 -	618 - -	5,383 - -	- - -	556 - -
24. PAISLEY - - - - -	4,426 - -	203 - -	5,005 - -	50 - -	248 - -
25. GREENOCK - - - - -	1,628 - -	20 - -	2,821 - -	106 - -	346 - -
25. HAMILTON - - - - -	3,292 - -	1,160 - -	6,445 - -	25 - -	397 - -
27. LANARK - - - - -	1,142 - -	58 - -	1,785 - -	100 - -	23 10 -
28. DUMBARTON - - - - -	3,475 10 -	1,195 10 -	7,771 - -	122 10 -	1,442 - -
29. GLASGOW - - - - -	10,725 10 -	1,172 10 -	13,801 10 -	1,264 - -	2,041 - -
30. INVERARAY - - - - -	332 - -	50 - -	436 - -	- - -	41 10 -
31. DUNOON - - - - -	1,179 10 -	61 - -	2,167 10 -	108 - -	113 - -
32. KINTYRE - - - - -	1,509 10 -	73 10 -	1,469 - -	- - -	217 10 -
33. ISLAY AND JURA - - - - -	195 - -	18 - -	316 - -	- - -	52 10 -
34. LORN - - - - -	284 10 -	17 10 -	351 - -	- - -	104 - -
35. MULL - - - - -	78 - -	- - -	219 - -	- - -	210 - -
36. ABERTARFF - - - - -	60 - -	50 - -	200 - -	- - -	- - -
37. DUNKELD - - - - -	1,015 - -	437 - -	1,939 10 -	2 - -	193 10 -
38. WEEM - - - - -	269 - -	- - -	493 - -	88 - -	30 - -
39. PERTH - - - - -	2,017 10 -	459 10 -	3,860 - -	216 10 -	212 - -
40. AUCHTERARDER - - - - -	1,094 - -	72 - -	1,870 10 -	50 - -	295 - -
41. STIRLING - - - - -	2,165 10 -	2,561 - -	3,102 10 -	216 10 -	210 - -
42. DUNBLANE - - - - -	916 - -	123 10 -	2,176 10 -	207 - -	210 - -
43. DUNFERMLINE - - - - -	1,044 10 -	80 - -	1,822 - -	- - -	302 - -
44. KINROSS - - - - -	316 - -	118 - -	834 - -	- - -	59 - -
45. KIRKCALDY - - - - -	1,702 - -	155 - -	3,686 - -	225 - -	199 - -
46. CUPAR - - - - -	1,511 - -	484 - -	2,425 - -	56 - -	109 10 -
47. ST. ANDREWS - - - - -	2,009 - -	375 - -	3,688 - -	172 10 -	227 10 -
48. MEIGLE - - - - -	880 10 -	119 - -	2,198 - -	45 - -	108 - -
49. FORFAR - - - - -	936 - -	116 - -	2,053 10 -	9 - -	179 - -
50. DUNDEE - - - - -	2,469 10 -	249 10 -	4,892 10 -	592 - -	254 10 -

SUMMARY.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Manse.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
58,670 - -	1,849 - -	10,814 - -	1,316 - -	5,523 - -	- -	1,100 10 -
30,311 - -	994 - -	2,300 - -	656 - -	819 - -	118 - -	869 1 6
5,130 10 -	134 10 -	448 - -	178 10 -	655 - -	- -	97 15 6
15,316 - -	324 10 -	1,527 - -	361 - -	897 - -	- -	160 - -
14,416 - -	674 - -	3,710 - -	1,124 - -	450 - -	- -	389 12 6
11,622 - -	1,012 - -	1,742 - -	703 10 -	2,110 10 -	- -	356 3 6
3,650 - -	130 - -	472 - -	263 - -	435 - -	- -	42 7 6
3,440 - -	32 - -	234 - -	175 - -	8 10 -	- -	83 7 6
2,872 - -	250 - -	565 - -	370 - -	28 - -	- -	130 17 6
1,295 - -	64 - -	240 - -	132 10 -	- -	- -	88 13 9
8,943 - -	214 - -	951 - -	137 - -	701 - -	- -	208 13 -
4,990 10 -	120 - -	537 10 -	266 - -	- -	- -	56 7 6
8,602 10 -	543 - -	2,193 - -	248 - -	379 - -	- -	253 13 -
8,525 - -	169 10 -	924 - -	397 10 -	368 - -	- -	144 - -
6,551 10 -	64 10 -	2,562 - -	148 - -	- -	- -	140 7 -
4,732 10 -	110 - -	350 10 -	125 - -	75 - -	- -	113 7 6
9,759 10 -	507 10 -	1,784 - -	306 10 -	922 - -	46 - -	282 13 -
4,109 10 -	127 - -	1,633 - -	382 - -	710 - -	- -	105 5 -
1,455 - -	125 - -	321 10 -	210 - -	96 - -	- -	133 17 -
5,745 - -	107 - -	561 - -	395 - -	47 - -	402 10 -	165 18 6
3,981 - -	167 - -	1,326 - -	374 - -	- -	- -	154 3 6
31,324 10 -	2,861 10 -	3,613 10 -	1,395 - -	934 - -	907 - -	1,217 10 6
15,768 - -	879 - -	3,030 - -	670 - -	3,944 - -	- -	1,416 12 -
19,408 - -	277 - -	2,881 - -	386 - -	2,660 - -	524 - -	1,188 8 3
19,377 - -	897 10 -	3,230 - -	525 - -	1,800 - -	711 - -	291 3 4
16,445 - -	990 - -	2,908 - -	280 - -	142 - -	- -	1,161 2 -
4,792 - -	51 10 -	2,306 - -	268 - -	492 - -	- -	541 19 10
25,170 - -	1,128 - -	4,221 10 -	785 - -	1,412 - -	- -	613 1 6
74,239 - -	3,576 - -	11,717 - -	1,668 - -	3,847 10 -	- -	2,933 13 7
360 - -	5 - -	- -	28 - -	150 - -	- -	37 15 8
13,923 - -	280 - -	287 - -	111 - -	27 10 -	- -	145 7 -
11,789 - -	376 - -	695 - -	405 10 -	50 - -	- -	255 17 -
1,674 - -	14 - -	65 - -	18 - -	30 - -	- -	37 7 6
2,804 - -	103 - -	40 - -	33 - -	100 - -	- -	22 19 6
2,676 - -	15 - -	18 - -	41 10 -	- -	- -	25 2 6
940 - -	51 - -	- -	12 - -	146 - -	- -	20 - -
9,921 - -	292 - -	457 - -	665 - -	69 - -	- -	134 15 -
1,429 10 -	37 - -	51 - -	185 - -	3 - -	- -	54 - -
5,320 - -	229 - -	1,603 - -	540 - -	100 - -	188 - -	429 10 -
5,030 10 -	466 10 -	978 - -	257 10 -	390 - -	- -	202 12 6
10,735 - -	400 - -	3,309 - -	576 10 -	3,033 - -	- -	687 19 4
29,724 10 -	1,203 10 -	2,278 - -	991 10 -	400 - -	- -	225 10 -
1,855 - -	171 10 -	1,757 - -	317 - -	12 - -	- -	301 - 2
1,837 - -	269 - -	226 - -	90 - -	350 - -	- -	112 13 -
5,985 10 -	413 10 -	2,018 - -	816 - -	1,376 - -	116 - -	738 - -
6,768 - -	286 - -	1,318 - -	346 - -	754 - -	- -	254 14 6
3,305 10 -	756 10 -	1,596 10 -	1,188 10 -	880 - -	- -	511 1 6
4,667 - -	325 - -	1,213 10 -	863 10 -	908 - -	- -	19 6 5
1,852 - -	117 10 -	185 - -	324 - -	311 - -	- -	169 - -
7,668 10 -	560 - -	2,006 - -	781 10 -	1,769 - -	66 10 -	1,814 1 6

SUMMARY—continued.

NAME OF PRESBYTERY.	1. Amount of Expenses incurred for the past Ten Years in respect of				
	(1.) Beadles.	(2.) Sextons.	(3.) Precentors.	(4.) Pew Openers.	(5.) Communion Elements not specified in Decrees of Court.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
51. BRECHIN - - - - -	1,125 - -	1,616 - -	2,296 - -	107 10 -	48 - -
52. ARBROATH - - - - -	977 10 -	378 - -	2,191 - -	7 10 -	190 - -
53. FORDOUN - - - - -	938 10 -	219 10 -	2,189 - -	- - -	17 - -
54. ABERDEEN - - - - -	2,573 10 -	1,460 - -	5,209 - -	359 10 -	682 10 -
55. KINCARDINE O'NEIL - - - - -	846 - -	196 - -	1,881 10 -	11 10 -	217 - -
56. ALFORD - - - - -	515 - -	75 10 -	1,046 - -	10 - -	19 - -
57. GARIOCH - - - - -	708 - -	41 - -	1,858 - -	15 - -	196 - -
58. ELLCN - - - - -	641 10 -	246 - -	1,879 - -	- - -	- - -
59. DEER - - - - -	1,055 - -	16 - -	2,334 - -	260 - -	48 - -
60. TURRIFF - - - - -	898 10 -	340 - -	1,897 10 -	- - -	238 10 -
61. FORDYCE - - - - -	309 - -	5 - -	1,050 - -	- - -	32 - -
62. STRATHBOGIE - - - - -	808 - -	37 - -	1,655 - -	40 - -	- - -
63. ABERLOUR - - - - -	355 - -	70 - -	895 10 -	- - -	- - -
64. ABERNETHY - - - - -	297 10 -	- - -	706 - -	- - -	10 - -
65. ELGIN - - - - -	645 - -	- - -	1,529 - -	80 - -	12 10 -
66. FORBES - - - - -	432 - -	168 - -	1,099 - -	20 - -	148 - -
67. NAIRN - - - - -	327 - -	- - -	1,126 - -	- - -	100 - -
68. INVERNESS - - - - -	359 - -	35 - -	1,038 - -	155 - -	3 - -
69. CHANONRY - - - - -	279 - -	9 - -	534 - -	- - -	- - -
70. DINGWALL - - - - -	411 - -	14 - -	850 - -	- - -	10 - -
71. TAIN - - - - -	417 - -	- - -	926 10 -	- - -	283 - -
72. DORNOCH - - - - -	264 10 -	36 - -	406 10 -	- - -	5 - -
73. TONGUE - - - - -	10 - -	- - -	33 - -	- - -	- - -
74. CAITHNESS - - - - -	632 10 -	100 - -	1,169 10 -	- - -	29 - -
75. LOCHCARRON - - - - -	105 10 -	- - -	197 - -	2 10 -	35 - -
76. SKYE - - - - -	133 - -	- - -	286 10 -	- - -	41 - -
77. UIST - - - - -	70 - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -
78. LEWIS - - - - -	131 - -	- - -	259 - -	- - -	4 10 -
79. KIRKWALL - - - - -	228 - -	509 - -	372 10 -	- - -	45 - -
80. CAIRSTON - - - - -	195 10 -	- - -	349 - -	- - -	- - -
81. NORTH ISLES - - - - -	88 - -	15 - -	238 - -	- - -	10 - -
82. LERWICK - - - - -	212 10 -	16 - -	420 10 -	- - -	55 - -
83. BURRAVOE - - - - -	87 - -	8 10 -	137 10 -	- - -	37 - -
84. OLNAFIRTH - - - - -	111 - -	- - -	195 10 -	- - -	- - -
TOTAL - - - £.	96,784 10 -	32,835 - -	184,928 - -	9,453 - -	13,665 10 -

SUMMARY—continued.

2. Amount of Money spent by Congregations, or by Individuals, for the past Ten Years in payment of						3. Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.
(1.) Building and Repairing of Kirks and Mansees.	(2.) Ecclesiastical Furniture.	(3.) Organs.	(4.) Heating Apparatus.	(5.) Stained Glass Windows.	(6.) Seats purchased from Town Councils, Trade Incorporations, or others.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3,883 - -	193 - -	2,661 - -	410 10 -	28 - -	106 - -	247 1 6
1,991 10 -	209 - -	354 - -	303 10 -	84 - -	120 - -	125 5 3
3,551 - -	171 - -	778 - -	262 - -	411 - -	- - -	199 5 -
5,733 10 -	585 10 -	4,306 10 -	641 10 -	1,067 - -	11 - -	394 13 -
2,031 - -	149 - -	975 10 -	679 - -	- - -	- - -	152 7 6
3,400 - -	19 10 -	162 - -	316 - -	- - -	- - -	144 10 -
8,399 10 -	373 - -	260 10 -	222 10 -	- - -	- - -	160 8 6
2,415 - -	154 - -	1,038 - -	372 - -	10 - -	- - -	169 2 6
6,125 10 -	226 - -	1,056 - -	507 - -	- - -	- - -	341 2 6
4,034 - -	159 10 -	860 10 -	513 - -	179 10 -	- - -	211 7 6
1,443 - -	21 - -	684 - -	181 - -	- - -	- - -	159 12 6
7,379 - -	554 10 -	1,862 - -	609 - -	160 - -	- - -	220 4 -
1,801 - -	51 - -	232 - -	311 - -	- - -	- - -	62 12 6
3,788 - -	22 - -	170 - -	360 - -	- - -	- - -	74 4 -
3,104 - -	72 - -	921 - -	106 - -	- - -	29 - -	224 6 -
806 - -	46 - -	80 - -	145 - -	- - -	- - -	68 7 6
1,842 - -	40 10 -	55 - -	141 - -	- - -	- - -	137 17 -
5,104 - -	349 - -	866 - -	77 - -	318 - -	- - -	414 - -
386 - -	67 - -	101 - -	75 - -	- - -	- - -	78 7 -
4,893 - -	266 - -	175 - -	158 - -	202 - -	- - -	63 10 -
1,953 - -	184 - -	153 - -	224 - -	- - -	- - -	123 1 6
3,596 - -	90 10 -	707 - -	185 - -	280 - -	- - -	71 - -
948 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 7 6
4,134 - -	116 10 -	560 - -	125 10 -	- - -	- - -	167 1 -
1,626 - -	25 - -	- - -	36 - -	- - -	- - -	57 12 6
1,853 - -	4 - -	- - -	12 - -	- - -	- - -	89 5 -
1,458 10 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 8 6
3,700 - -	- - -	- - -	100 - -	- - -	- - -	43 5 -
1,854 - -	20 - -	125 - -	221 10 -	70 - -	- - -	94 18 6
6,527 - -	60 - -	25 - -	20 - -	- - -	- - -	34 10 6
1,238 - -	5 - -	- - -	4 - -	- - -	- - -	35 12 6
1,936 - -	138 - -	102 - -	27 - -	- - -	- - -	154 12 6
1,116 - -	7 - -	61 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 9 -
2,743 - -	23 10 -	21 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 12 -
657,718 10 -	29,152 - -	108,555 10 -	29,686 10 -	43,123 10 -	3,345 - -	25,286 18 1

2.—AS REGARDS EACH *QUOAD SACRA* PARISH IN SCOTLAND.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
1. PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH:		
Addiewell - - - - -	£. s. d. 3 10 -	From February 1893.
Edinburgh:		
Abbey - - - - -	59 - -	{ At the instance of the Town Council of the day (1849) the session of the Gaelic Parish was by its constitution taken bound not to interfere with the privileges and emoluments of the Session Clerk of the City, who was represented to be a Town Council official, by making Marriage Proclamations in the Gaelic Church. Notwithstanding subsequent changes in regard to Proclamations, following on a well known decision of the Supreme Court, the Kirk Ses- sion of the Gaelic Church have refrained from proclaiming purposes of marriage in the Gaelic Church.
Buccleuch - - - - -	85 - -	
Dean - - - - -	38 - -	
Gaelic - - - - -	- - -	
Lady Glenorchy's - - - - -	33 - -	For five years only, Mayfield church having been erected into a <i>quoad sacra</i> Parish in 1888.
Mayfield - - - - -	14 - -	
Morningside - - - - -	73 - -	From 1886.
Newington - - - - -	63 - -	
Old Kirk - - - - -	6 - -	From 1887.
Robertson Memorial - - - - -	72 - -	
St. Aidan's - - - - -	17 - -	From 1891.
St. Bernard's - - - - -	56 - -	
St. David's - - - - -	43 - -	From 1887.
St. James's - - - - -	8 - -	
St. Leonard's - - - - -	43 - -	From June 1887.
St. Luke's - - - - -	13 - -	
St. Margaret's - - - - -	22 - -	From 1890.
St. Michael's - - - - -	67 - -	
Tolbooth - - - - -	11 - -	From January 1893.
West Coates - - - - -	36 - -	
Gilmerton - - - - -	13 - -	
Granton - - - - -	5 - -	
Leith:		
Newhaven - - - - -	138 - -	
St. John's - - - - -	35 - -	
St. Paul's - - - - -	8 - -	
St. Thomas - - - - -	46 - -	
Portobello - - - - -	42 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	1,044 10 -	
2. PRESBYTERY OF LINLITHGOW:		
Armadale - - - - -	63 - -	From 1886.
Blackbraes - - - - -	20 - -	From 1890.
Camelon - - - - -	37 - -	For six years.
Fauldhouse - - - - -	39 - -	
Grahamston - - - - -	62 - -	
Grangemouth - - - - -	56 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	277 - -	
3. PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR:		
Nil.	-	
4. PRESBYTERY OF PEEBLES:		
Walkerburn - - - - -	16 - -	
5. PRESBYTERY OF DALKEITH:		
Dalkeith, West - - - - -	69 - -	Parish has not been in existence for 10 years.
Loanhead - - - - -	32 - -	
New Craighall - - - - -	- - -	
Northesk - - - - -	93 - -	
Rosewell - - - - -	21 - -	
Roslin - - - - -	22 - -	
Stobhill - - - - -	41 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	278 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in *Scotland*—continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
6. PRESBYTERY OF HADDINGTON :	£. s. d.	
Cockenzie - - - - -	25 - -	From 1885.
7. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBAR :		
Belhaven - - - - -	13 - -	
8. PRESBYTERY OF DUNS :		
Nil.	—	
9. PRESBYTERY OF CHIRNSIDE :		
Houndwood - - - - -	13 - -	
10. PRESBYTERY OF KELSO :		
Kelso, North - - - - -	17 - -	
11. PRESBYTERY OF JEDBURGH :		
Edgerston - - - - -	7 - -	
Hawick :		
St. John's - - - - -	49 - -	
St. Mary's - - - - -	42 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	98 - -	
12. PRESBYTERY OF EARLSTON :		
Nil.	—	
13. PRESBYTERY OF SELKIRK :		
Caddonfoot - - - - -	8 - -	
Galashiels :		
West Church - - - - -	45 - -	
Ladhope - - - - -	74 - -	
Selkirk, Hetherlie - - - - -	17 - -	From 1885.
TOTAL - - - £.	144 - -	
14. PRESBYTERY OF LOCHMABEN :		
Nil.	—	
15. PRESBYTERY OF LANGHOLM :		
Nil.	—	
16. PRESBYTERY OF ANNAN :		
Annan, Greenknowe - - - - -	19 - -	
Bryde Kirk - - - - -	9 - -	
Kirtle - - - - -	14 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	42 - -	
17. PRESBYTERY OF DUMFRIES :		
Dalbeattie - - - - -	29 - -	
Dumfries, St. Mary's - - - - -	63 - -	
Maxwelltown - - - - -	26 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	118 - -	
18. PRESBYTERY OF PENPONT :		
Wanlockhead - - - - -	11 - -	
19. PRESBYTERY OF STRANRAER :		
Arnsheen - - - - -	5 - -	
Glenapp - - - - -	2 - -	
Lochryan - - - - -	3 - -	
Sheuchan - - - - -	15 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	25 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
20. PRESBYTERY OF WIGTOWN:		
Bargrennan - - - - -	4 - -	
21. PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT:		
Auchencairn - - - - -	6 - -	
Castle Douglas - - - - -	22 - -	
Corsock - - - - -	6 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	34 - -	
22. PRESBYTERY OF AYR:		
Alloway - - - - -	13 - -	From March 1892.
Ayr, St. Leonard's - - - - -	3 - -	
Catrine - - - - -	41 - -	
Crosshill - - - - -	42 - -	
Fisherton - - - - -	8 - -	
Fullarton - - - - -	76 - -	No Return.
Girvan, South Church - - - - -	28 - -	
Glenbuck - - - - -	11 - -	
Maybole, West Church - - - - -	35 - -	
Patna - - - - -	- - - -	
Troon - - - - -	57 - -	For seven years.
Wallacetown - - - - -	33 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	347 - -	
23. PRESBYTERY OF IRVINE:		
Androssan, New Parish - - - - -	74 - -	
Crosshouse - - - - -	32 - -	
Darvel - - - - -	6 - -	
Fergushill - - - - -	21 - -	
Hurlford - - - - -	58 - -	
Kilmarnock:		
St. Andrew's - - - - -	58 - -	
St. Marnock's - - - - -	42 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	291 - -	
24. PRESBYTERY OF PAISLEY:		
Barrhead - - - - -	191 - -	For seven years. From March 1891. For four years.
Bridge of Weir - - - - -	10 - -	
Caldwell - - - - -	5 - -	
Greenbank - - - - -	19 - -	
Linwood - - - - -	45 - -	For two and a half years.
Paisley:		
Cardonald - - - - -	7 - -	
Elderslie - - - - -	51 - -	
Johnstone - - - - -	229 - -	
Levern - - - - -	43 - -	
Martyr's Kirk - - - - -	127 - -	
North Kirk - - - - -	52 - -	
St. Columba - - - - -	24 - -	From March 1892.
South Kirk - - - - -	75 - -	
Pollokshaw - - - - -	117 - -	
Thornliebank - - - - -	8 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	1,003 - -	
25. PRESBYTERY OF GREENOCK:		
Fairlie - - - - -	8 - -	
Greenock:		
Cartsburn - - - - -	47 - -	
Gaelic Kirk - - - - -	22 - -	
Ladyburn - - - - -	20 - -	
North Kirk - - - - -	12 - -	
Skelmorlie - - - - -	13 - -	
Greenock, Southkirk - - - - -	56 - -	
Well Park - - - - -	6 - -	
Gourock - - - - -	41 - -	
Langbank - - - - -	7 - -	
Newark - - - - -	26 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	258 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF QUOAD SACRA PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
26. PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON :		
Airdrie - - - - -	208 - -	For eight years.
Flowerhill - - - - -	96 - -	
Baillieston - - - - -	37 - -	
Bargeddie - - - - -	28 - -	
Bellshill - - - - -	52 - -	
Calderbank - - - - -	22 - -	
Calderhead - - - - -	80 - -	
Chapelton - - - - -	10 - -	
Clarkston - - - - -	111 - -	
Cleland - - - - -	30 - -	
Coats - - - - -	38 - -	
Coltness Memorial - - - - -	29 - -	
Dalziel, South - - - - -	48 - -	
Garthsherrie - - - - -	90 - -	
Garturk - - - - -	51 - -	
Hamilton :		Estimated—there being no record of actual amount received. For 2½ years. No Return.
Burnbank - - - - -	60 - -	
Cadzow - - - - -	131 - -	
Harthill - - - - -	41 - -	
Holytown - - - - -	150 - -	
Larkhall - - - - -	112 - -	
Overtown - - - - -	29 - -	
Stonefield - - - - -	13 - -	
Uddingston - - - - -	92 - -	
Wishaw - - - - -	- - - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	1,558 - -	
27. PRESBYTERY OF LANARK :		
Douglas Water - - - - -	2 - -	From 1885.
Forth - - - - -	22 - -	
Kirkfieldbank - - - - -	8 - -	
Lanark, St. Leonards - - - - -	40 - -	
Law - - - - -	18 - -	
Leadhills - - - - -	6 - -	From May 1885.
TOTAL - - - £.	96 - -	
28. PRESBYTERY OF DUMBARTON :		
Alexandria - - - - -	158 - -	No Return.
Clydebank, St. James's - - - - -	108 - -	
Craigrownie - - - - -	34 - -	
Dumbarton :		
Dalreoch - - - - -	46 - -	
Knoxland - - - - -	- - - -	
Duntocher - - - - -	52 - -	
Garelochhead - - - - -	5 - -	
Helensburgh - - - - -	49 - -	
Helensburgh, West - - - - -	19 - -	
Jamestown - - - - -	39 - -	
Milngavie - - - - -	86 - -	
Renton - - - - -	83 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	679 - -	
29. PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW :		
Banton - - - - -	8 - -	No Return.
Chryston - - - - -	31 - -	
Condorrat - - - - -	17 - -	
Glasgow :		
Abbotsford - - - - -	110 - -	
Anderston - - - - -	47 - -	
Barrowfield - - - - -	82 - -	
Bellahouston - - - - -	61 - -	
Bluevale - - - - -	22 - -	
Blythswood - - - - -	112 - -	
Bridgegate - - - - -	6 - -	
Bridgeton - - - - -	61 - -	
Chalmers - - - - -	- - - -	
Dalmarnock - - - - -	34 - -	
Govanhill - - - - -	14 - -	
Oatlands - - - - -	- - - -	
Dean Park - - - - -	29 - -	For one year.
Elder Park - - - - -	5 - -	No Return.
Plantation - - - - -	129 - -	For one year.
St. Kieran - - - - -	10 - -	For nine years.
Greenhead - - - - -	49 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
29. PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW—continued.		
Glasgow—continued.	£. s. d.	
Hillhead - - - - -	143 - -	
Hutchesontown - - - - -	44 - -	
Kelvinhaugh - - - - -	12 - -	
Newlands - - - - -	26 - -	
Park, the - - - - -	148 - -	
Parkhead - - - - -	44 - -	
Partick - - - - -	141 - -	
Partick, St. Mary's - - - - -	45 - -	
Pollokshields - - - - -	- - - -	No Return.
Port Dundas - - - - -	26 - -	
Possil Park - - - - -	4 - -	For one year and three months.
Queen's Park - - - - -	108 - -	
Robertson Memorial - - - - -	52 - -	
St. Bernard's - - - - -	104 - -	
St. Clement's - - - - -	26 - -	From 1888.
St. Columba - - - - -	- - - -	No proclamations made in this church.
St. George's-in-the-Fields - - - - -	87 - -	
St. Luke's - - - - -	- - - -	No Return.
St. Mark's - - - - -	109 - -	
St. Matthew's - - - - -	38 - -	
St. Ninian's - - - - -	32 - -	From February 1890.
St. Peter's - - - - -	- - - -	The amount cannot be ascertained, as the Session clerk who retained the dues for his services is now dead.
St. Stephen's - - - - -	66 - -	
St. Thomas's - - - - -	49 - -	
St. Vincent - - - - -	119 - -	
Sandyford - - - - -	143 - -	
Kelvinside - - - - -	45 - -	
Kingston - - - - -	- - - -	No Return.
Kinningpark - - - - -	127 - -	
Laurieston - - - - -	93 - -	
Macleod - - - - -	98 - -	
Martyrs - - - - -	51 - -	
Maxwell - - - - -	153 - -	
Milton - - - - -	30 - -	
Newhall - - - - -	54 - -	
Strathbungo - - - - -	46 - -	
Townhead - - - - -	47 - -	
Well Park - - - - -	50 - -	
Whiteinch - - - - -	59 - -	
Hogganfield - - - - -	25 - -	From 1886.
Kirkintilloch, St. David's - - - - -	41 - -	
Lenzie - - - - -	38 - -	
Rutherglen :		
Wardlawhill - - - - -	8 - -	From April 1891.
West - - - - -	29 - -	
TOTAL - - - - £.	3,387 - -	
30. PRESBYTERY OF INVERARAY :		
Ardishaig - - - - -	11 - -	
Cumlodden - - - - -	5 - -	
Lochgilphead - - - - -	16 - -	
Tarbert - - - - -	24 - -	
TOTAL - - - - £.	56 - -	
31. PRESBYTERY OF DUNOON :		
Ardentinny - - - - -	1 - -	
Innellan - - - - -	8 - -	
Kirn - - - - -	- - - -	No Return.
Rothsay, New - - - - -	27 - -	
Sandbank - - - - -	4 - -	
Strone - - - - -	3 - -	
Tighnabruaich - - - - -	- - - -	No Return.
TOTAL - - - - £.	43 - -	
32. PRESBYTERY OF KINTYRE :		
Brodick - - - - -	7 - -	
Skipness - - - - -	- - - -	No Return.
TOTAL - - - - £.	7 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
33. PRESBYTERY OF ISLAY AND JURA :		
Kilmeny - - - - -	£. s. d. 6 - -	
Oa - - - - -	- 5 -	
Pertnahaven - - - - -	3 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	9 5 -	
34. PRESBYTERY OF LORN :		
Appin - - - - -	4 - -	
Duror - - - - -	11 - -	
Glencoe - - - - -	3 - -	
Muckairn - - - - -	3 - -	
Oban - - - - -	31 - -	
St. Columba - - - - -	11 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	63 - -	For seven years.
35. PRESBYTERY OF MULL :		
Acharacle - - - - -	2 - -	From 1887.
Hylipol - - - - -	7 - -	
Iona - - - - -	1 - -	For four years.
Kinlochspelve - - - - -	1 - -	For three and a-half years.
Salen - - - - -	4 - -	
Strontian - - - - -	5 - -	
Tobermory - - - - -	4 - -	
Ulva - - - - -	- 10 -	
TOTAL - - - £.	24 10 -	
36. PRESBYTERY OF ABERTARFF :		
Ballachulish - - - - -	8 - -	
Duncansburgh - - - - -	15 - -	
Fort Augustus - - - - -	4 - -	From 1884.
Glengarry - - - - -	4 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	31 - -	
37. PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD :		
Glenshee - - - - -	2 - -	From 1885
Tenandry - - - - -	4 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	6 - -	
38. PRESBYTERY OF WEEM :		
Amulree - - - - -	3 - -	
Braes of Rannoch - - - - -	1 - -	
Foss - - - - -	1 - -	From 1885.
Grantully - - - - -	3 - -	
Innerwick in Glenlyon - - - - -	2 - -	
Kinloch-Rannoch - - - - -	5 - -	
Strathfilan - - - - -	5 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	20 - -	
39. PRESBYTERY OF PERTH :		
Logiealmond - - - - -	7 - -	
Perth :		
St. Andrew's - - - - -	15 - -	
St. Leonard's - - - - -	45 - -	
Stanley - - - - -	6 - -	For five years.
TOTAL - - - £.	73 - -	
40. PRESBYTERY OF AUCHTERARDER :		
Crieff, West - - - - -	44 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.	
41. PRESBYTERY OF STIRLING :			
Bannockburn - - - - -	£. s. d. 54 - -		
Bonnybridge - - - - -	33 - -		
Haggs - - - - -	15 - -		
Plean - - - - -	10 - -		
Sauchie - - - - -	42 - -		
Stirling, Marykirk - - - - -	49 - -		
TOTAL - - - £.	203 - -		
42. PRESBYTERY OF DUNBLANE :			
Bridge of Allan - - - - -	21 - -		No Return.
Bucklyvie - - - - -	9 - -		
Gartmore - - - - -	5 - -		
Norrieston - - - - -	8 - -		
Trossachs - - - - -	5 - -		
TOTAL - - - £.	48 - -		
43. PRESBYTERY OF DUNFERMLINE :			
Dunfermline :			
North Parish - - - - -	22 - -		
St. Andrew's - - - - -	- - -		
Mossgreen - - - - -	41 - -		
TOTAL - - - £.	63 - -		
44. PRESBYTERY OF KINROSS :			
Blairingone - - - - -	4 - -		
45. PRESBYTERY OF KIRKCALDY :			
Kirkcaldy :		From November 1891.	
Invertiel - - - - -	24 - -		
Pathhead - - - - -	46 - -		
Raith - - - - -	30 - -		
St. James's - - - - -	37 - -		
Leslie, Prinlaws - - - - -	4 - -		
Lochgelly - - - - -	53 - -		
Methil - - - - -	40 - -		
Milton of Balgonie - - - - -	17 - -		
Thornton - - - - -	11 - -		
West Wemyss - - - - -	39 - -		
TOTAL - - - £.	301 - -		
46. PRESBYTERY OF CUPAR :			
Freuchie - - - - -	13 - -	No record from which information can be obtained.	
Ladybank - - - - -	- - -		
Springfield - - - - -	10 - -		
TOTAL - - - £.	23 - -		
47. PRESBYTERY OF ST. ANDREW'S :			
Cellardyke - - - - -	22 - -		
Largoward - - - - -	10 - -		
Newport - - - - -	45 - -		
Strathkinness - - - - -	12 - -		
TOTAL - - - £.	89 - -		
48. PRESBYTERY OF MEIGLE :			
Ardler - - - - -	2 - -	For nine years.	
Blairgowrie, St. Mary's - - - - -	45 - -		
Kilry - - - - -	5 - -		
Persie - - - - -	4 - -		
TOTAL - - - £.	56 - -		

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
49. PRESBYTERY OF FORFAR :		
	£. s. d.	
Clova - - - - -	- 10	
Forfar, St. James's - - - - -	39 - -	
Glenprosen - - - - -	2 - -	
Kirriemuir, South Church - - - - -	21 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	62 10 -	
50. PRESBYTERY OF DUNDEE :		
Broughty Ferry - - - - -	47 - -	
St. Stephen's - - - - -	21 - -	
Dundee :		
Chapelshade - - - - -	113 - -	
Cleington - - - - -	- - -	No Return.
Logie - - - - -	- - -	No Return.
Rosebank - - - - -	113 - -	
St. Andrews - - - - -	- - -	No Return.
St. Enoch's - - - - -	- - -	No Return.
St. Mark's - - - - -	107 - -	
St. Matthew's - - - - -	- - -	No Return.
Wallacetown - - - - -	83 - -	
Lochee - - - - -	29 - -	
St. Luke's - - - - -	16 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	529 - -	
51. PRESBYTERY OF BRECHIN :		
Brechin, East Church - - - - -	12 - -	
Hillside - - - - -	10 - -	
Montrose, Melville - - - - -	24 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	46 - -	
52. PRESBYTERY OF ARBROATH :		
Arbroath :		
Abbey - - - - -	35 - -	
Inverbrothock - - - - -	50 - -	
Ladyloan - - - - -	27 - -	
St. Margaret's - - - - -	16 - -	
Auchmithie - - - - -	4 - -	
Carroustie - - - - -	20 - -	
Colliston - - - - -	5 - -	
Frickheim - - - - -	7 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	164 - -	From March 1886. From March 1886.
53. PRESBYTERY OF FORDOUN :		
Cookney - - - - -	14 - -	
Rickarton - - - - -	4 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	18 - -	
54. PRESBYTERY OF ABERDEEN.		
Aberdeen :		
Ferryhill - - - - -	35 - -	
Gilcomston - - - - -	74 - -	
Holburn - - - - -	78 - -	
John Knox's - - - - -	39 - -	
Mannofield - - - - -	14 - -	
Rosemount - - - - -	59 - -	
Rubislaw - - - - -	20 - -	
St. George's-in-the-West - - - - -	23 - -	
Trinity - - - - -	13 - -	
Woodside - - - - -	54 - -	
Craigiebuckler - - - - -	5 - -	
Portlethen - - - - -	16 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	430 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in Scotland— continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
55. PRESBYTERY OF KINCARDINE O'NEIL :	£. s. d.	
Braemar - - - - -	6 - -	
Dinnet - - - - -	6 - -	
Glengairn - - - - -	3 - -	
Torphins - - - - -	7 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	22 - -	
56. PRESBYTERY OF ALFORD :		
Corgarff - - - - -	3 10 -	
57. PRESBYTERY OF GARIOCH :		
Nil.	-	
58. PRESBYTERY OF ELLON :		
Barthol Chapel - - - - -	6 - -	
59. PRESBYTERY OF DEER :		
Ardallie - - - - -	4 - -	From December 1890.
Blackhill - - - - -	5 - -	
Boddam - - - - -	16 - -	
Fraserburgh, West - - - - -	42 - -	
Inverallochy - - - - -	- - -	No Return.
Kinninmouth - - - - -	6 - -	
Maud - - - - -	3 - -	For three years.
Peterhead, East - - - - -	66 - -	
Pitsligo, New - - - - -	24 - -	
Savoch - - - - -	19 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	185 - -	
60. PRESBYTERY OF TURRIFF :		
Gardenstown - - - - -	11 - -	For seven years.
Macduff - - - - -	30 - -	
Millbex - - - - -	- - -	No Return.
New Byth - - - - -	20 - -	
Ythan Wells - - - - -	10 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	71 - -	
61. PRESBYTERY OF FORDYCE :		
Buckie - - - - -	46 - -	
Enzie - - - - -	22 - -	
Ord - - - - -	4 - -	
Portsoy - - - - -	20 - -	
Seafield - - - - -	13 - -	For eight years.
TOTAL - - - £.	105 - -	
62. PRESBYTERY OF STRATHBOGIE :		
Newmill - - - - -	14 - -	
63. PRESBYTERY OF ABERLOUR :		
Glenlivet - - - - -	11 - -	
Glenrinnes - - - - -	- - -	
64. PRESBYTERY OF ABERNETHY :		
Advie - - - - -	2 - -	For five years.
Insh - - - - -	3 - -	
Inverallan - - - - -	21 - -	
Rothiemurchus - - - - -	4 - -	
Tomintoul - - - - -	4 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	34 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in Scotland—continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
65. PRESBYTERY OF ELGIN:	£. s. d.	
Burghead - - - - -	18 - -	
66. PRESBYTERY OF FORRES:		
Nil	—	
67. PRESBYTERY OF NAIRN:		
Nil	—	
68. PRESBYTERY OF INVERNESS:		Only this year (1893) have the old parishes of Kilmorack and Kiltarlity, of which this parish forms part, ceased to proclaim parties residing in this parish. It was not known either to the ministers or session clerks that proclamation of banns must be made in the church of the <i>quoad sacra</i> parish. Hence the small amount of dues noted, and the return is only for nine years.
Erchless - - - - -	1 - -	
Glenmorriston - - - - -	- 10 -	
TOTAL - - - £.	1 10 -	
		For three years.
69. PRESBYTERY OF CHANONRY:		
Fortrose - - - - -	- 10 -	For three years.
70. PRESBYTERY OF DINGWALL:		
Carnoch - - - - -	- 2 6	
Kinlochlinchart - - - - -	3 7 6	
TOTAL - - - £.	3 10 -	
71. PRESBYTERY OF TAIN:		
Croick - - - - -	2 10 -	
Edderton - - - - -	3 10 -	
TOTAL - - - £.	6 - -	
72. PRESBYTERY OF DORNOCH:		
Stoer - - - - -	—	
73. PRESBYTERY OF TONGUE:		
Kinlochbervie - - - - -	- 10 -	
Strathy - - - - -	2 - -	For three years.
TOTAL - - - £.	2 10 -	
74. PRESBYTERY OF CAITHNESS:		
Berriedale - - - - -	1 - -	
Keiss - - - - -	11 - -	
Lybster - - - - -	4 - -	For six-and-a-half years.
Pulteneytown - - - - -	120 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	136 - -	
75. PRESBYTERY OF LOCHCARRON:		
Knoydart - - - - -	- - -	No Return.
Poolewe - - - - -	1 - -	From 1888.
Ullapool - - - - -	12 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	13 - -	

2.—As regards each *quoad sacra* Parish in *Scotland*—continued.

NAME OF <i>QUOAD SACRA</i> PARISH.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	REMARKS.
76. PRESBYTERY OF SKYE:	£. s. d.	
Hallin-in-Waternish - - - - -	- - - - -	No Return.
Stenscholl - - - - -	5 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	5 - -	
77. PRESBYTERY OF UIST:		
Bernera - - - - -	- - -	Amount cannot be ascertained, owing to death of precentor, who received the dues.
Trumisgarry - - - - -	3 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	3 - -	
78. PRESBYTERY OF LEWIS:		
Cross - - - - -	- - -	No proclamations in this church. Amount not obtainable, owing to death of minister.
Knock - - - - -	- - -	
79. PRESBYTERY OF KIRKWALL:		
Deerness - - - - -	5 - -	
St. Mary's (S. Ronaldshay) - - - - -	3 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	8 - -	
80. PRESBYTERY OF CAIRSTON:		
Birsay - - - - -	5 - -	
Flotta and Pharay - - - - -	3 - -	
Stenness - - - - -	4 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	12 - -	
81. PRESBYTERY OF NORTH ISLES:		
Eday and Pharay - - - - -	5 - -	
Ronaldshay, North - - - - -	3 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	8 - -	
82. PRESBYTERY OF LERWICK:		
Quarff and Burra - - - - -	6 - -	For eight-and-three-quarter years.
Sandwick - - - - -	13 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	19 - -	
83. PRESBYTERY OF BURRAVOE:		
North Yell - - - - -	3 - -	
South Yell - - - - -	5 - -	
TOTAL - - - £.	8 - -	
84. PRESBYTERY OF OLNAFIRTH:		
Whalsay and Skerries - - - - -	8 - -	

SUMMARY.

NAME OF PRESBYTERY.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.	NAME OF PRESBYTERY.	Amount of Dues received during the past Ten Years for Proclamation of Banns of Marriage.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
1. EDINBURGH - - - - -	1,044 10 -	44. KINROSS - - - - -	4 - -
2. LINLITHGOW - - - - -	277 - -	45. KIRKCALDY - - - - -	301 - -
3. BIGGAR (a) - - - - -	- - -	46. CUPAR - - - - -	23 - -
4. PEEBLES - - - - -	16 - -	47. ST. ANDREWS - - - - -	89 - -
5. DALKEITH - - - - -	278 - -	48. MEIGLE - - - - -	56 - -
6. HADDINGTON - - - - -	25 - -	49. FORFAR - - - - -	62 10 -
7. DUNBAR - - - - -	13 - -	50. DUNDEE - - - - -	529 - -
8. DUNS (a) - - - - -	- - -	51. BRECHIN - - - - -	46 - -
9. CHIRNSIDE - - - - -	13 - -	52. ARBROATH - - - - -	164 - -
10. KELSO - - - - -	17 - -	53. FORDOUN - - - - -	18 - -
11. JEDBURGH - - - - -	98 - -	54. ABERDEEN - - - - -	430 - -
12. EARLSTON (a) - - - - -	- - -	55. KINCARDINE O'NEIL - - - - -	22 - -
13. SELKIRK - - - - -	144 - -	56. ALFORD - - - - -	3 10 -
14. LOCHMABEN (a) - - - - -	- - -	57. GARIOCH (a) - - - - -	- - -
15. LANGHOLM (a) - - - - -	- - -	58. ELLON - - - - -	6 - -
16. ANNAN - - - - -	42 - -	59. DEER - - - - -	185 - -
17. DUMFRIES - - - - -	118 - -	60. TURRIFF - - - - -	71 - -
18. PENPONT - - - - -	11 - -	61. FORDYCE - - - - -	105 - -
19. STRANRAER - - - - -	25 - -	62. STRATHBOGIE - - - - -	14 - -
20. WIGTOWN - - - - -	4 - -	63. ABERLOUR - - - - -	11 - -
21. KIRKCUDBRIGHT - - - - -	34 - -	64. ABERNETHY - - - - -	34 - -
22. AYR - - - - -	347 - -	65. ELGIN - - - - -	18 - -
23. IRVINE - - - - -	291 - -	66. FORRES (a) - - - - -	- - -
24. PAISLEY - - - - -	1,003 - -	67. NAIRN (a) - - - - -	- - -
25. GREENOCK - - - - -	258 - -	68. INVERNESS - - - - -	1 10 -
26. HAMILTON - - - - -	1,558 - -	69. CHANONRY - - - - -	- 10 -
27. LANARK - - - - -	96 - -	70. DINGWALL - - - - -	3 10 -
28. DUMBARTON - - - - -	679 - -	71. TAIN - - - - -	6 - -
29. GLASGOW - - - - -	3,387 - -	72. DORNOCH - - - - -	- - -
30. INVERARAY - - - - -	56 - -	73. TONGUE - - - - -	2 10 -
31. DUNOON - - - - -	43 - -	74. CAITHNESS - - - - -	136 - -
32. KINTYRE - - - - -	7 - -	75. LOCHCARRON - - - - -	13 - -
33. ISLAY AND JURA - - - - -	9 5 -	76. SKYE - - - - -	5 - -
34. LORN - - - - -	63 - -	77. UIST - - - - -	3 - -
35. MULL - - - - -	24 10 -	78. LEWIS - - - - -	- - -
36. ABERTARFF - - - - -	31 - -	79. KIRKWALL - - - - -	8 - -
37. DUNKELD - - - - -	6 - -	80. CAIRSTON - - - - -	12 - -
38. WEEM - - - - -	20 - -	81. NORTH ISLES - - - - -	8 - -
39. PERTH - - - - -	73 - -	82. LERWICK - - - - -	19 - -
40. AUCHTERARDER - - - - -	44 - -	83. BURRAVOE - - - - -	8 - -
41. STIRLING - - - - -	203 - -	84. OLNAFIRTH - - - - -	8 - -
42. DUMBLANE - - - - -	48 - -		
43. DUNFERMLINE - - - - -	63 - -		
		TOTAL - - - £.	12,895 5 -

(a) No Parishes *quoad sacra*.

Crown Office, Edinburgh,
8 August 1894.

John Cowan,
Crown Agent for Scotland.

ECCELIASITICAL EXPENDITURE
(SCOTLAND).

RETURN

RELATING TO

ECCELIASITICAL EXPENDITURE
(SCOTLAND).

(*Mr. William Whitelaw.*)

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
14 August 1894.*

[*Price 5s. d.*]

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

ANNUAL REPORT

AND

ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNORS

For the Year ended 31st December 1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
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1894.

[C.—7361.] Price 2½d.

THE

AMERICAN

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNORS

For the Year ended 31st December 1893.

R E P O R T.

THE Accounts of the Corporation, certified by the Governors' professional Auditor, are submitted herewith.

The balance available for Grants on 31st December 1892, of 31,617*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, was increased to 35,800*l.*, by a transfer from the estimated reserve.

The Grants awarded in the year 1893 have amounted to the sum thus provided of 35,800*l.*, and the Benefactions received and added thereto were of the value of 44,555*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* The Governors have thus been enabled to make Grants in respect of 137 applications; and for special reasons have made a second Grant to 34, and a third Grant to 4. The Grants were made in respect of 40 livings not exceeding 100*l.* per annum, 45 over 100*l.*, and not exceeding 150*l.*, 26 over 150*l.* and not exceeding 175*l.*, and 26 over 175*l.* and not exceeding 200*l.* per annum.

The amount received in the year 1893, for the redemption of 310 sums of ordinary Tithe Rentcharge was 18,829*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, which raised this fund, allowing for sums withdrawn for re-investment, to 415,401*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* During the year the Governors have also received eight sums of "capital value" assigned under the Extraordinary Tithe Redemption Act, 1886, amounting to 444*l.*, increasing this fund, with some interest capitalised, to 11,617*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

In the past year, under the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Act, 1871, the Governors have received in respect of new Surveys and Assessments, 590 sums, amounting to 64,750*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*, and have disbursed on the account generally 801 sums, amounting to 62,120*l.* 11*s.*

The Trust Funds held by the Governors in money and stock have accumulated to a capital sum of upwards of 5,200,000*l.*, and comprise 7,601 open accounts. The whole business relating thereto, including the examination of Licenses, &c., and record of Incumbents, individual ledger accounts, income tax computations, remittances of income, and the extensive correspondence, is transacted free of all cost to the beneficiaries.

The amount receivable from First Fruits and Tenths in 1893, after deducting the expenses of collection, management, and distribution, was 14,494*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* This sum, increased by the surplus of general revenue of 15,564*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, shows the amount available for distribution by the Governors in the year 1894 to be 30,059*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

By Order of the Board,

JOSEPH K. ASTON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bounty Office, Westminster,
14th March 1894.

At a Board Meeting held on the 14th March 1894, the accompanying Accounts, certified by the Auditor to be correct, have been examined and approved.

(Signed) EDW. CANTUAR.
D. L. BANGOR.
RANDALL T. ROFFEN.
AUGUSTUS LICHFIELD.
ASHCOMBE.
JOSEPH SAVORY.
W. J. R. COTTON.
W. FORSYTH.
JAMES CROPPER.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

To the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to report that, in addition to the monthly audits, I have made the annual examination of the Books and Accounts of the Governors for the year ended 31st December 1893.

All payments have been duly vouched.

The Securities appearing in the Accounts have been verified by me

The accompanying Abstracts of the Accounts are correct.

I have the honour to be,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) HERBERT C. GARLANT,

33, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.,

(Kingsford and Garland.)

28th February 1894.

AN ACCOUNT of all RECEIPTS by the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY in Cash,
both Capital and Income, for the year ended 31st December 1893.

CAPITAL.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st January—Balance at Bankers - - -		-	-	-	69,709	2	0
Augmented Livings No. 1 - - - - -	-	82	11	1			
Augmented Livings No. 2 - - - - -	-	118	13	10			
Benefactions (exclusive of the value of Houses, Land, and Securities transferred to the Governors for the Augmentation of Livings. See Schedule, pages 17-23) - - -	-	35,106	7	8			
Benefactions in Suspense - - - - -	-	2,080	0	0			
Bounty Lands sold - - - - -	-	20,266	5	6			
Bristol St. Bartholomew, Church &c. Sale Act, 1892 - - -	-	1,111	0	0			
Building Fund for Parsonages - - - - -	-	200	0	0			
Church Building Acts - - - - -	-	501	2	0			
Church Repairs - - - - -	-	200	0	0			
Copyhold Emfranchisements - - - - -	-	487	1	8			
Curates' Stipend Fund (exclusive of the Value of Securities transferred to the Governors. See page 15) - - -	-	900	0	0			
Dilapidations - - - - -	-	64,750	16	2			
Endowments (exclusive of the value of Securities transferred to the Governors. See page 15) - - -	-	324	3	6			
Glebe Houses, &c. sold - - - - -	-	26,723	4	5			
Ground Rents, &c. sold - - - - -	-	2,970	0	0			
Halifax Vicar's Rate Redemption - - - - -	-	28	13	1			
Harris's Bequest - - - - -	-	925	12	8			
Instalments on Mortgages under Dilapidations Acts - - -	-	3,135	8	5			
Instalments on Mortgages under Gilbert's Acts - - -	-	54,013	11	2			
Loans on Mortgage on Freehold Lands, &c. - - -	-	137	17	10			
Loans on Mortgage under Dilapidations Acts, instalments in advance -	-	4	17	2			
Loans on Mortgage under Gilbert's Acts, instalments in advance -	-	3,951	19	4			
Miscellaneous Fund - - - - -	-	935	18	5			
Nominee Account - - - - -	-	1,650	3	7			
Old Buildings sold - - - - -	-	900	0	0			
Securities paid off - - - - -	-	4,500	0	0			
Tithe Redemptions - - - - -	-	18,829	11	5			
Tithe Redemptions Extraordinary - - - - -	-	444	0	0			
Tiverton St. Paul, Brewin's Gift - - - - -	-	50	0	0			
INCOME.							
Costs re Loans on Mortgage - - - - -	-	132	9	0			
Endowments, Annual - - - - -	-	973	8	10			
First Fruits and Tenths and Fees - - - - -	-	16,075	3	10			
Ground Rents - - - - -	-	18,851	6	0			
Ground Rents, Fire Insurance - - - - -	-	44	8	6			
Incidentals - - - - -	-	99	10	4			
Interest and Dividends received - - - - -	-	125,668	13	8			
Interest on Deposit Account - - - - -	-	746	4	0			
Interest on Loans advanced under Dilapidations Acts - - -	-	684	19	7			
Interest on Loans advanced under Gilbert's Acts - - -	-	27,247	14	2			
Lady Godolphin's Trust, pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery - - - - -	-	101	3	8			
Rector of Bradfield, Ground Rents Account - - - - -	-	317	15	2			
Rector of Streatham, Ground Rents Account - - - - -	-	316	5	6			
					436,588	1	2
					£	506,297	3 2

AN ACCOUNT of all DISBURSEMENTS by the GOVERNORS of QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY in Cash,
both Capital and Income, for the year ended 31st December 1893.

CAPITAL.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Augmented Livings No. 1, for purchase of Residence Houses, Land, &c., and for building and improving Residence Houses, &c.	- - -	31,645	4	2			
Augmented Livings No. 2, for purchase of Residence Houses and Land, and improvements to Residence Houses	- - -	1,199	7	2			
Benefactions, amount returned to Benefactor	- - -	100	0	0			
Bounty Lands sold, for purchase of Land, &c., redemption of Fee Farm Rent, and for improvements to Residence Houses	- -	1,699	18	4			
Building Fund for Parsonages, for purchase of a Residence House	-	1,645	0	0			
Church Repairs Trust, for repairs to Churches	- - -	217	6	2			
Dilapidations, for repairs and improvements to Residence Houses, Farm Buildings, &c.	- - -	62,120	11	0			
Endowments, for purchase of Land, and for building Residence Houses		959	2	3			
Glebe Houses, &c. sold, for purchase of Residence Houses and Land, and for building and improving Residence Houses	- - -	24,589	7	9			
Ground Rents and other Freehold Property, purchase of	- -	731	10	5			
Harris's Bequest, Annuity to Incumbent of Ashton St. Andrew, and one year's subscriptions to local Charities, &c.	- - -	133	0	2			
Loans on Mortgage on Freehold Lands, &c.	- - -	35,137	17	10			
Loans on Mortgage under Dilapidations Acts	- - -	1,724	0	0			
Loans on Mortgage under Gilbert's Acts	- - -	12,420	0	0			
Miscellaneous Fund, for purchase of Residence Houses and Land, and improvements to Residence Houses	- - -	537	0	4			
Nominee Account, for purchase of Land and Residence Houses, and improvements to Residence Houses	- - -	2,065	5	11			
Old Buildings sold	- - -	64	12	4			
Securities, purchase of Stock	- - -	133,000	6	8			
Tithe Redemptions, for purchase of Land, and for improvements to Residence Houses	- - -	461	8	5			
Tiverton St. Paul, Brewin's Gift, for repairs, road making, &c.	-	120	0	0			
INCOME.							
Charges of Management (Gross outlay)	- - -	9,017	14	11			
Costs <i>re</i> Loans on Mortgage, Fees to Diocesan Officials	- -	82	14	0			
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	- - -	15	16	1			
Endowments, Annual	- - -	973	8	10			
Ground Rents and Freehold Property, Repairs, &c.	- - -	90	14	7			
Ground Rents, Fire Insurance	- - -	48	19	0			
Interest and Dividends paid to the Clergy	- - -	146,305	12	6			
Lady Godolphin's Annuitants	- - -	105	1	8			
Rector of Bradfield, Ground Rents Account	- - -	317	15	2			
Rector of Streatham, Ground Rents Account	- - -	316	5	6			
					467,845	1	2
31st December, Balance at Bankers	- - -				38,452	2	0
					£	506,297	3 2

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December 1893.

INCOMINGS.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Surplus from 1892, for grants in 1893	-	-	-	31,617	5	5			
Do. do. from the estimated reserve	-	-	-	4,182	14	7			
							35,800	0	
First Fruits and Tenths. (<i>See Account, page 9</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,494	9	11
Ground Rents -	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,253	1	11
Interest and Dividends on Securities -	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,668	13	8
Interest on Deposit Accounts at Bankers	-	-	-	-	-	-	746	4	0
Interest on Mortgages by the Clergy -	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,185	11	9
Lady Godolphin's Annuities, and Annual Endowments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,074	12	6
							£ 225,222	13	9
OUTGOINGS.									
Interest and Dividends due to the Clergy	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,863	14	0
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	1
Irrecoverable, viz. :—									
Loans on Mortgages under Gilbert's Acts	-	-	-	399	13	3			
First Fruits and Fees -	-	-	-	10	16	6			
							410	9	9
Costs paid by the Governors for Augmented Livings -	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	8	9
Charges of Management, net outlay. (<i>See Account, page 9</i>) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,250	13	8
Accrued Interest and Dividends, decrease on re-valuation	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	6	1
Grants to meet Benefactions. (<i>See Schedule, pages 17-23</i>) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,800	0	0
Surplus for Grants in 1894 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,059	5	5
							£ 225,222	13	9

FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charges of Management—Apportioned contribution thereto : viz. :—		First Fruits - -	5,620 12 7	
Five per cent. for Cost of Collection -	1,610 9 11	„ „ Fees - -	453 11 0	6,074 3 7
Five per cent. for Cost of Management and Distribution - -		Tenths - -	9,914 12 9	
Balance to Revenue Account - -	14,494 9 11	„ Fees - -	111 9 6	10,026 2 3
		First Fruits and Tenths, Extra Fees -		4 14 0
	16,104 19 10	Gross sum due - -		16,104 19 10

CHARGES of MANAGEMENT.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Officers and Clerks :			First Fruits and Tenths, contribution therefrom - - - -	1,610 9 11
Secretary and Treasurer, Auditor, Clerks, Annuitants, and Messenger - - -		7,209 17 2	Costs received for preparing Mortgage Deeds - - - -	57 1 0
Guarantee Societies—Moiety of premiums paid by Governors in respect of Clerks' Sureties - - -		12 15 0	Incidental Receipts - - - -	99 10 4
General Expenses:			Amount chargeable to Revenue Account -	7,250 13 8
House and Offices—				
Rates, Taxes, and Insurance -	189 6 6			
Repairs, &c. -	319 3 8			
Upholstery, &c. -	21 6 9			
Coal and Wood Cellars	16 5 2			
Fuel and Lighting -	107 15 3			
Books and Stationery -	325 11 5			
Printing - - -	270 13 7			
Copying - - -	24 10 1			
Stamps - - -	332 2 7			
Miscellaneous. — Advertisements, Travelling Expenses, Sessional Papers, Telegrams, &c.	141 10 9	1,748 5 9		
Legal Expenses, not chargeable to Benefices: Counsel's Fees, and Solicitors' Charges - - -		41 12 0		
Donation to St. Margaret's Schools - - -		5 5 0		
	£ 9,017 14 11			£ 9,017 14 11

LIABILITIES, 31st December 1893.

	Cash Liabilities.	Government and Indian Securities.	Railways.	Colonials.	Corporations.	Various.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Augmented Livings, No. 1	1,313,265 17 3		{ Various 17,588 6 8 Long Island 5 per ct. Bond \$1,000. Chicago Great Western 4 per cent. Deb. Stock \$2,000. 5 per cent. Pref. "A." \$2,400.	{ Canada 4 per cent. 550 0 0 Tasmanian 4 per ct. 1,000 0 0 Cape 4 per cent. 1936 913 0 0		Uruguay 3½ per cent. 1,480 0 0 Artizans' Dwellings Company 500 0 0
Augmented Livings, No. 2	982,069 17 6					
Benefactions in Suspense	1,617 9 1					
Bounty Lands sold	918,255 6 11					
Bristol St. Bartholomew, Church &c. Sale Act, 1892		Consols 1,181 8 10				
Building Fund for Parsonages	12,640 16 0		London and North-Western 4 per cent. Pref. 27,216 5 0			
Church Building Acts	10,350 18 2		{ Various 2,089 0 0		Nottingham 3 per ct. 756 7 3 Metropolitan 3½ per ct. 439 9 8	
Church of England Incumbents' Sustentation Fund		India 3 per cent. 220 0 0				
Church Repairs	16,084 0 1					
Copyhold Emfranchisements	14,205 5 9	India 3½ per cent. 4,291 1 11	{ Various 37,443 15 0 East Indian B Annuities 56 5 0	{ Province of Quebec 4 per cent. 1888 100 0 0 Queensland 4 per cent. 1924 300 0 0		Chinese 6 per ct. 1885 200 0 0 Hungarian 4 per cent. Gold rentes 1881-88 800 0 0 Mexican 6 per ct. 1888 400 0 0 Portuguese 3 per cent. 50 0 0
Curates' Stipend Fund	53,233 14 2					
Dean Forest Churches	10,110 0 0	Consols 22,317 2 10				
Dilapidations	46,466 0 10					
Endowments	754,184 11 10	India 3½ per cent. 1,776 11 4 India 3 per cent. 9,302 6 0	{ Various 110,277 13 4 East Indian B Annuities 180 0 0 Sinde B Annuities 48 5 0	{ Victoria 4 per cent. 3,500 0 0 New South Wales 3½ per cent. 89 1 0 Cape 4 per cent. 1,209 8 10		Bute Dock 4 per cent. Debenture Stock 3,800 0 0 Bank of England Stock 2,021 12 5 New River 4 per cent. Debenture Stock 300 0 0
Carried forward	4,132,483 17 7	39,038 5 11	194,615 0 0 \$3,400 Annuities 284 10 0	7,661 9 10	1,195 16 11	9,771 12 5

LIABILITIES, 31st December 1893—continued.

	Cash Liabilities.	Government and Indian Securities.	Railways.	Colonials.	Corporations.	Various.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	4,132,483 17 7	39,038 5 11	194,615 0 0 \$5,400 Annuities 284 10 0	7,661 9 10	1,195 16 11	9,771 12 5
Glebe Houses, &c. sold	98,585 12 5	Consols 43,802 9 7				
Halifax Vicar's Rate Redemption	3,180 11 6					
Harris's Bequest, Augmented Livings	20,800 0 0					
" " Current Account	1,384 14 9					
Inclosure Acts	1,322 5 11					
Lands belonging to Crown Livings sold to Railway Companies	3,137 2 2					
Lockwood's Bequest	—	India 3½ per cent. 9,615 7 8 India 3 per cent. 2,301 7 7				
Miscellaneous	99,744 11 8					Russian 5 p. c. 1822 888 0 0 Gas, Water, &c. Trust 4 p. c. Debenure Stock 480 0 0
Old Buildings sold	47,233 1 8					
Penalties	152 5 10					
School Sites Fund	4,824 17 9					
Suspense Account	9 7 0					
Tithe Redemptions	415,401 8 9					
" " Extraordinary	11,617 19 8					
Tiverton St. Paul. Fund for Structural Repairs	431 0 10					
Accrued Interest, &c. payable	33,736 4 1					
Interest and Dividends :—General	649 7 7					
" " Curates' Stipend Fund	27 0 4					
" " Church Repairs	5 16 4					
" " Lady Godolphin's Annuitants	3 18 0					
" " In Suspense, awaiting fulfilment of conditions	5,335 11 10					
Costs re Loans on Mortgage	58 17 0					
Rector of Bradfield.—Ground Rents Account, amount due 25th December 1893	158 6 9					
Rector of Streatham	157 12 7					
Surplus for Grants in 1894	30,059 5 5					
	4,910,500 17 5	94,757 10 9	197,455 14 0 \$5,400 Annuities 284 10 0	7,661 9 10	1,195 16 11	11,139 12 5

STOCK TRANSFERS to the Governors in 1893. Gifts for Specific Trusts.

—	Benefice.	Diocese.	Consols.	Railways.	Colonials.	Various.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	BENEFACCTIONS.					
P.C.	Leavesden, All Saints -	St. Albans -		Caledonian Preferred Converted Ordinary Stock. 355 0 0		
	CURATES' STIPEND FUND.					
V.	Burton-on-Trent, St. Paul -	Lichfield -		London, Brighton, and South Coast 5 per cent. Preference No. 2. 2,868 0 0		
C.	Luddington - - -	Worcester -				Chinese 6 per cent. 1885 200 0 0 Hungarian 4 per cent. Gold Rentes, 1881-88 300 0 0 Portuguese 3 per cent. 50 0 0
					Prov. of Quebec, 4 per cent. 1888 100 0 0 Queensland 4 per cent, 1924 300 0 0	
C.	Shottery - - -	Worcester -				Hungarian 4 per cent. Gold Rentes, 1881-88 500 0 0 Mexican 6 per cent. 1888 400 0 0
	ENDOWMENTS.					
V.	Baldon Toot - - -	Oxford -	540 10 10			
V.	Ettingshall - - -	Lichfield -	171 16 4			
V.	Langdale, Holy Trinity -	Carlisle -	680 5 1	Furness 4 per cent. Preference "A," 1881 29 0 0		
V.	Woodbury - - -	Exeter -	800 0 0			

FREE GIFTS of LAND, &c. in 1893.

—	Benefice.	Diocese.	Donor.	Description.
V.	Dymock - - -	Gloucester and Bristol -	Earl Beauchamp - -	A plot of land as an addition to the parsonage site; also a cottage with its appurtenances.
V.	Framlington, Long, with Brinkburn.	Newcastle - - -	J. C. J. Fenwick, Esq., M.D.	1a. 0r. 0p. of land as a parsonage site.
R.	Keynsham - - -	Bath and Wells - -	Rev. Dr. Peache - -	0a. 3r. 32p. of land.

FIRST FRUITS in ARREAR

Benefice.	Diocese.	Deanery.	County.	Amount.
R. Abberton (Balance)	St. Alban's	Lexden	Essex	£ s. d. 4 18 7
R. Berkhamstead, Little	St. Alban's	Berkhamstead	Herts	8 10 2
R. Cosgrove (Balance)	Peterborough	Preston	Northampton	11 0 0
R. East Lockinge	Oxford	Abingdon	Berks	30 3 6
R. Essendon	St. Alban's	Hertford	Herts	18 0 6
R. Exhall with Wixford	Worcester	Warwick	Warwick	9 16 1
R. Handsworth	Lichfield	Tamworth and Tutbury	Stafford	13 18 9
R. Llanystumdwy (Balance)	Bangor	Eironydd	Carnarvon	8 15 6
R. Mablethorpe with Stane	Lincoln	Calcewaith	Lincoln	22 7 8
R. Newton with Haceby	Lincoln	Aveland	Lincoln	15 9 2
R. Rewe	Exeter	Plympton	Devon	21 16 8
R. Wakerley	Peterborough	Weldon	Northampton	12 5 9

TENTHS in ARREAR.

Benefice.	Diocese.	Deanery.	County.	Amount.
R. Batcombe with Spargrove	Bath and Wells	Carey	Somerset	£ s. d. 3 4 3
R. Battlesden with Pottsgrove	Ely	Dunstable	Bedford	2 7 4
V. Beckford	Gloucester and Bristol	Campden	Gloucester	1 14 2
R. Deane	Winchester	Basingstoke	Hants	1 1 4
R. East Lockinge	Oxford	Abingdon	Berks	3 3 6
R. Exhall with Wixford	Worcester	Warwick	Warwick	0 18 2
R. Farthingstone	Peterborough	Daventry	Northampton	3 2 0
R. Fordham	St. Alban's	Lexden	Essex	1 8 11
R. Handsworth	Lichfield	Tamworth and Tutbury	Stafford	2 14 10
V. Llanrhaidr in Kinmerch	St. Asaph	Denbigh	Denbigh	2 18 4
R. Mablethorpe with Stane	Lincoln	Calcewaith	Lincoln	2 6 2
R. Northleigh	Exeter	Honiton	Devon	1 1 5
R. Rewe	Exeter	Plympton	Devon	2 4 11
R. Thorpe Mandeville	Peterborough	Brackley	Northampton	1 0 9
R. West Deeping	Lincoln	Ness	Lincoln	1 0 3
R. Widdington	St. Alban's	Sampford	Essex	2 10 6
R. Wiggonholt	Chichester	Storrington	Sussex	0 14 11

SCHEDULE OF BENEFACTIONS AND GRANTS IN 1893.

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS.
			Amount.	Donor.		
R. Abdon - -	Salop - -	Hereford -	£ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Earl of Pembroke - Diocesan Society -	£ 200	
R. Aberyiskir - -	Brecon - -	St. David's -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
V. Allerton, St. Peter -	York - -	Ripon - -	{ 200 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0	Marshall's Trustees - Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
P.C. Aslacton - -	Norfolk - -	Norwich - -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
P.C. Barlow, Great - -	Derby - -	Southwell -	{ 300 0 0 300 0 0	Diocesan Societies - Subscriptions -	{ 400	
P.C. Bedminster, St. Raphael.	Somerset -	Gloucester and Bristol.	500 0 0	"In Memory of the Founder."	400	
R. Beer Crocombe - -	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	{ Land worth 91 10 0 138 10 0	W. Wyndham, Esq. - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. Bettws-y-Coed - -	Carnarvon -	Bangor - -	{ 300 0 0 100 0 0	Subscriptions - Marshall's Trustees -	{ 400	
V. Billingshurst - -	Sussex - -	Chichester -	{ 50 0 0 150 0 0	The Patron - Diocesan Societies -	{ 200	
V. Bistre - - -	Flint - -	St. Asaph -	{ 50 0 0 20 0 0 200 0 0 30 0 0	Duke of Westminster Rev. H. T. Hughes - Marshall's Trustees - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
P.C. Blaenpenal - -	Cardigan -	St. David's -	{ Land worth 300 0 0 100 0 0 200 0 0	Rev. Z. M. Davies - Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 400	
P.C. Blawith - -	Lancaster -	Carlisle -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
P.C. Bleasdale - -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	{ 50 0 0 50 0 0 100 0 0	Bishop Fraser Memorial Fund. Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
P.C. Bootle, St. Matthew -	Lancaster -	Liverpool -	600 0 0	E. H. Harrison, Esq.	400	
V. Bradford, St. Chrysostom.	York - -	Ripon - -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Marshall's Trustees - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
P.C. Brixton - -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	{ 100 0 0 200 0 0	Bishop Phillpotts' Trustees. Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. Brize Norton - -	Oxford - -	Oxford - -	{ 200 0 0 100 0 0	Christ Church, Oxford. Diocesan Society -	{ 200	
P.C. Brothertoft - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Trustees - Diocesan Society -	{ 200	
V. Bulford - -	Wilts - -	Salisbury -	{ 50 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0	Edward Arnold, Esq. Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. Burmantofts, St. Agnes	York - -	Ripon - -	{ Land worth 487 10 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 12 10 0	Leeds Church Extension Society. Marshall's Trustees - Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 400	
P.C. Burwardsley - -	Chester -	Chester -	200 0 0	Diocesan Society -	200	
P.C. Cambridge, St. Barnabas.	Cambridge -	Ely - -	400 0 0	Subscriptions -	400	
Money - - -			6,301 0 0	Met by Grants of -	5,800	
Value of Land - - -			879 0 0			

SCHEDULE OF BENEFACTIONS AND GRANTS IN 1893—continued.

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS.
			Amount.	Donor.		
R. Capel Cynon - -	Cardigan -	St. David's -	£ s. d. Land worth 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0	M. L. W. Lloyd Price, Esq. Diocesan Society - Marshall's Trustees -	200	
V. Charlton - -	Wilts - -	Salisbury -	200 0 0 100 0 0	Christ Church, Oxford. Diocesan Society.	200	
R. Combe Pyne - -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	Land worth 75 0 0 125 0 0	H. Knight, Esq. Subscriptions -	200	
V. Cottingley - -	York - -	Ripon - -	House and Land worth 1,630 0 0	W. Ferrand, Esq. -	600	
V. Cowlinge - -	Suffolk -	Ely - -	600 0 0	Trinity Hall, Cambridge.	400	
V. Cundall-with-Norton-le-Clay.	York - -	Ripon - -	200 0 0	Hon. H. E. Butler	200	
V. Debtling - -	Kent - -	Canterbury -	200 0 0 28 13 10	Mrs. Cave-Browne - Rev. J. Cave-Browne	200	
P.C. Dendron - -	Lancaster -	Carlisle -	100 0 0 100 0 0	Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle). Diocesan Society -	200	
V. Denford - with - Ringstead.	Northampton	Peterborough	100 0 0 100 0 0	S. G. Stopford-Sackville, Esq. Diocesan Society -	200	
V. Duntun Green, St. John.	Kent - -	Canterbury -	Land worth 130 0 0 Land worth 70 0 0	Representatives of late Mr. Tonge. Representatives of late Mr. S. Wreford.	200	
V. Eastbury - -	Berks - -	Oxford - -	Land worth 109 0 0 91 0 0	Anonymous - - Diocesan Society -	200	
P.C. Edgton - -	Salop - -	Hereford -	100 0 0 100 0 0	Humphrey Sandford, Esq. Diocesan Society -	200	
R. Eglwys Cummin -	Carmarthen -	St. David's -	100 0 0 100 0 0	Morgan Jones, Esq. Diocesan Society -	200	
V. Embleton - -	Cumberland -	Carlisle - -	100 0 0 100 0 0 0 2 4	Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle). Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	200	
P.C. Eryholme - -	York - -	Ripon - -	200 0 0	Hon. Mrs. Wellesley	200	
P.C. Farnworth, St. Peter -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	200 0 0 75 0 0 50 0 0 75 0 0	Marshall's Trustees - Diocesan Society - Mrs. Fraser Fund - Subscriptions -	400	
P.C. Freckleton, Holy Trinity.	Lancaster -	Manchester -	100 0 0 50 0 0 150 0 0	Christ Church, Oxford. Bishop Fraser Memorial Fund. Subscriptions -	200	
P.C. Gainsborough, St. John	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	125 0 0 100 0 0	Sir H. B. Bacon, Bart. Diocesan Society -	200	
R. Ganarew - -	Hereford -	Hereford -	200 0 0	Special Trust Fund in Governors' hands.	200	
V. Garsdale - -	York - -	Ripon - -	250 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
V. Garton-in-Holderness	York - -	York - -	300 0 0	Diocesan Society -	200	
Money - - -			4,619 16 2	Met by Grants of -	5,000	
Value of House and Land - - -			2,114 0 0			

SCHEDULE OF BENEFACTIONS AND GRANTS IN 1893—continued.

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS.
			Amount.	Donor.		
R. Geldeston - -	Norfolk -	Norwich -	£ s. d. House and Land worth 739 0 7	"Ministro Minis- trantes."	£ 600	
P.C. Glasson - -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	200 0 0	Diocesan Society -	200	
R. Goytre - -	Monmouth -	Llandaff -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
P.C. Greenhead - -	Northumber- land.	Newcastle -	600 0 0	{ The Bishop of New- castle. Edward Joicey, Esq. Rev. Canon Lowe. }	400	
V. Groombridge, New, St. Thomas.	Sussex -	Chichester -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
P.C. Hanford - -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	{ 100 0 0 200 0 0 }	Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	200	
V. Hartwell - -	Northampton	Peterborough	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
V. Haslingden Grane, St. Stephen.	Lancaster -	Manchester -	200 0 0	{ Diocesan Society and Subscriptions. }	200	
V. Havering-atte-Bower -	Essex -	St. Albans -	200 0 0	Mrs. Pemberton Barnes.	200	
P.C. Hensall-cum-Heck -	York -	York -	{ 200 0 0 300 0 0 }	Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	400	
V. High Beech - -	Essex -	St. Albans -	600 0 0	Subscriptions -	400	
V. Hollington, St. John the Evangelist.	Sussex -	Chichester -	{ 500 0 0 200 0 0 }	Bequest of the late Mr. Laming. Mrs. Laming -	400	
R. Hutton in the Forest -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	200 0 0	Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle).	200	
R. Jordanston - -	Pembroke -	St. David's -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
V. Kentmere - -	Westmoreland	Carlisle -	200 0 0	Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle).	200	
R. Kilgerran - -	Pembroke -	St. David's -	{ 200 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 }	The Lord Chancellor Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	400	
P.C. Leavesden, All Saints	Hertford -	St. Albans -	*290 4 3	Hon. A. H. Hibbert and J. H. James, Esq.	200	* Value of 355/ Caledonian Rail- way Company's Preferred Con- verted Ordinary Stock.
V. Lee Brockhurst -	Salop -	Lichfield -	200 0 0	Mrs. Walford -	200	
P.C. Lindsey - -	Suffolk -	Ely -	250 0 0	King's College, Cam- bridge.	200	
R. Littleton-on-Severn -	Gloucester -	Gloucester and Bristol.	200 0 0	R. C. Cann-Lippin- cott, Esq.	200	
V. Llandefeilog - -	Cardmarthen -	St. David's -	200 0 0	Mrs. Lowry -	200	
R. Llandowror - -	Cardmarthen -	St. David's -	{ Land worth 125 0 0 50 0 0 25 0 0 }	Sir C. E. G. Philipps Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	200	
P.C. Llanganten - -	Brecon -	St. David's -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0 }	Pyneombe's Trustees Subscriptions -	200	
R. Llanglydwen - -	Cardmarthen -	St. David's -	{ 150 0 0 50 0 0 }	Subscriptions - Diocesan Society -	200	
V. Llanigon - -	Brecon -	St. David's -	{ Land worth 100 0 0 100 0 0 150 0 0 50 0 0 }	E. H. Greenly, Esq. Pyneombe's Trustees Subscriptions - Diocesan Society -	400	
Money - -	-	-	6,525 0 0	Met by Grants of -	6,600	
Value of Securities -	-	-	290 4 3			
Value of House and Land -	-	-	964 0 7			

SCHEDULE OF BENEFACTIONS AND GRANTS IN 1893—*continued.*

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS.
			Amount.	Donor.		
V. Longthorpe - -	Northampton	Peterborough	£ s. d. Land worth 368 0 0	G. C. W. Fitzwilliam, Esq.	£ 200	
V. Lorton - -	Cumberland	Carlisle	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. Mangotsfield - -	Gloucester	Gloucester and Bristol.	{ Parish room, stabling, and garden, worth 251 0 0	Rev. Alfred Peache, D.D.	{ 200	
V. Marlborough, St. Mary	Wilts	Salisbury	{ 250 0 0 150 0 0 25 0 0	Anonymous - Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 400	
R. Martinhoe - -	Devon	Exeter	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Colonel Lake - Pyncombe's Trustees	{ 200	
V. Mickley - -	York	Ripon	{ 50 0 0 75 0 0 75 0 0	Mrs. T. D. Harrison Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
P.C. Middleton - -	Westmoreland	Carlisle	{ 200 0 0 600 0 0	Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 400	
V. Milborne Port - -	Somerset	Bath and Wells.	{ 200 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0	Rev. W. J. Birkbeck Horner's Trustees - Broadmead's Charity	{ 400	
P.C. Muker - -	York	Ripon	{ 400 0 0 200 0 0	Mrs. Metcalfe - Francis Garth, Esq. -	{ 400	
V. Newbiggin, St. Aidan	Westmoreland	Carlisle	1,000 0 0	John Fothergill, Esq.	400	
V. Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Luke.	Northumber- land.	Newcastle	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
P.C. Newlands - -	Cumberland	Carlisle	200 0 0	{ Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle).	{ 200	
P.C. Nunkeeling - -	York	York	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	T. C. Dixon, Esq. - Pyncombe's Trustees	{ 200	
R. Oare - -	Somerset	Bath and Wells	300 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
P.C. Partington, St. Mary	Chester	Chester	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Rev. Canon Heron - Diocesan Society -	{ 200	
V. Penbryn - -	Cardigan	S. David's	{ Land worth 150 0 0 50 0 0	Mrs. Harford - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
R. Penrieth with Castellau	Pembroke	St. David's	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	The Lord Chancellor Pyncombe's Trustees	{ 200	
V. Petersham - -	Surrey	Rochester	{ House, site, &c. for Parsonage, worth 1,600 0 0	Subscriptions -	400	
P.C. Pilton - -	Devon	Exeter	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0	Dean Boyd's Fund - Pyncombe's Trustees Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. Poundstock - -	Cornwall	Truro	{ 100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0	Bishop Phillpotts' Trustees - Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. Priors Marston - -	Warwick	Worcester	{ House and Land worth 624 0 0	Earl Spencer, K.G. -	600	
V. Radway - -	Warwick	Worcester	{ 150 0 0 50 0 0	Subscriptions - Diocesan Society -	{ 200	
V. Rampside - -	Lancaster	Carlisle	{ 114 11 0 100 0 0 185 9 0	Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle). Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 400	
Money - -			6,275 0 0	Met by Grants of	6,400	
Value of Houses, Buildings, and Land -			2,993 0 0			

SCHEDULE OF BENEFACTIONS AND GRANTS IN 1893—continued.

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS.
			Amount.	Donor.		
			£ s. d.		£	
P.C. Rathmel - -	York - -	Ripon - -	{ 50 0 0 200 0 0	The late Miss Ellen Wood's Bequest - Diocesan Societies -	{ 200	
P.C. Read in Whalley, St. John Evangelist.	Lancaster -	Manchester -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
V. Redbourn - -	Herts - -	St. Alban's -	400 0 0	Subscriptions	400	
V. Riddlesden - -	York - -	Ripon - -	{ 100 0 0 65 0 0 35 0 0	Pyncombe's Trustees Subscriptions - Diocesan Society -	{ 200	
P.C. Roath, St. Saviour -	Glamorgan -	Landaff -	600 0 0	Rev. J. P. Griffin -	600	
R. St. Endellion - -	Cornwall -	Truro - -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	The Lord Chancellor Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. St. Giles on the Heath	Devon - -	Truro - -	{ 50 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0	Duke of Bedford - Pyncombe's Trustees Diocesan Society -	{ 200	
P.C. St. Stephen by Launceston.	Cornwall -	Truro - -	{ 300 0 0 100 0 0 200 0 0	J. C. Williams, Esq., M.P. Bishop Phillpotts' Trustees. Subscriptions -	{ 400	
P.C. Sandhutton (near York)	York - -	York - -	450 0 0	Sir J. R. Walker, Bart.	400	
V. Sandown, Lower, St. John Evangelist.	Hants - -	Winchester -	430 0 0	Subscriptions -	400	
R. Scaleby - -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	200 0 0	Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle).	200	
V. Scunthorpe - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	{ 100 0 0 150 0 0	Rev. E. Akenhead - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
P.C. Sheldon - -	Devon - -	Exeter - -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Mrs. Miles - Bishop Phillpotts' Trustees.	{ 200	
P.C. Shocklach - -	Chester -	Chester -	{ 100 0 0 140 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 60 0 0	Duke of Westminster Lord Stanley of Alderley. Rev. T. H. G. Puleston. Misses Thoys - Diocesan Society - Pyncombe's Trustees Subscriptions -	{ 400	
P.C. Shrewsbury, St. Giles	Salop - -	Lichfield -	{ 100 0 0 137 10 0	Miss Meire (in memory of her late sister). Diocesan Societies -	{ 200	
V. Skillington - -	Lincoln -	Lincoln -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Diocesan Society - Pyncombe's Trustees	{ 200	
P.C. Southall, Holy Trinity	Middlesex -	London -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	W. W. Deloitte, Esq. Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. Spelsbury - -	Oxford -	Oxford -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Christ Church, Oxford Diocesan Society -	{ 200	
V. Stillington - -	York - -	York - -	{ 250 0 0 150 0 0	J. H. Love, Esq. - Subscriptions -	{ 400	
P.C. Stonebridge, SS. Michael and All Angels.	Middlesex -	London -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0	Marshall's Trustees - Subscriptions -	{ 200	
V. Sutton on the Hill -	Derby - -	Southwell -	200 0 0	Rev. R. G. Buckston	200	
P.C. Swansea, St. Thomas -	Glamorgan -	St. David's -	{ 200 0 0 200 0 0	Marshall's Trustees - Subscriptions -	{ 400	
V. Tandridge - -	Surrey - -	Rochester -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
Money	-	-	7,017 10 0	Met by Grants of	6,400	

SCHEDULE OF BENEFACTIONS AND GRANTS IN 1893—continued.

BENEFICE.	COUNTY.	DIOCESE.	BENEFACTION.		Governors' Grant.	REMARKS.
			Amount.	Donor.		
			£. s. d.		£	
R. Tansley - - -	Derby -	Southwell -	{ 50 0 0 50 0 0 127 1 5 }	C. C. Radford, Esq. Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200 }	
P.C. Taunton, Holy Trinity	Somerset -	Bath and Wells	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0 }	Executors of the late Rev. W. B. Caparn. Pyncombe's Trustees	{ 200 }	
P.C. Thetford, St. Mary -	Norfolk -	Norwich -	{ Tithe rentcharge 21 0 0 per annum. 64 0 0 }	Mrs. Fowler Smith -	400	
P.C. Thornton-le-Fylde -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	{ 100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 }	Pyncombe's Trustees Diocesan Society - Mrs. Fraser's Fund -	{ 200 }	
P.C. Thorpe, St. John the Divine.	York -	Wakefield -	{ 150 0 0 50 0 0 }	Diocesan Societies - Subscriptions -	{ 200 }	
R. Tibberton - - -	Salop -	Lichfield -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0 }	Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200 }	
V. Tittensor - - -	Stafford -	Lichfield -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 300 0 0 }	Mrs. Hayes - Miss Hayes - Miss Annie Hayes - Subscriptions -	{ 400 }	
R. Torver - - -	Lancaster -	Carlisle -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
V. Traiangelas - - -	Brecon -	St. David's -	{ 300 0 0 100 0 0 }	Subscriptions Diocesan Society -	{ 400 }	
R. Trawsfynydd - -	Merioneth -	Bangor -	{ Land worth 200 0 0 }	Rev. D. Lewis -	200	
P.C. Tuck Hill, Holy Innocents.	Salop -	Hereford -	{ 200 0 0 200 0 0 }	Ven. Archdeacon Maddison. Diocesan Society -	{ 200 }	
V. Upton Park, St. Stephen.	Essex -	St. Albans -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0 }	Anonymous per Bishop. Diocesan Society -	{ 200 }	
R. Wallingford, St. Mary-le-More.	Berks -	Oxford -	{ 430 0 0 270 0 0 100 0 0 }	J. Kirby Hedges, Esq. Subscriptions - Diocesan Society -	{ 400 }	
P.C. Walworth, The Lady Margaret.	Surrey -	Rochester -	{ 200 0 0 200 0 0 }	Marshall's Trustees - Diocesan Society -	{ 400 }	
V. Warley, St. John Evangelist.	York -	Wakefield -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0 }	Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200 }	
P.C. Warrington, St. Peter	Lancaster -	Liverpool -	200 0 0	Mrs. Beamont -	200	
V. Wasdale Head -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	200 0 0	Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle).	200	
V. Wattisham - - -	Suffolk -	Ely -	250 0 0	King's College, Cambridge.	200	
P.C. Westleigh, St. Paul -	Lancaster -	Manchester -	200 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
V. Whitwell - - -	Hants -	Winchester -	300 0 0	Subscriptions -	200	
V. Widdrington - - -	Northumberland.	Newcastle -	200 0 0	Hugh Taylor, Esq. -	200	
P.C. Wincle - - -	Chester -	Chester -	{ 100 0 0 100 0 0 }	Diocesan Society - Subscriptions -	{ 200 }	
P.C. Wythburn -	Cumberland -	Carlisle -	200 0 0	Anonymous (per late Bishop of Carlisle).	200	
Money - - -			6,041 1 5			
Value of Land - - -			200 0 0			
Value of Tithe Rentcharge - - -			336 0 0	Met by Grants of	5,600	

SUMMARY OF BENEFACTIONS AND GRANTS.

	BENEFACTIONS.				Grants by Queen Anne's Bounty.
	Money.	Securities.	Houses, Buildings, and Land.	Tithe Rentcharges.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total, as per page 17 - - -	6,301 0 0	—	879 0 0	—	5,800 0 0
Total, as per page 18 - - -	4,619 16 2	—	2,114 0 0	—	5,000 0 0
Total, as per page 19 - - -	6,525 0 0	290 4 3	964 0 7	—	6,600 0 0
Total, as per page 20 - - -	6,275 0 0	—	2,993 0 0	—	6,400 0 0
Total, as per page 21 - - -	7,017 10 0	—	—	—	6,400 0 0
Total, as per page 22 - - -	6,041 1 5	—	200 0 0	336 0 0	5,600 0 0
	36,779 7 7	290 4 3	7,150 0 7	336 0 0	
TOTAL BENEFACTIONS, £44,555 12s. 5d. met by Grants of - £					35,800 0 0

Bounty Office, Westminster,
22nd February 1894.

JOSEPH K. ASTON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

